

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Chron File - April 1993 #1 [6]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

44

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31	3	1	3	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. cable	re: Part I Significant Military Exercise Brief. (2 pages)	03/08/1993	P1/b(1)
001b. cable	re: Dragon Hammer 93 - Livex/DH93/Reforger 93. [NATO] (1 page)	04/08/1993	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/26/1993	b(6)
002b. form	Transcript of Naval Service. (2 pages)	02/19/1993	b(6)
002c. memo	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/02/1993	b(6)
002d. form	Resume of Service Career. (2 pages)	04/02/1993	b(6)
003. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320351. (5 pages)	04/13/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 44

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - April 1993 #1 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4380

RESTRICTION CODES

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

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM:

RICHARD HOOKER *RH*

SUBJECT:

Investigation of Army Surveillance

At the President's request we looked into the issue of the Army conducting domestic surveillance of the Civil Rights movement in the 1960's, which was the subject of editorials in the Memphis Commercial Appeal on April 2 and the Washington Post the next day. The Office of the General Counsel in the Secretary of the Army's office is conducting a detailed investigation into the matter. To keep the President and APNSA fully informed, we need the results of this investigation as they become available. The memorandum at Tab I requests a copy of the investigation results as soon as possible.

Concurrence by:

Keith Hahn *KH*RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memo at Tab I requesting investigation results.

Attachment

Tab I Request for Investigation Materials

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL(P) SHERFIELD
Executive Secretary, Office of the Secretary of
Defense
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Army Surveillance of the Civil Rights Movement

The President has expressed interest in seeing the results of the investigation now being conducted by the Office of the General Counsel, Office of the Secretary of the Army on the subject of alleged Army Surveillance of the Civil Rights movement during the 1960's. Please provide this office a copy of the results of the investigation as soon as possible, as well as the estimated date of completion.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

2270

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D C 20506

April 9, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*
FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*
SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise REFORGER 93

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, approving military exercise REFORGER 93. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

REFORGER 93 is a strategic mobility exercise that has traditionally involved the air and sealift of large numbers of U.S. troops and equipment to Europe to support a Central Front contingency. Three years ago this exercise was down-sized in recognition of the changed international environment. Last year, REFORGER involved only token numbers of troops, with the majority of the evolution being conducted as a command post exercise. REFORGER 93 will continue this practice, involving the movement of less than 2000 personnel.

This year's REFORGER originally included a parallel exercise, DRAGON HAMMER 93 which was to be a multinational exercise under the operational control of CINCSOUTH and would exercise the movement of troops from central Europe to southern Europe. The exercise sponsors have decided that this exercise is inadvisable at this time and have canceled the evolution (see messages attached at Tab III).

The critical cancellation date is April 13, 1993.

Concurrences by: *cc for BL* Barry Lowenkron, *RB* Mike Fry and *RB* Ann Witkowsky

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I approving the exercise as modified by Tab III.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II OSD Executive Secretary, April 7, 1993
Tab III Messages Canceling DRAGON HAMMER 93

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By *VZ* NARA, Date *8/23/06*

2016-0152-F

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. MICHAEL B. SHERFIELD
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise REFORGER 93

Military exercise REFORGER 93, as modified by CINCSOUTH message 081511Z APR 93 and CINCUSAREUR message 081800Z APR 93, is approved.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

~~SECRET~~

2270



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON D.C. 20301

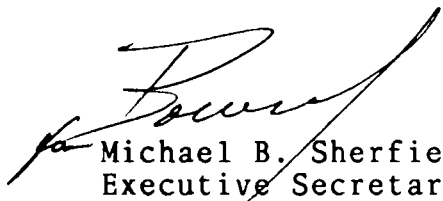
07 APR 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercises -
REFORGER 93 and DRAGON HAMMER 93

The Department of Defense recommends NSC approval of significant military exercises REFORGER 93 and DRAGON HAMMER 93, summaries of which are attached. The Department of State also concurs with this recommendation.

Please note the critical cancellation date for both is 13 April 1993.


Michael B. Sherfield
Executive Secretary

Attachments:
As stated

THIS MEMO IS UNCLASSIFIED
WHEN SEPARATED FROM THE ATTACHMENTS

~~SECRET~~

Sec. Def. Cont. Nr. **X61259**

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JOINT STAFF
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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

2322

April 12, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ALAN KRECZKO ^{AK}

SUBJECT: President's First War Powers Report to Congress:
Bosnia

As indicated in my information memorandum to you of April 9, the War Powers Resolution requires a report to Congress within 48 hours when U.S. Armed Forces are introduced into the territory, airspace or waters of a foreign nation, while equipped for combat. U.S. military aircraft began to patrol Bosnian airspace today at 0800 EDT, as part of NATO's enforcement of the United Nations Security Council "no fly zone" over Bosnia. Accordingly, a report to Congress should be filed by Wednesday, 0800.

State, Defense, and JCS have prepared, in coordination with NSC staff, the presidential letters at Tabs A and B of the attached memorandum to the President. Justice and CIA have cleared.

The Counsel to the President's office has reviewed the report, and concurs in it.

Concurrences by: Jeremy Rosner, Rand Beers, Jenonne Walker,
Robert Bell ^{RWB}

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum to the President at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum for the President
Tab A	Letter to the President Pro Tempore
Tab B	Letter to the Speaker of the House
Tab C	Summary of War Powers Resolution

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE

SUBJECT: Your First War Powers Report to Congress: Bosnia

Purpose

To report to Congress, as called for in the War Powers Resolution, on the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into Bosnian air space as part of NATO's effort to enforce the United Nations Security Council "no fly zone" over Bosnia.

Background

The War Powers Resolution was passed in 1973, over President Nixon's veto, to increase congressional oversight of presidential decisions to deploy U.S. armed forces. (A brief summary of the resolution is at Tab C).

All Administrations have raised constitutional questions about aspects of the War Powers Resolution. All have, however, provided the reports called for by the resolution.

One of the situations in which the resolution calls for a report is within 48 hours of the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into foreign territory or airspace while equipped for combat. On Monday, April 12, 1993, at 0800 EDT, U.S. fighter planes began patrolling Bosnian airspace as part of the NATO effort to enforce the "no fly zone" imposed by the UN Security Council. Accordingly, we should submit a report to Congress no later than Wednesday, April 14, 1993, at 0800 EDT.

The War Powers Resolution also requires consultation with Congress whenever possible, prior to the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into situations where "imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances." In such a situation, the resolution purports to require the President to withdraw U.S. Armed Forces within 60 days, if Congress has not affirmatively authorized their continued use.

We have examined whether the situation is one where "imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances" and concluded it is not. The Serbian air force

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

has little capability to challenge U.S. planes; if fired upon, U.S. planes have standing orders to egress unless they need to take immediate defensive action to protect themselves or friendly forces; U.S. pilots do not have standing authorization to engage Serbian military aircraft which ignore orders to leave the no fly zone.

While the possibility of military engagement exists (e.g., U.S. planes might receive ground fire if they descend to warn off Serbian helicopters), this does not rise to the standard of "imminent involvement in hostilities" incorporated in the War Powers Resolution. Therefore, advance consultation with Congress was not technically required. Nevertheless, we touched base with staff of the congressional leadership as well as key committee chairs and ranking members last Friday to inform them of the impending action. Their reaction might best be characterized as low-key appreciation for our efforts to give notice.

The report indicates it is being filed "consistent with" the War Powers Resolution. This language has been used by past Administrations to avoid acknowledging the constitutionality of the War Powers Resolution.

We are proceeding separately with the inter-agency review of the War Powers Resolution and related issues you directed. We intend to complete that review and forward recommendations to you within several weeks.

At Tabs A and B are letters informing the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate respectively, of the use of U.S. Armed Forces as part of the NATO effort to enforce the UN Security Council's "no fly zone" over Bosnia.

The Office of the Counsel to the President concurs in the report.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tabs A and B.

Attachments

Tab A	Letter to President pro tempore
Tab B	Letter to Speaker of the House
Tab C	Summary of War Powers Resolution

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. President:

As part of my continuing effort to keep Congress fully informed, I am providing this report, consistent with section 4 of the War Powers Resolution, to advise you of actions that I have ordered in support of the United Nations efforts in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Beginning with UN Security Council Resolution 713 of 25 September 1991, the United Nations has been actively addressing the crisis in the former Yugoslavia. The Security Council acted in Resolution 781 to establish a ban on all unauthorized military flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina. There have, however, been blatant violations of the ban and villages in Bosnia have been bombed.

In response to these violations, the Security Council decided, in Resolution 816 of 31 March 1993, to extend the ban to all unauthorized flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina, and to authorize Member States, acting nationally or through regional organizations, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance. NATO's North Atlantic Council (NAC) agreed to provide NATO air enforcement for the no fly zone. The UN Secretary General was notified of NATO's decision to proceed with Operation DENY FLIGHT, and an activation order was delivered to participating allies.

The United States actively supported these decisions. At my direction, the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent an Execute Order to all U.S. forces participating in the NATO force, for the conduct of phased air operations to prevent flights not authorized by the United Nations over Bosnia-Herzegovina. The U.S. forces initially assigned to this operation consist of 13 F-15 and 12 F-18A fighter aircraft and supporting tanker aircraft. These aircraft commenced enforcement operations at 0800 (EDT) on 12 April 1993. The fighter aircraft are equipped for combat to accomplish their mission and for self-defense.

NATO has positioned forces and has established combat air patrol (CAP) stations within the control of Airborne Early Warning (AEW) aircraft. The U.S. CAP aircraft will normally operate from bases in Italy and from an aircraft carrier in the Adriatic Sea. Unauthorized aircraft entering or approaching the no fly zone will be identified, interrogated, intercepted, escorted/monitored, and turned away (in that order). If these steps do not result in compliance with the no fly zone, such aircraft may be engaged on the basis of proper authorization by NATO military authorities and in accordance with the approved rules of engagement. The Commander of UNPROFOR (the UN Protection Force

currently operating in Bosnia-Herzegovina) was consulted to ensure that his concerns for his force were fully considered before the rules of engagement were approved.

It is not possible to predict at this time how long such operations will be necessary. I have directed U.S. Armed Forces to participate in these operations pursuant to my Constitutional authority as Commander-in-Chief. I am grateful for the continuing support that the Congress has given to this effort, and I look forward to continued cooperation as we move forward toward attainment of our goals in this region.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
President pro tempore
of the Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Speaker:

As part of my continuing effort to keep Congress fully informed, I am providing this report, consistent with section 4 of the War Powers Resolution, to advise you of actions that I have ordered in support of the United Nations efforts in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

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Sincerely,

The Honorable Thomas S. Foley
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

WAR POWERS RESOLUTION

The 1973 War Powers Resolution (WPR) applies to:

- the introduction of U.S. Armed Forces into foreign territory, waters or airspace while "equipped for combat;" and
- the introduction of U.S. forces (however equipped) "into hostilities or into situations where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances."

Combat Equipped. In the event of introduction of U.S. forces "equipped for combat," the resolution requires only that the President submit a written report to Congress within 48 hours after the introduction.

Hostilities. In the event of introduction of forces into actual or imminent hostilities, it requires:

- consultation with Congress "in every possible instance" prior to introducing forces into actual or imminent hostilities;
- a written report to Congress within 48 hours after the introduction; and
- the withdrawal of the forces involved if Congress does not authorize their continued involvement within 60 days. (The Executive branch has questioned the constitutionality of this last requirement.)

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

April 12, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ~~ROBERT G. BELL~~ *RGB*
FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *sj*
SUBJECT: Letter from Mayor Hall of North Vernon, Indiana,
RE: Environmental Cleanup at Jefferson Proving
Ground (JPG)

Representative Hamilton of Indiana has forwarded a letter from the Mayor of Mount Vernon, Indiana, regarding the environmental cleanup and reuse of Jefferson Proving Ground. Howard Paster sent Chairman Hamilton an interim reply, indicating that President Clinton would respond directly to the Mayor.

Jefferson Proving Ground is scheduled for closure by September 30, 1995. JPG has been used for munitions testing since May, 1941. Unexploded ordnance cleanup will present a difficult range of tasks and challenges, depending on the reuse options (see Tab B).

Mayor Hall expresses his concern that the military will eventually "walk away" from the environmental cleanup at JPG. He suggests that military personnel might be used in the cleanup and he volunteers to serve on any national committee that may be formed to address military base cleanup.

The proposed response from the President (Tab A) emphasizes this Administration's commitment to the environment and in assisting communities affected by base closure. It describes improvements in the interagency process via the Office on Environmental Policy. Base environmental cleanup will also be addressed in the interagency working groups of the National Economic Council.

Finally, the Department of Defense is creating a new Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security that will look for ways to expedite and improve the efficiency of military base environmental cleanup. The proposed response closes by recognizing the importance of local officials, such as Mayor Hall.

Concurrences by: *in draft* Jeremy Rosner, *in draft* Cathy Zoi (OEP),
David Lane (NEC)
in draft

RECOMMENDATION

That you send a joint memo with Howard Paster to the President recommending his signature at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum to the President
Tab A	Letter to Mayor Hall
Tab B	Background Information - Jefferson Proving Ground
Tab C	Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
HOWARD PASTER

SUBJECT: Letter from Mayor Hall of North Vernon, Indiana,
RE: Environmental Cleanup at Jefferson Proving
Ground

Purpose

To respond to Mayor John Hall of North Vernon, Indiana,
concerning environmental cleanup at Jefferson Proving Ground.

Background

Jefferson Proving Ground is scheduled for closure by
September 30, 1995. It has been used for munitions testing since
1941, and significant environmental cleanup is required for
reuse.

Your proposed response (Tab A) emphasizes your commitment to the
environment and in assisting communities affected by base
closure. Also cited are ways this Administration will improve
the interagency coordination of environmental issues. Finally,
the Defense Department's newly created position of Under
Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security will help
expedite military base cleanup.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Mayor Hall
Tab B Background Information -
Jefferson Proving Ground
Tab C Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mayor Hall:

Thank you for your letter of March 23. I appreciate your support and share your concern about the importance of environmental cleanup and reuse of our military bases being closed.

Closing military facilities, such as Jefferson Proving Ground, is a very difficult but necessary process, as we seek to update and size our U.S. force structure to reflect the new international security environment. I have made it clear that my Administration will be aggressive in helping affected communities in their transition. This includes being aggressive in addressing needed environmental cleanup, and in looking at the range of alternatives available to do this.

I am deeply committed to protecting the environment while we restore our economic growth. My Administration, through the Office on Environmental Policy and the National Economic Council, for example, will work hard to improve the interagency process of addressing important environmental issues.

Secretary of Defense Aspin has assured me that he will do everything he can to speed the environmental cleanup on bases that are closing so that they can be turned over either for commercial purposes or to local government at the earliest possible time. In addition, a new position of Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Environmental Security has been created at the Defense Department to place increased emphasis on these environmental issues.

Finally, I know that committed and innovative leaders at the local level, such as yourself, will help lead the way in solving these problems. I appreciate your support as we work together to meet the economic and environmental challenges ahead.

Sincerely,

The Honorable John G. Hall
Mayor of North Vernon, Indiana
275 Main Street
North Vernon, IN 47265

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jefferson Proving Ground (JPG) is scheduled for closure by September 30, 1995 in accordance with Public Law 100-526 "Base Closure and Realignment Act". The mission of acceptance testing is to be transferred to Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona. In anticipation of this closing, the U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) awarded a letter contract to Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co., Inc. to perform a study of the environmental aspects of this closure and the range of possible reuse options for the entire installation. A consortium consisting of Mason & Hanger, Battelle Memorial Institute, and Automation Research Systems Limited was formed to perform the study.

JPG is located in southeastern Indiana approximately seven miles from the Indiana-Kentucky state line within Jefferson, Jennings, and Ripley Counties. JPG has been used for munitions testing since May, 1941. The Army estimates that 23,000,000 munitions items have been tested at JPG over 50 years of operation and that as many as 1,500,000 unexploded ordnance (UXO) items may still exist within the boundaries of the facility. Additionally, there are areas contaminated by explosives, hazardous materials, and depleted uranium.

This Final Study couples environmental responses and corrective actions required for UXO cleanup with a range of reuse options. Costs associated with the range of options have been developed for each year through 2021, with definitive costs through 1998 and straight-line thereafter. The assumption and uncertainties in the development of these costs have been documented and made a part of the presentation of the reuse options. By law, the

set of potential reuse options developed for this environmental study have undergone review and comment by the public. The range of reuse options evolved as public comments were received, analyzed, and incorporated into the study. The Army's plan, based on this report, will be submitted to Congress in January 1993.

The large quantity of data acquired and analyzed during this study has been assimilated and put into an automated database, whereby changes in options can be easily assessed and "what if's" addressed. The objective is to take the public comments into account rapidly, evaluate them, and refine reuse options as warranted.

UXO cleanup will present a range of tasks and challenges, depending on the various reuse options. For any choice, UXO cleanup must be accomplished to the degree necessary to provide the appropriate levels of safety for closure personnel and facility end-users.

Costs were developed for three levels of UXO cleanup and are dependent on today's technology. A phased cleanup plan, using a range of technologies under development, can provide available, cost-effective approaches to the problem.

Remediation of the various types of environmental contamination present at JPG necessitates a range of technology options. Selection of the technology option will involve an assessment of: the presence of UXO, the risks involved, technology effectiveness and implementability, uncertainties, and cost. The technology option selection must consider the existence of:

- Landfills containing solvents
- Chemical storage sites
- Incinerators
- Pesticide/herbicide application areas
- Solvent disposal areas
- Photographic waste sites
- Lead contamination
- PCB contamination
- Asbestos contamination
- Underground storage tanks
- Fuel contaminated areas
- Oil contaminated equipment
- Development of Reuse Options and Screening Criteria
- Development of Market Demand, Income Streams, and Socio-Economic Benefits
- Development of Remedial Requirements for Environmental and UXO Problems and Associated Cost Ranges.

These areas must be addressed in a manner conforming to environmental regulations for remediation. They are identified in the 85 separate Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs). Of these, only 20 are north of the firing line.

Costs associated with the range of options have been developed for each year through fiscal year 2021. The methodology for development of the reuse options consists of a number of parallel activities. Five main activities that proceed in parallel are:

- Database, Cost Structure, and Flow
- Risk and Uncertainty Analysis

The Final Study considered five single reuse options: (a) Unrestricted; (b) Agricultural and Recreational; (c) Like-kind; (d) Facility Leasing; and (e) a Center for Research and Development of UXO and associated environmental problems.

There are three levels of estimated costs for environmental/UXO cleanup; best cost and conservative and worst costs. The best cost reflects the lowest costs based on today's technology and that everything will go as planned. The conservative and worst costs reflect a higher degree of uncertainty that everything will go as planned (Appendix D). The development of the costs is presented in Appendix J. The cleanup level, projected completion date, and best costs for the five single reuse options are shown in Table ES-1.

Table ES-1 Summary of Single Reuse Options

OPTION	CLEANUP LEVEL*	EST COMP	BEST ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL COSTS (\$ in Millions)						TOTAL COST
			FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99-FY2021	
UNRESTRICTED	High/High	2021	\$19.7	\$105.8	\$325.4	\$325.4	\$325.4	\$6,769.6	\$7,870.3
AGRICULTURE/RECREATION	Moderate/Medium	2021	\$19.7	\$42.2	\$97.4	\$97.4	\$97.4	\$1,816.4	\$2,170.5
LIKE-KIND	Baseline/Low(partial)	2021	\$19.7	\$23.8	\$21.9	\$21.9	\$21.9	\$109.2	\$225.4
FACILITY LEASING	Baseline/Low(partial)	2021	\$19.7	\$21.9	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$101.6	\$215.7
R&D CENTER FOR UXO	Baseline/Low(partial)	2021	\$19.7	\$23.8	\$21.9	\$21.9	\$21.9	\$109.2	\$225.7
* Remediation level for environment/Cleanup level for UXO (See Tables 3-1 and 3-2) Note: Study to be submitted with FY 94/95 President's budget - Program could move forward to FY 93									

Four generic, multiple use options that satisfy the selection criteria were also developed. Each option describes the environmental response and corrective actions required for remediation, with milestones, and provides estimated costs with uncertainty ranges for each fiscal year through FY 1998 and a description of impediments to achieving successful completion. The assumptions and uncertainties in the development of these costs have been preserved, documented and made part of the presentation of the reuse options. (Appendix J). The four options are:

- Option 1. Develop low intensity uses as the dominant component.
- Option 2. Develop uses with a testing range (short range) as the dominant component.
- Option 3. Develop uses with a testing range (long range) as the dominant component.

- Option 4. Develop use with an R&D Center as the dominant component.

Several of the reuse options include a "like-kind" testing range and R&D Center for addressing the complex problems of UXO cleanup coupled with environmental remedial requirements. The payoff for developing and testing new technology via the R&D Center and applying these technologies over time will result in significant savings to the Government. Further, potential cost avoidances could be achieved through the operation of a like-kind test range. These opportunities encourage an approach to remediation and cleanup based on the principle of "least, first", in terms of UXO or environmental contamination. Best cost estimates for the four multiple reuse options are summarized in Table ES-2.

Table ES-2. Summary of Multiple Reuse Options

OPTION	CLEANUP LEVEL	EST COMP	BEST ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL COSTS (\$ in Millions)						TOTAL COSTS
			FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99-FY2021	
1 LOW INTENSITY	Baseline/ Low	2021	\$28.9	\$37.5	\$64.3	\$64.3	\$64.3	\$1,341.1	\$1,009.3
2 SHORT TESTING RANGE	Baseline/ Herbicide/ Low	2021	\$19.7	\$37.5	\$88.2	\$88.2	\$88.2	\$1,341.1	\$1,605.7
3 LONG TESTING RANGE	Baseline/ Herbicide/ Low	2021	\$19.7	\$37.5	\$88.2	\$88.2	\$88.2	\$1,341.1	\$1,605.7
4 R&D CENTER	Baseline/ Herbicide/ Low	2021	\$19.7	\$37.5	\$88.2	\$88.2	\$88.2	\$1,341.1	\$1,605.7
* Remediation level for Environment/Cleanup level for UXO (See Tables 3-1 and 3-2) Note: Study to be submitted with FY 94/95 President's budget - Program could move forward to FY 93									

The set of potential reuse options developed in this study has undergone review and comment by the public. The public has provided comments on the Draft Study which are included in Appendix K of this Final Study. The comments were generally favorable and positive, and yet stated in definitive terms the public's desires and suggestions. Several commentors were for establishment of a UXO Research and Development Center at JPG, at the earliest date. There were many comments to allow industrial/commercial firms to use the facilities prior to closure through leasing agreements. Several favored like-kind testing, while some were for and some against using part of the installation for a landfill. The use of part of the facility for recreation and wildlife refuge was also popular. There was a great deal of concern that the Army and DoD pursue funding and the rapid initiation of the cleanup and reuse of JPG. Several people were concerned about the cost of cleanup.

The U.S Army, in cooperation with the local reuse committee, will perform any selection of reuse option(s) for implementation. The consortium will have no role in this selection. At this stage of the Final Study, a very wide range of reuse options has been addressed and methodically reduced to a small set of generic options which are presented here. A large quantity of data was acquired and reviewed in this study, has been assimilated and put into an automated database, and is available through an Analytical Support Tool which facilitates changes in the alternatives through use of "what if" exercises. The objective is to refine the reuse options, in relation to environmental responses and associated costs.

The Army will develop a recommended plan which calls for specific reuses for different parts of JPG, with associated environmental remediation and estimated costs.

LEE H. HAMILTON
9TH DISTRICT, INDIANA

COMMITTEES:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE
ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS
CO-CHAIRMAN

**Congress of the United States
House of Representatives**

Washington, DC 20515-1409

March 23, 1993

2039
2187 RAYBURN BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1409
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-5315

DISTRICT OFFICE:
107 FEDERAL CENTER
BUILDING 88
1201 EAST 10TH STREET
JEFFERSONVILLE, IN 47130-4265
TELEPHONE: (812) 288-3999

TOLL-FREE NUMBER
(800) 892-3232

Mr. Howard Paster
Director of Legislative Affairs
The White House
2nd Floor, West Wing
Washington, D.C. 20500

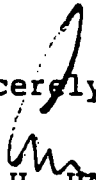
Dear Mr. Paster:

I am writing to request that the enclosed letter be given careful consideration.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I look forward to hearing from you.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,


LEE H. HAMILTON, M.C.

LHH/mb

1 OF NORTH VERNON



JOHN G. HALL, MAYOR

ANNUAL RAILROAD FESTIVAL

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of The United States
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

March 16, 1993

Dear President Clinton,

I am writing this letter in regards to the military base closing at Jefferson Proving Grounds in Indiana, a 55,000 acre base scheduled to close in September of 1995. I am presently the Mayor of the City of North Vernon, Indiana, in Jennings County, and I serve on the executive board for the re-use of Jefferson Proving Ground once the military has closed the base.

The estimated cost of cleanup is, at this time, more than one billion dollars, using consultants and contractors. In several of the meetings I attended, in which military individuals from the Pentagon were present, I suggested the possibility of utilizing military personnel for the clean-up. One remark that was made to this suggestion was, "The taxpayers would not stand still" for that. I believe, however, that they would. I made mention that, with the current military cut-backs taking place, this would be a productive way for the enlisted to be of service and to save hundreds of millions of the taxpayer's dollars, as well as returning clean land to local farmers, or creating state parks and federal reserves, or industry, etc. With 80-90% of the land at Jefferson Proving Ground being capable of cleanup, I feel the possibilities are endless, with the highly-contaminated areas being fenced off. The proving ground SWPG in Hope, Arkansas, is a notable situation comparable to the one I am suggesting: it was closed in 1948 and later returned to private use.

I have served in the military and I understand why the Defense Department used these areas during times of conflict and war, but I feel very strongly that the contaminated land (and this may be the largest contaminated land mass in the United States), should be cleaned up. The United States Army has the technology that will permit the cleanup of the unexploded ordinances. My fear is that the military will simply want to walk away from these areas by fencing them off. Please keep in mind, President Clinton, that these ideas are not all-inclusive, but they represent a pattern of thinking. As you had stated, it is time for a change, and I believe the American people agree.

CITY OF NORTH VERNON



JOHN G. HALL, MAYOR

ANNUAL RAILROAD FESTIVAL

We agree there needs to be a Military Committee, but there also needs to be a National Citizens Committee, appointed by the President, to help oversee the cleanup and re-use of these bases alongside the military. I would like to serve on a national committee appointed by your office. This committee, comprised of both military and civilian appointees, could provide excellent input and maintain agendas consistent to the best interest of this country and our land. I have worked with Congressman Lee Hamilton on this project, and he has done a wonderful job of speaking out for the cleanup of Jefferson Proving Ground. I would like to finish by saying that I feel a strong commitment to our country and to Southeastern Indiana, and I would like to be of service and help clean up our environment for the future generations of the United States.

Mr. President, I would like to wish you and Vice President Gore the very best in your administration. Thank you for your time and consideration, and if my office may ever be of any assistance to you, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

John G. Hall, Mayor
City of North Vernon

JGH/arc

cc: Congressman Lee Hamilton



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 30, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: HOWARD G. PASTER *HP*

SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters that were sent to the President from various members of Congress.

Since these letters address National Security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in having drafts written.

Thank you very much for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call LeeAnn Inadomi at x7500.

The following is a brief description of the letters:

- 1) **Lee Hamilton (D-IN)**, concerning base closure in North Vernon, Indiana. Chairman Hamilton has forwarded a letter from his constituent, the mayor of North Vernon. I have sent an interim reply to the Chairman and have indicated that the President would be responding directly to the mayor.
- 2) **Pete Peterson (D-FL)**, concerning gays in the military;
- 3) **Tim Valentine (D-NC)**, concerning foreign aid.

Attachments

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 4/8 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 4/3MILITARY NOMINATIONS: LT. GEN. MATTHEW T. COOPER, USMC
REAR ADMIRAL DAVID E. FROST, USN

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	PASTER	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
GEARAN	☐	☐	RUBIN	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
HALE	☐	☐	WATKINS	☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐	<u>Bob Ball</u>	☒	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
MONTOYA	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐
NUSSBAUM	☐	☐	_____	☐	☐

REMARKS:

COMMENT DUE: TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

RESPONSE:

The National Security Council staff concurs in the attached military nominations.

Anthony Lake

JOHN D. PODESTA
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

93 APR 7 AM: 13

April 6, 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:  JOHN A. GAUGHAN
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT: Navy Flag Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is the nomination of Rear Admiral David E. Frost, United States Navy, for his appointment to the grade of vice admiral and a recommendation for his assignment as Deputy Commander in Chief, United States Space Command and Vice Commander in Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command.

As required by title 10, United States Code, section 601 (d) (1), the Deputy Secretary of Defense has attached an evaluation of Admiral Frost's performance in joint duty assignments from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

This nomination has been staffed by the Acting Secretary of the Navy and approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1000



2 APR 1998

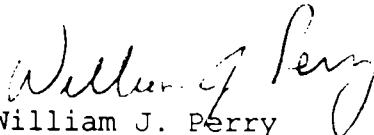
MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Navy Flag Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend the assignment of Rear Admiral David E. Frost, United States Navy, as Deputy Commander in Chief, United States Space Command and Vice Commander in Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command, and his nomination for appointment to the grade of vice admiral. Admiral Frost is 51 years old and is currently assigned as Director, J-3, United States European Command. He will succeed Vice Admiral William A. Dougherty, Jr., who is retiring.

In carrying out the duties and responsibilities of this assignment, a flag officer must have demonstrated highly effective performance in a number of senior leadership positions. He must be able to supervise, direct, and coordinate the activities of the staff, and review and evaluate policy recommendations prior to the Commander in Chief's decision. He must possess a thorough understanding of the political environment and have the ability to work well with the senior officials from all of the Armed Services. Admiral Frost meets these requirements.

Approval of this nomination will not cause the Navy to exceed the number of officers authorized to be serving in the grade of vice admiral. As required by title 10, United States Code, section 601(d)(1), I have attached an evaluation of Admiral Frost's performance in joint assignments from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.


William J. Perry

Attachments



CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20318-0001

CN-49-93

26 February 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Through: Deputy Secretary of Defense

Subject: Flag Officer Nomination

1. In accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, and DOD Instruction 1320.4, the Acting Secretary of the Navy has recommended Rear Admiral David E. Frost for assignment as Deputy Commander in Chief/Chief of Staff, US Space Command and Vice Commander in Chief, North American Aerospace Defense Command, and appointment to the grade of vice admiral.
2. I have reviewed Rear Admiral Frost's performance in two joint equivalent assignments and one joint duty assignment. As Program Coordinator, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, his extraordinary versatility and complete mastery of the F-14/PHOENIX enabled him to sustain the most intense review of any major Naval Aviation Program by the House and Senate Armed Services Committees. Elevated to Executive Assistant to the Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air Warfare), he continued to review Naval Aviation in the context of the role of the Navy in carrying out national policy, while routinely interfacing with the Joint Staff and the Office of the Secretary of Defense. Presently, serving as Director, J-3, Headquarters, US European Command, he accomplished the unprecedented removal of all US chemical weapons from Europe and flawlessly executed INF Treaty inspection notification protocols. Moreover, he has been directly responsible for scaling down exercises in Europe and integrating computer utilization to train smarter. I am confident he is well qualified for this assignment and advancement.
3. After consultation with the other members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I concur in the Acting Secretary of the Navy's nomination of Rear Admiral Frost for this assignment and appointment to the grade of vice admiral. Accordingly, I recommend you forward the enclosed nomination to the President approving these actions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. L. Powell", is positioned above the printed name.

COLIN L. POWELL

Chairman
of the

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Enclosure

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. memo	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	02/26/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 44

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - April 1993 #1 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4380

RESTRICTION CODES

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

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

The White House

Washington

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate:

The following named officer for appointment to the grade of Vice Admiral while assigned to a position of importance and responsibility under Title 10, United States Code, Section 601:

To be Vice Admiral

Rear Admiral David E. Frost, U. S. Navy, (b)(6)

[002a]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. form	Transcript of Naval Service. (2 pages)	02/19/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 44

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - April 1993 #1 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4380

RESTRICTION CODES

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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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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1993

93 APR 7 All: 13

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:


~~JOHN A. CAUGHAN~~
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE

SUBJECT: Marine Corps General Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is the nomination of Lieutenant General Matthew T. Cooper, United States Marine Corps, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list.

This nomination has been staffed by the Acting Secretary of the Navy and approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment

—



THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-1000

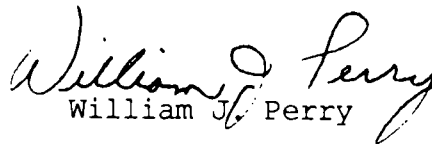


2 APR 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Marine Corps General Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend the nomination of Lieutenant General Matthew T. Cooper, United States Marine Corps, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list. General Cooper, who is 59 years of age, is currently serving as Deputy Chief of Staff for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps.


William J. Perry

Attachments

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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002c. memo	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	04/02/1993	b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 44

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - April 1993 #1 [6]

2016-0152-F
vz4380

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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

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.

The White House

Washington

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate:

The following named officer to be placed on the retired list under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 1370:

To be Lieutenant General

Lieutenant General Matthew T. Cooper (b)(6) USMC [002b]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002d. form	Resume of Service Career. (2 pages)	04/02/1993	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 44

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - April 1993 #1 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4380

RESTRICTION CODES

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

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UNCLASSIFIED with
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Attachment~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

20351

April 13, 1993

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ALAN KRECZKO ^{AK}
DONALD GROSS ^{DG}
SUBJECT: War Powers Review

Attached for your signature is a proposed Presidential Review Directive on War Powers issues. The Counsel's office has reviewed and concurs.

Concurrences by: ^{RGB} Robert Bell, ⁽²⁾ Jeremy Rosner, ^{Beers} Rand Beers,
Richard Clarke

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the PRD at Tab I.

Attachments
Tab I Proposed PRD

UNCLASSIFIED with
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
003. draft	Presidential Review Directive. Record ID: 9320351. (5 pages)	04/13/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 44

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - April 1993 #1 [6]

2016-0152-F

vz4380

RESTRICTION CODES

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- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

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)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]