

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title:

Chron File - June 1994 #2 [9]

Staff Office-Individual:

Defense Policy-Bell, Robert

Original OA/ID Number:

264

Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:	Stack:
31	3	4	2	V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. memo	For Lynn Davis, Frank Wisner, Charles Curtis et al. From Robert Bell. Subject: Draft Decisions Paper. (1 page)	06/24/1994	P1/b(1)
001b. paper	[Hydronuclear Experiments] (5 pages)	06/24/1994	P1/b(1)
002a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Andreasen. Subject: Reactivating PRD-34. Record ID: 9420789. (3 pages)	06/28/1994	P1/b(1)
002b. memo	Presidential Review Directive/NSC-34. Record ID: 9420500 [see vz494_001] (8 pages)	05/21/1993	P1/b(1)
002c. memo	Update to PRD-34. Record ID: 9321143. (1 page)	10/14/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 264

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - June 1994 #2 [9]

2016-0152-F

vz4590

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]
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]

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]
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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]

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.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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001b. paper	[Hydronuclear Experiments] (5 pages)	06/24/1994	P1/b(1)
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Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
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RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 24, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT:

President's Meeting with Secretary Perry and
Senior Military Commanders

The military unified and specified commanders-in-chief (CINCs) and the Joint Chiefs of Staff will be meeting in Washington, D.C. July 27-28. The President last met with the CINCs on May 19; however, he has not gone to the Pentagon for a CINCs meeting since April 1993. Alternatively, the President might host a dinner for the CINCs at the White House as he did last August.

As with past CINCs meetings, the primary purpose would be to meet with the senior civilian and military leadership to discuss the broad range of issues that the CINCs must address. By going to the Pentagon, the President would also have an opportunity to meet and visit with some of the approximately 21,000 military and civilian personnel who work in the Pentagon.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the schedule proposal at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Schedule Proposal

THE WHITE HOUSE

5114

WASHINGTON

Schedule Proposal

date ____/____/____

☐ ACCEPT	☐ REGRET	☐ PENDING
---------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

TO: Ricki Seidman
Assistant to the President and
Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: Anthony Lake

REQUEST: Meeting with Secretary Perry and Senior
Military Commanders

PURPOSE: To discuss military issues of concern
with the senior civilian and military
leadership of the Armed Forces.

BACKGROUND: The unified and specified commanders-in-
chief are in Washington D.C. for their
quarterly conference. The President
last met with this group on May 19th,
but he has not visited the Pentagon
since April 6, 1993. This event would
enable the President to meet with some
of the approximately 21,000 military and
civilians who work at the Pentagon and
to discuss military issues with his
senior leadership.

As an alternative, the President might
host a dinner for the senior civilian
and military leadership of our Armed
Forces at the White House as was last
done August 10, 1993.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Met with CINCs on May 19, 1994. Hosted
dinner for CINCs August 10, 1993.

DATE AND TIME: Thursday, July 28, 1994

DURATION: Meeting - one and a half hours
Dinner - three hours

LOCATION: Pentagon

PARTICIPANTS: List to be provided.

cc: Stephanie Streett

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Each Commander will provide a 5 minute overview of issues of concern in his area of responsibility, followed by a brief question and answer period.

REMARKS REQUIRED: A list of questions that the President might ask each commander will be provided.

MEDIA COVERAGE: None at the meeting

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: Yes

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

RECOMMENDED BY: Anthony Lake

CONTACT: Keith Hahn

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 27, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM:

ROBERT BELL *RBB*

SUBJECT:

Letter to Senator Campbell

Senator Campbell wrote the President on June 7 to compliment his speeches in Italy and Normandy and to urge the President to guarantee health care benefits to Persian Gulf War veterans suffering from mysterious illnesses (Tab B).

The proposed reply at Tab A thanks the Senator for his kind words and forwards to him a copy of VA Secretary Brown's June 9 testimony announcing that the Administration would support, with certain revisions, legislation authorizing compensation on a presumptive basis to certain Gulf War veterans.

Concurrence: William Danvers *WD*

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I	Memorandum for the President
Tab A	Proposed Reply to Senator Campbell, with Attachment
Tab B	Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
SUSAN BROPHY

SUBJECT: Letter to Senator Campbell

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Senator Campbell complimenting you on your recent speeches in Italy and Normandy and urging you to guarantee health care benefits to veterans suffering from the Persian Gulf War" mystery illness."

Background

In a June 9 testimony before the House Veterans Affairs Committee, Secretary Brown announced that the Administration would support, with certain revisions, H.R. 4386 (the "Veterans' Persian Gulf War Benefits Act"). This bill, sponsored by Congressman Sonny Montgomery, would authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide compensation on a presumptive basis to certain Gulf War veterans for a period of three years and provide for increased research into illnesses reported by Gulf War veterans. The proposed reply at Tab A thanks the Senator for his kind words and forwards a copy of Secretary Brown's testimony.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Senator Campbell, with Attachment
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Ben:

Thank you for your kind words concerning my remarks to veterans at the World War II commemorative events in Italy and Normandy. I returned from this extraordinary trip with so many cherished memories of my meetings with heroes from Anzio, Omaha Beach, Pointe du Hoc and other crucial battles of these two campaigns.

A central theme of my speeches during the ceremonies was the importance of keeping faith with all our military veterans. For this reason, I was especially pleased that Secretary Brown was able to announce on my behalf the day after I returned from Europe that we would support the basic thrust of Representative Montgomery's bill (H.R. 4386) authorizing compensation on a presumptive basis to certain Gulf War veterans for a period of three years. The bill would also provide for increased research into illnesses reported by these veterans.

I understand that you will be holding hearings in Colorado on July 7 on the Gulf War "mystery illnesses." To assist you in preparing for your hearings, I have enclosed a copy of Secretary Brown's opening statement on June 9 before the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

I look forward to working with you as you continue to address this crucial veterans' issue.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ben Nighthorse Campbell
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

STATEMENT OF
JESSE BROWN
SECRETARY OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMPENSATION, PENSION AND INSURANCE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 9, 1994

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to be here today to present the views of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) on H.R. 4386, the "Veterans' Persian Gulf War Benefits Act," which would authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide compensation on a presumptive basis to certain Gulf war veterans for a period of three years and provide for increased research into illnesses reported by Persian Gulf veterans.

Mr. Chairman, I applaud the leadership you and others have shown regarding the issue of compensation for disabled Persian Gulf veterans, and I am pleased to provide this testimony in support of H.R. 4386 with certain revisions. As introduced, the sections of the bill to be implemented by VA begin with section 4.

2.

Section 4 - Case Assessment Protocol, Case Definition & Outreach Program

Section 4 of the bill would direct the Secretary to undertake three separate efforts with respect to the illnesses we are discussing today. Each effort must be accomplished in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

First, the Secretary would have to establish a uniform case assessment protocol to ensure thorough assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of all veterans suffering from illnesses they attribute to their service in the Persian Gulf War. We support this provision. Indeed, we are already working jointly with the Departments of Defense and Health and Human Services to develop such a protocol.

As a second task, the bill would require the Department to expedite efforts to develop complete case definitions or diagnoses of illnesses associated with such service. We can assure you that every effort will be made to do this as soon as possible.

Finally, the bill would require that we establish a new outreach program for Persian Gulf veterans and their families. This effort would seek to inform these veterans and family members of the availability of health-care

3.

services (including comprehensive medical evaluations) and other benefits provided by either VA or the Department of Defense.

In order to carry out this provision, VA would have to reallocate current resources in the health care system to cover the costs associated with these new responsibilities. This bill would extend the previous mandate for clinical services by requiring a uniform case assessment protocol and provision of comprehensive follow-up care for Persian Gulf veterans receiving disability compensation. Therefore, enactment of section 4 would result in estimated annual costs of \$42.6 million and nonrecurring costs of \$1.6 million in order to provide full-time program staff to carry out its requirements. The 14 VA medical centers which we estimate will be most affected based upon their previous Persian Gulf Registry caseload would each require 5 additional full-time employee equivalents (FTEE) to fully implement comprehensive assessment and follow-up of these veterans. Medical centers with smaller case loads would require fewer FTEEs, ranging from 1.0 to 4.0 based on previous Registry caseloads.

4.

Section 5 - Disability Compensation

Section 5 of H.R. 4386 would create a presumption of service connection for chronic disabilities that resulted from undiagnosed illness and became manifest to a degree of 10% or more within one year after a veteran performed active duty in the Southwest Asia theater of operations. The bill specifies that service connection would not be presumed if there were affirmative evidence either that the disability was not incurred during service in the Persian Gulf theater or that the veteran suffered an injury or illness which is a recognized cause of the disability after leaving the Gulf theater. This authority to provide benefits would expire three years after its enactment, and in individual cases sooner if it were determined a disability were not related to Persian Gulf service.

There is no question but that certain Persian Gulf veterans are, through no fault of their own, at a disadvantage in establishing eligibility for service-connected-disability benefits because of the current lack of hard medical evidence concerning the nature of their ailments. Unless we can attribute their disabilities to service-incurred or service-aggravated diseases or injuries, we are without authority to assign them service-connected status. Given the dearth of medical evidence that can now be brought to bear in reviewing these claims, the interim

5.

authority this bill would provide until the concerted efforts of the Government provide answers to these medical questions has great merit.

However, we are concerned about the requirement that the chronic disability become manifest within one year after the last date on which the veteran performed active service in the Southwest Asia theater. We know that some Persian Gulf veterans did not seek medical attention when they first noticed symptoms following their return to the United States. Many have reported that their symptoms were initially mild but got progressively worse before they contacted a physician. In addition, because of the relative youth of the Persian Gulf forces, some veterans were unconcerned about their initial symptoms and did not seek medical attention, assuming that their health would improve in the near future. Also, some veterans could not afford medical care because they were unable to find employment when they returned from the Gulf or they returned to marginal employment which did not provide health insurance. Finally, some have indicated that as members of the active military service they were reluctant to report symptoms for fear of being discharged.

These factors would all make it difficult for many Gulf veterans to make the requisite showing of disability during their first post-Gulf year. We are also concerned about the

6.

one-year limitation because VA did not implement a comprehensive data-collection process regarding the health of Persian Gulf veterans until August 1992, and the Persian Gulf Registry, which offers veterans an opportunity to have their health statuses documented on the basis of comprehensive medical examinations, was not authorized until November 4, 1992, when the Persian Gulf War Veterans' Health Status Act was enacted. Veterans who were unable to take advantage of this program within a year after leaving the Gulf theater of operations would not have any registry-generated clinical documentation of their conditions within the time frame required by the bill as introduced.

Based upon our initial review of the medical histories provided by Persian Gulf veterans which indicate that many veterans reported their symptoms within one to two years after Gulf service, we would recommend that the presumption apply to an undiagnosed illness of unknown etiology which became chronically disabling to a degree of 10% within two years after Gulf service. We believe this two-year period would more likely guarantee inclusion of those veterans whom the legislation is intended to benefit.

Mr. Chairman, we appreciate the opportunity to support this legislative initiative to help our Persian Gulf veterans. We will be prepared to reach out to the veterans who may benefit from this bill, including both those who

7.

have filed claims with VA and those who have come to VA for Persian Gulf registry examinations. In addition, the Administration will do everything possible to expedite the process for promulgating the implementing regulations in order to provide compensation as quickly as possible.

Enactment of section 5 would result in estimated benefit costs of at least \$45.5 million, but very likely much higher. The \$45.5 million estimate is based on a sampling of documented cases currently available in VA's Persian Gulf Registry. VA's Registry currently contains information on 23,000 cases; however, over 300,000 veterans served in the Persian Gulf. These costs are subject to the pay-as-you-go requirement of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 and must be offset by equivalent savings in order to avoid a sequester of mandatory programs. We would be pleased to work with the Committee in identifying appropriate offsets.

Sections 6 and 7 - Authorization for Research & Survey

Section 6 of the bill would authorize the appropriation of \$5 million for fiscal years 1995 through 1997 to fund VA research on the health risks and effects associated with service during the Persian Gulf War, and effective treatment modalities for such effects. Section 7 would authorize the appropriation of \$5 million for Fiscal Year 1995 to fund a

8.

survey of Persian Gulf veterans in order to learn about the health problems of these veterans and their families, which would carry out a recommendation made by an NIH Workshop on Persian Gulf Health and Experience. We support the goals of these provisions, but believe that they can be accomplished within existing Federal resources.

This concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman. I would be pleased to answer any questions that you or other members of the Subcommittee may have.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0805

June 7, 1994

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC

personal

Dear Mr. President,

This is just a short note of thanks and commendation for your heartfelt efforts commemorating the brave American soldiers who fought on the beaches of Normandy and Italy 50 years ago.

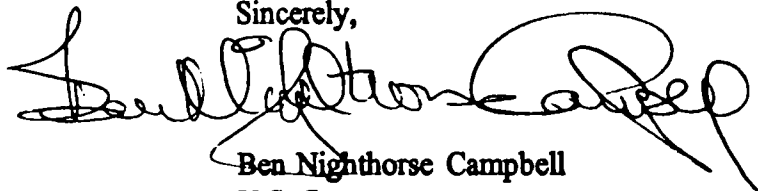
As a statesman and Commander-in-Chief, you rose to the occasion, garnered our attention, and honored our veterans -- the heroes we can never repay. I especially appreciate your words, "To you who brought us here, I promise we will be the new pathfinders, for we are the children of your sacrifice." Indeed, we have quite an obligation.

As a nation, we must continue express appreciation for the veterans who carried out the policies of our elected leaders. Now would be the time to declare at home your commitment to ensuring veterans receive the medical care and services they have been promised. I think such a gesture would enhance the goodwill you generated among the veterans at Normandy and deflect some of the unwarranted criticism some have leveled against you.

I might also suggest you issue a statement promising Persian Gulf War veterans suffering from a variety of mysterious, undiagnosable illnesses that the federal government will provide them with health care. At this point, without having to admit or deny the source of their illness, it is most important to simply guaranty health care benefits. I will be holding a field hearing in Colorado on this issue on July 7, 1994, and would be happy to have the Administration use this format to make such a statement from you to the 405,000 veterans of Colorado.

The veterans of this nation look to you for leadership. They are willing to follow. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Ben Nighthorse Campbell
U.S. Senator

1129 PENNSYLVANIA STREET
DENVER, CO 80203
303/866-1900

19 OLD TOWN SQUARE
SUITE 238, #33
FT. COLLINS, CO 80524
303/224-1909

743 HORIZON CT.
SUITE 388
GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81506
303/241-8831

105 E. VERMILIO
SUITE 600
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
719/836-9092

835 E. 2nd AVENUE
SUITE 228
DURANGO, CO 81301
303/247-1809

720 N. MAIN STREET
SUITE 402
PUEBLO, CO 81003
719/542-1

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0606

June 7, 1994

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC

personal

Dear Mr. President,

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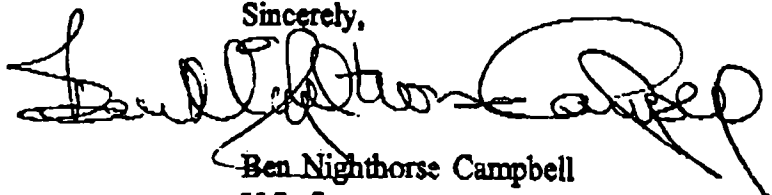
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Sincerely,



Ben Nighthorse Campbell
U.S. Senator

Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 8, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM ITOH

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL MAIL

Attached are copies of letters sent to the White House from several members of Congress.

Since these letters address national security issues, I would appreciate your assistance in drafting a response. The letters are as follows:

- 1) Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D-CO), concerning veterans and D-Day;
- 2) Harris Wofford (D-PA), regarding meeting with the Pennsylvania State University Cooperative Extension while in Poland;
- 3) Frank Pallone, Jr. (D-NJ), concerning monitoring elections in Belarus.

Thank you for your assistance. If you have any questions, please feel free to call LeeAnn Inadomi at x6-7500.

Enclosure

**THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET**

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 13, 1994

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL

SUBJECT: SUGGESTS PRESIDENT TO ISSUE A STATEMENT
PROMISING PERSIAN GULF WAR VETERANS SUFFERING
WITH MYSTERIOUS ILLNESSES THAT THE FEDERAL
GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE THEM WITH HEALTH CARE

Rosner: Bell.

PLEASE ADD TO

4603

ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACTION		DISPOSITION	
		ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
PATRICK GRIFFIN		ORG	94/06/13		C 94/06/13
WILLIAM ITOH	REFERRAL NOTE:	RSA	94/06/13		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA:F INDIVIDUAL CODES: 1210 _____
 _____ MAIL USER CODES: (A) D_CO _____ (B) _____ (C) _____

 *ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
 * * *CORRESPONDENCE: *
 *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
 *C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL * OF SIGNER *
 *D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * CODE = A *
 *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
 I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC * OUTGOING *
 *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * *
 *S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
 *X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
 (ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
 KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
 LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
 MANAGEMENT.

SCANNED

067210

BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL
COLORADO

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0008

June 7, 1994

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, DC

personal

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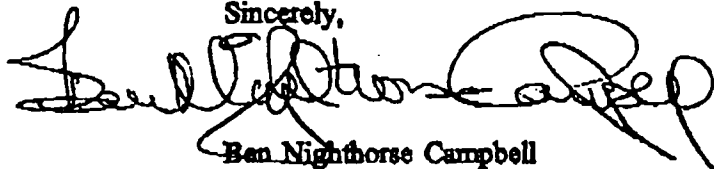
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Sincerely,



Ben Nighthorse Campbell
U.S. Senator

1128 PENNSYLVANIA STREET
DENVER, CO 80203
303/866-1900

19 OLD TOWN SQUARE
SUITE 238, #33
FT. COLLINS, CO 80524
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743 HORIZON CT.
SUITE 300
GRAND JUNCTION, CO 81508
970/741-4821

105 E. VERMILIO
SUITE 000
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80903
719/494-8402

835 E. 2nd AVENUE
SUITE 238
DURANGO, CO 81301
970/747-1070

720 N. MAIN STREET
SUITE 402
PUERCO, CO 81003
719/443-4427

THE WHITE HOUSE
CORRESPONDENCE TRACKING WORKSHEET

INCOMING

DATE RECEIVED: JUNE 23, 1994

NAME OF CORRESPONDENT: THE HONORABLE BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL

SUBJECT: SUGGESTS THE PRESIDENT ISSUE A STATEMENT TO
PERSIAN GULF WAR VETERANS SUFFERING FROM
VARIETY OF MYSTERIOUS UNDIAGNOSABLE ILLNESSES
THAT THE GOVERNMENT WILL PROVIDE HEALTH CARE

		ACTION		DISPOSITION	
ROUTE TO: OFFICE/AGENCY	(STAFF NAME)	ACT CODE	DATE YY/MM/DD	TYPE RESP	C COMPLETED D YY/MM/DD
PATRICK GRIFFIN		ORG	94/06/23		C 94/06/23
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
WILLIAM ITOH		RSA	94/06/23		
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				
	REFERRAL NOTE:				

COMMENTS:

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENTS: MEDIA: L INDIVIDUAL CODES: _____
 _____ MAIL USER CODES: (A) D CO (B) _____ (C) _____

 *ACTION CODES: *DISPOSITION *OUTGOING *
 * * * * *
 *A-APPROPRIATE ACTION *A-ANSWERED *TYPE RESP=INITIALS *
 *C-COMMENT/RECOM *B-NON-SPEC-REFERRAL * OF SIGNER *
 *D-DRAFT RESPONSE *C-COMPLETED * CODE = A *
 *F-FURNISH FACT SHEET *S-SUSPENDED *COMPLETED = DATE OF *
 I-INFO COPY/NO ACT NEC * OUTGOING *
 *R-DIRECT REPLY W/COPY * * *
 *S-FOR-SIGNATURE * * *
 *X-INTERIM REPLY * * *

SCANNED

REFER QUESTIONS AND ROUTING UPDATES TO CENTRAL REFERENCE
 (ROOM 75, OEOB) EXT-2590
 KEEP THIS WORKSHEET ATTACHED TO THE ORIGINAL INCOMING
 LETTER AT ALL TIMES AND SEND COMPLETED RECORD TO RECORDS
 MANAGEMENT.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 27, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Brown RE Use of Ft. Carson for
Joint Military Exercise with Russia

At Tab B Senator Hank Brown from Colorado has forwarded to the President a copy of a letter that he sent to Secretary Perry asking that Ft. Carson be considered as the site for a joint military exercise between the U.S. and Russia. He cites a June 1 article in the New York Times which reported that the Russians had decided not to hold these exercises in Russia.

Plans to hold joint peacekeeping exercises in Russia were put on hold on May 31, after President Yeltsin bowed to pressure from Russian parliamentary hard-liners who believe that the proposed week-long exercises, in which 250 U.S. troops were to train their Russian counterparts on how to conduct U.S. peacekeeping operations, are part of a secret plan to undermine Russia.

In the past month, Yeltsin has said on several occasions that the issue of joint exercises on Russian soil isn't closed, and Senator Nunn, who visited Russia in May, said that the Russians remain committed to the exercise. Secretary Perry spoke to General Grachev this morning (6/27) and verified that Yeltsin concurs in the recommendation to go forth with the exercise in Totskoe, Russia September 8-18.

While Ft. Carson would certainly be a suitable location for the next U.S.-hosted exercise, this decision should be left to Secretary Perry. The location will depend primarily on the size and nature of the proposed follow-on exercise. The response to Senator Brown brings him up-to-date on the status of our discussions with the Russians on this subject.

Concurrences by: *In draft* Rose Gottemoeller and *In draft* Bill Danvers

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for the President
Tab A Letter to Senator Hank Brown
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

5144

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
SUSAN BROPHY

SUBJECT: Letter from Senator Brown RE Use of Ft. Carson for
Joint Military Exercise with Russia

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Senator Hank Brown in which he recommends that the upcoming U.S./Russian joint military exercise be held at Ft. Carson, Colorado.

Background

At Tab B Senator Hank Brown from Colorado has forwarded a copy of a letter that he sent to Secretary Perry asking that Ft. Carson be considered as the site for a joint military exercise between the U.S. and Russia. He cites a June 1 article in the New York Times which reported that the Russians had decided not to hold these exercises in Russia.

Plans to hold joint peacekeeping exercises in Russia were put on hold on May 31, after President Yeltsin bowed to pressure from Russian parliamentary hard-liners who believe that the proposed week-long exercises, in which 250 U.S. troops were to train their Russian counterparts on how to conduct U.S. peacekeeping operations, are part of a secret plan to undermine Russia.

In the past month, Yeltsin has said on several occasions that the issue of joint exercises on Russian soil isn't closed, and Senator Nunn, who visited Russia in May, said that the Russians remain committed to the exercise. Secretary Perry spoke to General Grachev on June 27 and verified that Yeltsin concurs in the recommendation to go forth with the exercise in Totskoe, Russia September 8-18.

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

While Ft. Carson would certainly be a suitable location for the next U.S.-hosted exercise, this decision should be left to Secretary Perry. The location will depend primarily on the size and nature of the proposed follow-on exercise. The response to Senator Brown brings him up-to-date on the status of our discussions with the Russians on this subject.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Senator Brown at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A	Letter to Senator Brown
Tab B	Incoming Correspondence

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Senator Brown:

Thank you for writing to express your support for the joint U.S.-Russian military exercises we are planning. I agree that they are an important first step in what will hopefully become a broader program of military cooperation between our two countries.

I am happy to report that, thanks to the continued efforts of Secretary Perry and General Grachev, this program is still on track and the first exercise is currently scheduled to take place in Totskoe, Russia in mid-September. Subsequent joint exercises will alternate between U.S. and Russian sites. I'm sure that Ft Carson's unique location and facilities will be carefully considered by military planners when deciding the location for future exercises in the U.S.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Hank Brown
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

HANK BROWN
COLORADO

5144

COMMITTEES:
BUDGET
FOREIGN RELATIONS
JUDICIARY

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 9, 1994

JUN 15

P3:53

068388

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President of the United States
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a copy of a recent letter to Defense Secretary Perry concerning the site of the upcoming joint military exercises between the U.S. and Russia.

Fort Carson, Colorado would be an ideal location for these exercises.

Fort Carson has many advantages over other facilities, including the Army's second-largest training area and an indigenous mechanized division. In addition, the Fort's location at the foot of the Rocky Mountains just outside of Colorado Springs as well as its proximity to NORAD headquarters, the Air Force Academy and Falcon Air Force Station, offer a training environment that would be most beneficial for the visiting Russian officers.

As the first joint U.S.-Russian military exercises, they are of significance to the future of military cooperation between the two countries. Selection of Fort Carson for this event would go a long way towards ensuring its success.

Sincerely,


Hank Brown
United States Senator

HB/cp

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-0604

June 8, 1994

The Honorable William J. Perry
Secretary of Defense
Room 3E880
The Pentagon
Washington, D.C. 20301-1000

Dear Secretary Perry:

On June 1st, the New York Times reported that joint U.S.-Russian military exercises scheduled for early July in Russia have been postponed. Russian officials reportedly expressed their hope that the exercises would take place later, but would be conducted first in the United States.

Fort Carson, Colorado should be the Army's first choice for a U.S. location to host the joint U.S.-Russian military exercises. Here's why:

*Fort Carson has the Army's second-largest training area, which permits extensive maneuver training and has an unusually large firing range. What Fort Carson has that the Army's largest maneuver facility at the National Training Center does not, however, is an indigenous mechanized division. Training at Fort Carson would afford the Russians the added opportunity to see first-hand the support structure and command and control capabilities of U.S. field units.

*Fort Carson's location at the foot of the Rocky Mountains permits a mix of training between the open grasslands of eastern Colorado and the rugged terrain of the mountains.

*Fort Carson's location near NORAD headquarters, the Air Force Academy and Falcon Air Force Station would permit visiting Russian officers to see a wide range of American military capabilities and military environments without costly, time-consuming cross-country travel.

*Fort Carson's location just outside of Colorado Springs, Colorado's second largest city, would permit visiting Russian officers to see first-hand the effective, supportive interactions that occur regularly between U.S. military personnel and the American people who reside near them.

I urge you to choose Fort Carson to host the first joint U.S.-
Russian military exercises. We would be pleased to assist in any
way possible. Thanks in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Hank Brown", written in a cursive style.

Hank Brown
United States Senator

HB/cp

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5201

June 27, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Presidential Visit to Ft. Benning, Georgia

The President indicated in a margin note on staffing for Secretary Perry's Special Defense Report that he would like to include a trip to Ft. Benning, Georgia among the visits he makes to meet with U.S. servicemen and women at their home bases. The Schedule Proposal at Tab I would have the President spend a day at Ft. Benning visiting the Army Infantry School and observing Army airborne training.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the Schedule Proposal at Tab I.

Attachment
Tab I Schedule Proposal

THE WHITE HOUSE

5201

WASHINGTON

Schedule Proposal

date ____/____/____

☐ ACCEPT☐ REGRET☐ PENDING

TO: Ricki Seidman
Assistant to the President and
Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: Anthony Lake

REQUEST: Presidential visit to Ft. Benning,
Georgia

PURPOSE: To meet and talk with U.S. servicemen
and women in training.

BACKGROUND: The President has indicated that he
would like to include a trip to Ft.
Benning, Georgia among the visits that
he makes to see U.S. military personnel
conducting their day-to-day operations.
A one-day trip to Ft. Benning would
enable him to observe Army training
practices at the Infantry School and the
Airborne Training ("jump school")
facility.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None at this installation

DATE AND TIME: Fall 1994

DURATION: One day

LOCATION: Ft. Benning, Georgia

PARTICIPANTS: To be determined

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: Visit the Army Infantry School and
observe Army airborne training ("jump
school").

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open Press

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: As desired

cc: Stephanie Streett

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: No

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

RECOMMENDED BY: Anthony Lake

CONTACT: Keith Hahn

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

June 27, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RGB*

FROM:

KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT:

Commander in Chief Visits

Secretary Perry has recommended to the President that he visit military troops to see them in their day-to-day jobs. You and Mack McLarty agreed that late summer/early fall would be a good timeframe for the President to travel west on a tour of military bases that would include: Nellis AFB, Nevada, to watch aerial combat training ("Red Flag"); Ft. Irwin, California, to observe army maneuver warfare training on the computerized training range; and to Twenty-Nine Palms, California, to observe combined arms training.

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the Schedule Proposal at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Schedule Proposal

THE WHITE HOUSE

5194

WASHINGTON

Schedule Proposal

date ____/____/____

____ACCEPT

____REGRET

____PENDING

TO: Ricki Seidman
Assistant to the President and
Director of Scheduling and Advance

FROM: Anthony Lake

REQUEST: Commander in Chief Visits

PURPOSE: To visit U.S. servicemen and women in
the conduct of their day-to-day
operations.

BACKGROUND: Secretary Perry has proposed that the
President visit military installations
and activities in other than a
ceremonial capacity. The President
recently has indicated that he would
like to do this.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: None at these facilities.

DATE AND TIME: Late summer/early fall

DURATION: 2-3 Days

LOCATION: Nellis AFB, Nevada
Ft. Irwin, California
Twenty-Nine Palms, California

PARTICIPANTS: To be determined

OUTLINE OF EVENTS: President would watch aerial combat
training ("Red Flag") at Nellis AFB,
Nevada, observe army maneuver warfare
training on the computerized training
range at Ft. Irwin, California and visit
Twenty-Nine Palms, California to observe
combined arms training.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Yes

MEDIA COVERAGE: Open Press

cc: Stephanie Streett

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: As desired

VICE PRESIDENT'S ATTENDANCE: No

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: No

RECOMMENDED BY: Anthony Lake

CONTACT: Keith Hahn

TO: TALISMAN, MARK E

FROM: BERGER

DOC DATE: 27 JUN 94
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: JUNE TRIP

MP

PERSONS: VAUGHAN, WILLIAM K

SUBJECT: LTR TO MARK TALISMAN RE APPRECIATION FOR LTR

ACTION: BERGER SGD LTR

DUE DATE: 10 JUN 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: BELL

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 EB DATE 6/27 BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSGP CLOSED BY: NSJEB DOC 3 OF 3

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9404516

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 BELL
002 BERGER
003

Z 94060716 ANY ACTION NECESSARY
Z 94062319 FOR SIGNATURE
X 94062714 BERGER SGD LTR

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

003 940627 TALISMAN, MARK E

UNCLASSIFIED

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 27, 1994

Dear Mark:

For reasons that I cannot account for, I did not receive your excellent suggestion regarding William K. Vaughan, Jr. until after the President had departed for the D-Day ceremonies in Normandy. While I regret we did not have the opportunity to act on your recommendation, I hope Bill took comfort and pride from the tribute the President paid in his remarks at Colleville to the men like his father and grandfather who were the heroes of Normandy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sandy".

Samuel R. Berger
Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs

Mr. Mark E. Talisman
900 Second Street, N.E.
Suite 205
Washington, D.C. 20002

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

June 23, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR SAMUEL BERGER

FROM:

ROBERT BELL *Rab*

SUBJECT:

Letter to Mark Talisman

Deputy Natl Sec Advisor
has seen
SIGNED

Mr. Talisman sent you a FAX on May 25 (Tab B) recommending that the President invite as a special guest at the D-Day ceremonies Mr. William K. Vaughan, Jr., whose father and grandfather were killed during the Normandy landings on the same day. For reasons unexplained, the FAX was not logged in by NSC until June 7. The reply at Tab A notes your regret that you did not receive his suggestion sooner.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter to Mr. Talisman at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Proposed Reply to Mr. Talisman
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

Mark E. Talisman
900 Second Street, NE, Suite 205
Washington, D.C. 20002

Tel. (202) 408-5555

Fax (202) 371-0898

May 25, 1994

BY FAX

Samuel Berger
Deputy Director
National Security Council
The White House

*please make sure
Sandy gets this fax!*

Dear Sandy,

I have been trying without success to have positive reaction to the following;

There is one person living in Washington, William K. Vaughan, Jr., whose grandfather and father were killed at the Normandy landings on the same day! Having visited there with Bill twenty-five years ago, I do believe he is the only or one of the very few who lost a grandfather and father!

It was my thought that he should be invited as a special guest by the White House recognizing the ultimate loss he and his mother sustained.

He is Administrative Assistant to Congressman Pete Stark. His telephone number at work is 225-5065 on the Hill.

The symbolism here is very important.

Warm regards,

Sincerely,
Mark

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002a. memo	For Anthony Lake from Steven Andreasen. Subject: Reactivating PRD-34. Record ID: 9420789. (3 pages)	06/28/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 264

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - June 1994 #2 [9]

2016-0152-F

vz4590

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]
- 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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002b. memo	Presidential Review Directive/NSC-34. Record ID: 9420500 [see vz494_001] (8 pages)	05/21/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 264

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - June 1994 #2 [9]

2016-0152-F

vz4590

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]
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.

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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002c. memo	Update to PRD-34. Record ID: 9321143. (1 page)	10/14/1993	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 264

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - June 1994 #2 [9]

2016-0152-F

vz4590

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]
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]

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]

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 Pentagon raised enormous expectations with its Nuclear Posture Review (NPR) announced by Defense Secretary Les Aspin last year and originally scheduled for completion in March. The effort was described as "a comprehensive, basic, wide-ranging, integrated review of the entire U.S. nuclear posture."

Task forces were formed, working groups and advisory panels arranged. Aspin reported to Congress just before stepping down that the NPR, "the first since the late 1970s... [will be] the foundation that shapes U.S. nuclear force posture in the post-Cold War world."

Then the food fight and the finger pointing began. Word leaked in March that Defense Secretary William Perry was trying to expand the role of nu-

Bad Posture

The nuclear priesthood slouches onward.

The Last Word

By William M. Arkin

clear weapons, undermining Aspin's supposed effort to reduce them.

In contrast, Assistant Secretary Ashton B. Carter, one of the review's two chiefs, was accused of torpedoing the formal analytic process, riding solo on a disarmament bandwagon and ignoring his staff's advice. Labeled as "rude and abrasive" by his detractors, ex-Harvard professor Carter rejected START II force alternatives offered by the working groups as too timid. Carter presented his own ideas of a nuclear force of 1,750 warheads, which included scrapping the ICBM force, to Deputy Secretary John Deutch. The working groups felt that Carter's post-START II "approaches" were not part of their brief, and they were miffed that Carter had not given them a chance to evaluate their practicality or implications. "Four general officers asked that non-NPR options not be briefed and their request was ignored," one source said.

Top nuclear bureaucrat Franklin C. Miller, a Cold War fixture and secretary of the NPR on a day-to-day basis, is also in the line of fire for shepherding report drafts from working groups that not only fail to depart from old thinking but attempt to entrench the Pentagon in dangerous new policies. The view ascribed to Perry actually comes from Miller's of-

fice, which drafted the nuclear chapter of Aspin's annual report to Congress and included—in violation of U.S. policy—that nuclear weapons be given the mission of countering non-nuclear "weapons of mass destruction," even ballistic missiles. National Security Council staffer Robert Bell is said to have intercepted the report and softened the language. The White House was and is concerned that loose talk about nuclear roles will

make achieving a ban on nuclear testing and extending the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) more difficult. Still, Aspin's final report stated that "the role of

U.S. nuclear forces in deterring or responding to such non-nuclear threats must be considered."

Blame aside, what started as a grand enterprise has degenerated into opportunistic justifications for nuclear growth. Working groups were to evaluate the role of nuclear weapons, as well as "counterproliferation" and "force structure." But the struggle over the latter has dominated, as the air force and the navy battle over whose systems will be victorious. Meanwhile, State Department and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency specialists vow that the expansion of nuclear weapons onto non-nuclear battlefields will be expunged before the review leaves the Pentagon.

The end result is that the posture review is, in essence, dead. According to the Defense Department, there will not be a single report; "force structure" decisions derived from the review's work will be made part of the budget process. The working groups have been sent back to the drawing boards to keep them in the closet, with the participants told not to brief anyone outside the Pentagon on their conclusions. Deutch has taken firmer control of the acquisition side.

With no guidance on nuclear priorities and no visionary nonproliferation or disarmament strategy, it should

not be surprising that the bureaucrats did what they were capable of doing: made force structure, targeting, and modernization recommendations to respond to a laundry list of new dangers. Eight different scenarios were part of early 1994 internal briefings, including a "regionally assertive Russia," a fragmented Russia, China, North Korea, Iran, India-Pakistan, state-sponsored terrorism, and a "nuclear snowball" in the Middle East. These are new and more demanding assignments for the nuclear force than those of the Cold War.

The White House has watched the process unravel. No one in the administration wants another crisis or a fight with the nuclear priesthood. White House strategy is to slow down the review and hide it from sight, in theory to avoid undermining the 1995 NPT review conference by not waving U.S. nuclear flags and not getting too far ahead of the Russians in post-START II bargaining.

Nuclear advocates, meanwhile, their options increasingly circumscribed by budget cutbacks, believing that they are being slowly pushed out of the nuclear business through neglect. Their dissatisfactions have the makings of the very crisis the administration seeks to avoid.

"Nuclear weapons are an enduring reality," the Defense Department reported earlier this year. "They simply cannot be eliminated from American defense policy and security strategy." Simply? No. Especially if those who are charged with designing the task are those who would have the most to lose. The Defense Department was the wrong agency to conduct the review in the first place, although the address is not the prime problem. President Clinton has failed to present a visionary agenda either for minimum nuclear forces or disarmament. ■

William M. Arkin is an independent expert on defense matters and a Bulletin contributing editor.

Uncertainty Over Russia Clouds U.S. Nuclear Strategy

By THERESA HITCHENS
Defense News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Many crucial U.S. nuclear strategy issues, such as the appropriate level of the U.S. nuclear weapon stockpile over the next two decades, will remain in limbo in part because of military reluctance to act in the face of uncertainty about Russia's democratic reform.

These issues were supposed to be clarified in the U.S. Defense Department's Nuclear Posture Review, a study intended to define nuclear policy and force levels. Unease about the future intentions of Russia caused the review's architects to avoid some of the thornier nuclear issues, Pentagon officials and observers said last week.

For example, the review is not now expected to address whether or not the United States should consider reducing its nuclear stockpile to below the 3,000 to 3,500 warheads allowed by the two Strategic Arms Reduction treaties (START). Instead, Pentagon officials are using the START II levels agreed with Russia in 1993 as a floor for planning the force size through the middle of the next century.

"We do not expect go below START II — after all, that is looking out to the 21st century. The government of the United States can address those questions at

some later date. For planning purposes, we anticipate START II being implemented early in the next century," Harold Smith, assistant secretary of defense for atomic affairs, said June 14 in an interview.

Nor will the review do away with the nation's intercontinental ballistic missiles in favor of relying on nuclear submarines and bomber aircraft, despite consideration of the idea, Frank Miller, deputy assistant secretary of defense for nuclear forces and arms control, told a June 8 roundtable sponsored by the Center for Security Policy here.

"That is not an option," Miller said.

The Pentagon also has backed away from changing the U.S. rationale for maintaining a nuclear arsenal, officials and independent analysts say. A Pentagon debate about whether the United States should consider using nuclear weapons in response to a threat of chemical or biological attack raised a storm of criticism from arms control advocates inside and outside of President Bill Clinton's government.

Because the nuclear threat to the United States over the next several decades remains unclear, it is difficult to make long-term decisions about strategy, which could tie the hands of future U.S. leaders in a crisis, defense sources explain. Not

only are Pentagon leaders concerned about emerging nuclear nations such as North Korea, but also about whether Russia, with its huge nuclear arsenal, will emerge from its current turmoil as a friendly or hostile power.

"We are not expecting any major changes, or grand strategic thinking on these issues, to come forth from the review," Jon Wolfsthal, an analyst at the Arms Control Association here, said June 15.

The importance of the Nuclear Posture Review already has been diluted by Defense Secretary William Perry's move early this spring to restructure the effort. Instead of a comprehensive policy document as envisioned when the review was launched last October by then-Defense Secretary Les Aspin, the results of the study are now expected to emerge slowly as a series of policy decisions made over the next six months to a year, according to Pentagon sources.

Aspin's original goal was to release a unified report, similar to the September 1993 bottom-up review that laid out future conventional force requirements, early this summer.

Rather than providing recommendations, the report will outline options for ei-

ther Perry or Clinton, Ashton Carter, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said June 10.

Carter, who chairs the Nuclear Posture Review with Army Lt. Gen. Wesley Clark, director of strategic plans and policy in the Joint Chiefs of Staff, spoke to the American Bar Association here.

Nonetheless, Pentagon officials maintain that the review still will address the six key issues laid out by Aspin last year.

These are: the role of nuclear weapons in national security strategy in the post-Cold War world; the size and shape of the nuclear force structure needed; operations, such as determining the alert status of forces; future safety of the weapon stockpile; the relationship of nuclear policy to the Pentagon's new counterproliferation strategy; and, how U.S. nuclear posture might affect efforts to reduce the threat from the nuclear arsenal of the former Soviet Union.

Instead of larger policy issues, however, the focus of the Nuclear Posture Review now is on making near-term decisions about the size and structure of the arsenal. Such decisions will help shape the military services' 1996-2000 budget plans, Pentagon sources said.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

5184

June 28, 1994



ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

FROM: STEVEN R. JONES *J*

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Testimony RE: HR 2080, Military Land Reform and Reassessment Act of 1993 (LRM #I-3108)

OMB has requested NSC views on the proposed statement of Ms. Sherri W. Goodman, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense (Environmental Security), before the House Subcommittee on Installations and Facilities. The DoD testimony is similar to previously cleared testimony and proposes changes in portions of the proposed act dealing with land management and airspace requirements.

DoD proposes changes in Section 4 of HR 2080 that would amend the Engle Act, since as drafted the act would create significant delays in making changes to critical military operations in airspace over nonmilitary public lands. These views are similar to those presented by DoI on this section of the act, which recommend that these issues be addressed by the recently formed interagency Airspace/Natural Resources Coordination Group.

I have read the testimony and have no objections. Because of the immediate turnaround requested, I have already phoned NSC staff concurrence to OMB.

Concurrence by: Bill Danvers *BD*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

MEMORANDUM FOR RONALD K. PETERSON

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Testimony RE: HR 2080, Military
Land Reform and Reassessment Act of 1993 (LRM #I-
3108)

The National Security Council staff has no objections to the proposed Department of Interior testimony. Because of the immediate suspense, this response has already been provided to the OMB staff contact.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503

June 27, 1994

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #1-3108

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

AGRIC-CR - Vince Ancell (all testimony) - (202) 720-7095 - 230
ENERGY - Bob Rabben - (202) 586-6718 - 209
INTERIOR - Danny Conenstein - (202) 208-6706 - 329
JUSTICE - Sheila F. Anthony - (202) 514-2141 - 217
TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202) 366-4687 - 226
EPA - Thomas C. Roberts - (202) 260-5414 - 326
NASA - Jeff Lawrence - (202) 358-1948 - 219
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202) 395-3723 - 249
CORPS ENGINEERS - Susan Bond - (202) 272-0030 - 239
COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202) 482-3151 - 324

FROM:

RONALD K. PETERSON (for) *Ronald K. Peterson*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT:

Holly FITTER (395-3233)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-6194
Lauren HABER (395-3781)

SUBJECT:

DEFENSE Proposed Testimony RE: HR 2080,
Military Land Reform and Reassessment Act of
1993

DEADLINE:

10:00 A.M. June 28, 1994

COMMENTS: This testimony is similar to Defense testimony given
on 6/17/94 before Nation Parks subcommittee of the House
Natural Resources Committee. This testimony also references HR
3300.

OMB requests the views of your agency on the above subject before
advising on its relationship to the program of the President, in
accordance with OMB Circular A-19.

Please advise us if this item will affect direct spending or
receipts for purposes of the the "Pay-As-You-Go" provisions of
Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990.

CC:

M. Gentile/K.
McGinty
J. Minkler

9 pages

JUN 24 '94 14:23

FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE.002

STATEMENT OF
MS. SHERRI W. GOODMAN
DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
(ENVIRONMENTAL SECURITY)

BEFORE

THE HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
INSTALLATIONS AND FACILITIES

HOUSE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

NATURAL RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT ON
MILITARY LANDS

JUNE 29, 1994

NOT FOR PUBLICATION
UNTIL RELEASED BY THE
COMMITTEE

JUN 24 '94 14:23 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE 1

Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. On behalf of Secretary Perry, thank you for the opportunity to testify on the Department of Defense's natural resource management programs.

DoD is developing a new conservation strategy as part of its Environmental Security program. The office of Environmental Security was created just over a year ago by President Clinton, Vice President Gore and Secretary Perry in order to integrate environmental considerations into defense policies and practices. Environmental Security has six major goals:

- ensure DoD operations comply with environmental laws;
- clean up and reduce risk from contaminated sites;
- be responsible stewards of the land DoD holds in public trust;
- prevent pollution at the source whenever possible;
- promote development of dual-use environmental technologies; and
- protect the safety and health of our military and civilians.

Today, I will focus on our natural resource management programs. The Department of Defense is the steward for 25 million acres of public land, and area approximately the size of the state of Tennessee. DoD lands represent all of our country's major land types and contain sensitive ecosystems and endangered species, irreplaceable historic and archeological sites, and many other important natural and cultural resources.

The Department faces a challenging task of protecting these resources while supporting the military mission. DoD recognizes that protection of these resources and compliance with environmental laws ensure the continued availability of lands and waters to support training critical to mission performance and readiness. As part of this conservation strategy, we are committed to:

- Comply with all applicable laws and standards for natural resources.
- Fulfill the military mission in consonance with sound natural resources management policies.
- Identify all significant and sensitive natural resources.
- Promote ecosystem-based management on all military lands.
- Provide training, education, and staffing to build a strong conservation ethic.

JUN 24 '94 14:24 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE 884

- Enhance coordination and consultation with federal and state agencies and other interested parties.
- Provide for public access to our conservation programs whenever permitted by mission and resource management constraints.

I will address three topics today concerning our land management programs and airspace requirements: H.R. 3300, the Sikes Act Amendments; H.R. 2080, the Military Land Reform and Reassessment Act; and the recent General Accounting Office (GAO) report on the management of lands withdrawn for military use. The DoD response to each of these initiatives results from the interplay between our responsibilities to support both national defense and resource conservation goals. The key question in each case is how the initiative will affect our ability to achieve operational readiness and accomplish our military mission, while meeting our obligation to manage all of our resources wisely. Balancing these two public interests leads us to generally support H.R. 3300 and the findings of the GAO Report as vehicles which will enhance our ability to accomplish both missions. However, we cannot support H.R. 2080 unless it is amended to ensure that the desired results can be realized.

H.R. 3300, The Natural Resource Management
on Military Lands Act

We also generally support the concepts presented in HR 2080

For more than 30 years, the Sikes Act has proven instrumental in helping the Department manage its unique natural resources. The approximately 250 cooperative fish and wildlife management plans military installations have developed under the Sikes Act in coordination with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and State fish and game agencies have been the cornerstone for many of our natural resources management initiatives.

Ecosystem management represents a new chapter in our understanding of the interrelationships between land and species. The goal of ecosystem management is to restore and maintain the health, sustainability and biological diversity of ecosystems while supporting sustainable economies and communities. This management concept enables us to actively recognize the aims of all of the various program elements, capitalize on their interdependence, and in the execution of the program as a whole, balance priorities and resources.

An example of DoD's commitment to ecosystem management is our new Mojave Ecosystem Management Initiative. This is an unprecedented partnership among all of the military Services, the Department of Interior and the state and local governments and people of California to sustain the unique habitat of these desert lands. The initiative brings together all people and all agencies responsible for the health and welfare of a region to develop an integrated plan to manage the land and species that live there while accounting for social and economic needs. This initiative will support all of our Defense goals: a strong military, a solid economy, and a healthy

JUN 24 '94 14:24

FROM OSD-LRB

TO PETERSON

PAGE 085

environment and covers six of our key training ranges -- Edwards, China Lake, Fort Irwin, 29 Palms, Chocolate Mountain and Nellis.

Reauthorization of the Sikes Act will enhance our ability to use an ecosystem management approach. With some exceptions, we support the Sikes Act legislation.

In particular, we support requiring the development and implementation of integrated natural resource management plans for military installations. This is the most effective means of ensuring that resource management decisions on DoD lands are made based on informed consideration of all relevant factors. But plans alone won't get the job done.

The Department also generally supports a number of amendments that would complement development and implementation of integrated plans, including:

- public participation in the preparation of each integrated management plan.
- establishment of specific natural resource management goals and objectives.
- internal review of installation compliance and reporting of these results to Congress.
- deadlines for adopting integrated management plans.
- trained DoD personnel to enforce existing fish and wildlife laws on military installations.

While we support establishing a framework to ensure integrated management plans are developed and implemented on military installations, we are concerned about imposing undue burdens on our installations and natural resource managers. In particular, we do not support using Notices of Violation to ensure implementation. Not only is this process designed only to apply to the Department of Defense, a departure from other environmental compliance status. It also effectively limits the flexibility the Sikes Act originally intended to grant DoD to manage its lands for military purposes. Additionally, the provisions of subsection 5(a) could damage existing cooperative relationships with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and State fish and game agencies, as well as be difficult and resource-intensive to administer.

The Department of Defense is pursuing an alternative approach to ensure that integrated natural resource management plans are developed and implemented on our military installations.

JUN 24 '94 14:25

FROM C D-L S

TO PETERSON

PAGE 6

First, we are committed to ensuring that natural resource laws are given the same priority for programming and budgeting priorities as other environmental laws. Under the Fiscal Year 1996-2001 Defense Planning Guidance, the Military Departments are required to develop an Environmental Security Strategic Plan for conservation that will serve as the basis for programming and budgeting. This plan requires at a minimum:

"By FY 1996, Components will ensure that at least 80 percent of all Integrated Natural Resource Management Plans, for installations determined by the Component to have sufficient resources to require a management plan, are prepared and implemented to provide for the effective management of natural resources and for the protection of threatened and endangered species, wetlands, and biodiversity. Components will complete inventories of natural and cultural resources entrusted to DoD on a timeline consistent with the National Biological Survey."

We are now in the process of creating a prioritization system for identifying urgent natural resources needs and funding such projects appropriately. Under this system, nonrecurring projects and services required to be in compliance with natural resources regulatory requirements in the current budget fiscal year will be included as one of the highest priorities for funding. Examples of these high priority items include:

- preparation and implementation of integrated natural resource management plans.
- commitments made under special agreements such as the Chesapeake Bay Agreement.
- surveys of wetlands or endangered species where current or proposed land use could violate regulatory requirements.
- natural resource damage assessments prepared in response to immediate legal requirements.

Second, we believe that ultimate responsibility for managing the sensitive natural resources on DoD lands lies with the military managers who use those resources. Further, given their expertise in both natural resource conservation and military operations, DoD managers are in the best position to balance the needs of mission accomplishment with natural resource stewardship.

Accordingly we have internal auditing procedures to help ensure that integrated natural resource management plans are developed and implemented. The auditing program includes measures of merit that enable us to establish management goals and to track the military department's progress in achieving those goals. All of the

JUN 24 '94 14:25

FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON.

PAGE.007

military departments are vigorously pursuing institutional changes to incorporate these measures of merit in their inspections and environmental compliance evaluations.

Of paramount concern to the Defense Department is the ability to continue using our lands to support the military mission. We recognize that even with the best planning, full compliance with environmental laws will sometimes restrict our ability to train. We have historically adjusted our training operations to comply with environmental laws in numerous ways. We have modified low-level flight routes to accommodate grazing areas. We have scheduled ground activities around sensitive mating and nesting times. We have moved artillery impact areas to respond to critical habitat concerns. We will continue to take such actions when required. However, we cannot support imposing unnecessary restrictions on our lands and are prepared to work with the Committee on the specific language in this bill.

H.R. 2080, Military Land Reform and Reassessment Act

Oppose?
Next I would like to address the Military Land Reform and Reassessment Act, H.R. 2080. The Department generally supports the concepts presented in this bill. However, we cannot support H.R. 2080 unless it is amended.

The Department of Defense mission is to protect our national security interests. It must be ready to perform that mission at any time. A key element of mission capability is well disciplined and highly skilled pilots that depend on adequate training under realistic conditions. DoD conducts its training on and over national forests and other federal lands, which are managed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Department of Interior (DoI).

New
DoD and DoI recognize that Congress and the public are concerned that military ground operations and overflights may disturb or cause deleterious effects on the ecology of these areas. We realize that we have a common interest in these areas, and are committed to cooperative efforts that will conserve and enhance our natural heritage while assuring a strong national defense. Over the past several months, DoD and DoI, as well as the Department of Transportation (DoT) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), have been actively engaged in discussions of several legislative measures affecting overflights and refuges. From this interchange, the Interagency Airspace/Natural Resources Coordination Group evolved and began meeting last January. On May 18, 1994, the Interagency group met to discuss military airspace use, and, in particular, the role of Federal land managers in aviation operations and land management.

✓ H.R. 2080 would create significant delays in making changes to critical military operations in airspace over nonmilitary public lands, in particular, the provisions in Section 4 that would amend the Eagle Act.

JUN 24 '94 14:26 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE. 888

✓ The Engle Act provides that the withdrawal, reservation, restriction, or use of more than 5,000 acres of public lands for military purposes shall not become effective until approved by an Act of Congress, and sets forth information requirements for withdrawal applications. Section 4 of H.R. 2080 would expand coverage of the Engle Act to include airspace over nonmilitary public lands as well. It could eliminate the ability of the Federal Aviation Administration to establish temporary restricted areas for use by the military to conduct large-scale military training exercises over areas containing public domain lands. And H.R. 2080 would require that the views of the Secretary of Interior or Agriculture, as the case may be, and the Governor, Indian tribes and public of any affected states be submitted to Congress six months prior to establishment of a military zone or area.

✓ We have two concerns with these provisions. First and foremost, they would greatly complicate future airspace acquisitions by DoD. It would severely limit training flexibility for Regular and Reserve aviation forces, including Air National Guard. It would also hamper aircraft unit activation and modernization initiatives, most of which require airspace actions.

✓ In addition, H.R. 2080 does not clearly address the status of present airspace arrangements for military operations. There are hundreds of special use airspace modifications each year, many of which constitute minor changes to accommodate individual citizens and special interest groups. Requiring a detailed environmental analysis for each modification and then waiting 180 days is an unreasonable increase in complexity, expense, and time for processing DoD airspace proposals.

best / Despite the continued downsizing of our force structure, the size of the land and air areas needed to fully achieve operational readiness is actually increasing because of changes in tactics and weapons systems and platforms. DoD has been striving to downsize smartly and to eliminate excess infrastructure, but continued viability of air and training ranges is crucial to our long-term ability to support a trained and ready force. Section 4 of this bill would limit that viability.

These provisions would impose several delays on development of military airspace over nonmilitary public lands. It is likely to cause delays of such magnitude that vital training capability would be lost and readiness would suffer.

✓ We firmly believe that differences of opinion about the compatibility of military overflights and public land use can be satisfactorily resolved. We propose the joint establishment of a public dialogue with DoI and others to discuss the broader issues of military use of public lands. DoD began this process recently by meeting with many of the witnesses for this hearing to listen to their concerns and identify common ground for addressing differing interests.

JUN 24 '94 14:27 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE.089

We are already working many issues of joint concern with DoI. For example, resource managers from DoD and Interior's Fish and Wildlife Service are jointly participating in a month-long training program for managers to protect nature reserves and military areas in the Former Soviet Union. Issues being discussed include ecosystem management, biodiversity, law enforcement, and environmental education.

✓ H.R. 2080 attempts to provide a clear and well-defined mechanism for authorizing National Guard use of public lands. Presently, neither the Federal Land Policy and Management Act nor the Eagle Act specifically authorizes these uses. This amendment would provide a solid framework for clarifying our procedures and standards. However, we recommend a technical change to increase the size of land withdrawals that can be made without an Act of Congress to allow for armored or heavy mechanized brigade level exercises. The existing 5,000 acre limit is too restrictive for these exercises, even for dismounted infantry.

Finally, we generally support provisions in the bill which provide for the transfer of withdrawn lands to the Department of Agriculture or Department of Interior when they are no longer used for military purposes. We recommend requiring the appropriate Secretary to determine what use is expected for the land so that the appropriate levels of decontamination can be determined consistent with current law. DoD would then be responsible for cleaning up contamination from DoD uses.

**GAO REPORT: "Defense and Interior Can Better
Manage Land Withdrawn For Military Use"**

New
Finally, I would like to address the recent Government Accounting Office report, "Natural Resources: Defense and Interior Can Better Manage Land Withdrawn for Military Use."

The Military Lands Withdrawal Act of 1985 removes from public use until the year 2001 more than 7 million acres of land and devotes them to the military services for training and testing purposes. These withdrawn lands, which have been under military control since the 1940s and 1950s, include the six sites discussed in this report. Military training at these sites includes air activities such as pilot training in air-to-air combat maneuvering and air-to-ground bombings, and ground activities such as troop and vehicle maneuvers. Air training activities occur both above the sites and on contiguous public and private lands while ground maneuvers and bombing occur within site borders.

In most cases, this use does not result in significant damage to the land. In fact, many military lands are regionally recognized for their relatively high habitat quality for both common and rare plant and animal species. They are often sanctuaries for species as these lands do not have the kind of development and other activities which degrade natural habitats.

JUN 24 '94 14:27 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE 818

However, because military activities do cause damage, DoD is undertaking a number of measures to integrate our training needs and to reduce our impacts through simulation and innovative technologies. These measures include:

- Consolidation and sharing of training activities, test ranges, and facilities.
- Use of electronic connections among scattered smaller ranges can sometime be used to simulate extended larger ranges.
- Greater use of computer modeling technology to simulate field tests. This will not eliminate, but could greatly reduce the need and cost for actual field operations.

The Army's Integrated Training Area Management (ITAM) Program is an excellent example of an initiative to integrate training needs with land conditions and capabilities to reduce impacts. ITAM is used to establish base line data, inventory land condition and capabilities, match mission use with land capabilities, program land restoration and rehabilitation, and provide environmental education training to land users.

But regardless of these efforts to consolidate and use new technologies, DoD will always require large open spaces in which to train. For example, more sophisticated mechanized equipment requires larger spaces for maneuverability. In order to provide realistic testing and training, we have steadily moved our training and weapons testing away from more populated areas into less populated areas.

DoD recognizes that these open spaces are limited and have multiple values. The Department's objective is to ensure that we maintain sufficient training grounds for essential weapons testing, gunnery ranges and combat maneuver exercises. We also need flexibility to expand, not only to meet current requirements, but to keep pace with new technologies as our units, weapons, and tactics improve.

The withdrawn lands addressed in the GAO Report are essential to our long-term ability to train effectively. The critical question is how we can better minimize the impact of our training on the environment. This is a question that the Department of Defense cannot answer alone. We are now working with the Department of Interior on resource management projects for these sites. We are providing needed access to these projects by Interior officials. We will also work with Interior to ensure that we have the baseline information necessary to assess the effects of current and proposed military operations on natural resources at these sites. Broad-based, up to date inventories of our natural and cultural resources are essential to DoD's ability to effectively manage these resources for the long term.

JUN 24 '94 14:28 FROM OSD-LRS

TO PETERSON

PAGE.011

We are currently completing review of two proposed memoranda of understanding with the Department of Interior that typify our increased spirit of coordination. The first would formalize our commitment to work with Interior on the recently announced Mojave Ecosystem Management Initiative. The second would establish procedures with the National Biological Survey to conduct biological inventories on DoD lands. We are committed to working with the NBS to inventory and monitor the nation's biological resources. Through these efforts we will evaluate the status and trends of biological resources on DoD lands and identify how these resources can best be used to meet our environmental, economic and social needs.

Another excellent example of this increased cooperation is the joint effort between the Army and the Fish and Wildlife Service to restore the Longleaf Pine ecosystem on Army Installations throughout the southeastern United States. Over the last two years, the Army and the Fish and Wildlife Service have worked closely together to develop a management plan that effectively balances the Army's military mission with conservation of the Red-cockaded Woodpecker and its habitat. Recently, the two organizations cosponsored a workshop, where Army and Fish and Wildlife personnel trained together to effectively implement the new plan. This successful experience will serve as a model for similar efforts in the future.

In closing, I would like to emphasize that the current DoD leadership strongly believes that national security includes environmental security. We are committed to integrating fully environmental security concerns into our defense policies and practices. The Department of Defense will not be content to merely be a good steward of its lands. We will work to be a leader in protecting and enhancing the natural environment for future generations -- both for its intrinsic value to future generations and to secure the availability of these resources to support the national defense mission.

We look forward to continuing to working with the Committee on these important issues.