

FOIA MARKER

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Folder Title: Chron File - August 1994 #2 [7]				
Staff Office-Individual: Defense Policy-Bell, Robert				
Original OA/ID Number: 265				
Row: 31	Section: 3	Shelf: 4	Position: 3	Stack: V

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. memo	Legislative Referral Memorandum LRM #1-3679. [CIA Act] [partial] (1 page)	08/16/1994	P3/b(3)
002. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	06/16/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 265

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - August 1994 #2 [7]

2016-0152-F

vz4616

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.

TO: ITOH

FROM: PETERSON, R

DOC DATE: 16 AUG 94
SOURCE REF: I-3679

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE BUDGET

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: OMB REQUEST FOR VIEWS RE S-2182 NATL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR
FY 1995

ACTION: FOR RECORD PURPOSES

DUE DATE: 19 AUG 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: NONE

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

BELL
DANVERS
HAHN

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDRS

CLOSED BY: NSDRS

DOC 1 OF 1

UNCLASSIFIED
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9406606

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001

X 94081612 FOR RECORD PURPOSES

UNCLASSIFIED

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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001. memo	Legislative Referral Memorandum LRM #I-3679. [CIA Act] [partial] (1 page)	08/16/1994	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

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Chron File - August 1994 #2 [7]

2016-0152-F
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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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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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

August 16, 1994

SPECIAL
6606

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #I-3679

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

ABMC - Col. William E. Ryan, Jr. - (202)272-0536 - 268
ACDA - Barbara Starr - (202)647-8478 - 234
AGRICULTURE - Marvin Shapiro - (202)720-1516 - 312
AID - Robert M. Lester - (202)273-6666 - 202
CIA - [redacted] (b)(3)
COMMERCE - Michael A. Levitt - (202)482-3151 - 324
DEFENSE - Samuel T. Brick, Jr. - (703)697-1305 - 325
EDUCATION - John Kristy - (202)401-2670 - 207
ENERGY - Bob Rabben - (202)586-6718 - 209
EPA - Thomas C. Roberts - (202)260-5414 - 326
EX-IM - Ira Fishman - (202)566-8806 - 236
FEMA - John P. Carey - (202)646-4105 - 327
GSA - William R. Ratchford - (202)501-0563 - 237
HHS - Frances White - (202)690-7760 - 328
HUD - Edward J. Murphy, Jr. - (202)708-1793 - 215
INTERIOR - Jane Lyder - (202)208-4371 - 329
JUSTICE - Sheila F. Anthony - (202)514-2141 - 217
LABOR - Robert A. Shapiro - (202)219-8201 - 330
NASA - Jeff Lawrence - (202)358-1948 - 219
ONDCP - Babette Hankey - (202)395-6739 - 257
NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249
OGE - Jane Ley - (202)523-5377 - 261
OPM - James N. Woodruff - (202)606-1424 - 331
OSTP - Roselis D'Allessandro - (202)456-6014 - 288
USTR - Fred Montgomery - (202)395-3475 - 223
SBA - Kris Swedin - (202)205-6702 - 315
SSS - Lewis C. Brodsky - (703)235-2053 - 339
STATE - Julia C. Norton - (202)647-4463 - 225
TRANSPORTATION - Tom Herlihy - (202)366-4687 - 226
TREASURY - Richard S. Carro - (202)622-1146 - 228
VA - Robert Coy - (202)273-6666 - 229

[001]

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

OMB CONTACT: MIKE GOAD (395-7301)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-6194

SUBJECT: OMB Request for Views RE: S 2182, National
Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year
1995

THIS TRANSMISSION CONTAINS 2 PAGE(S) (total).

COMMENTS: THE PURPOSE OF THIS REFERRAL IS TO INFORM YOU THAT THE CONFERENCE REPORT ON S 2182 IS PRINTED ON PAGES H8055-8408 OF THE AUGUST 13TH CONGRESSIONAL RECORD; NO FURTHER ACTION OR RESPONSE TO THIS REFERRAL IS REQUIRED. Please note that, while the Senate and House have not yet voted upon the conference report, we expect Congress to do so soon. Given the length of the document and the time necessary to review it, this office is advising where in the Record you may find the text and encourages your agency to begin its review of the document so that you may respond quickly when this office requests your agency's views on the enrolled bill. Again, no further action is required at this time; we will notify you when the bill is enacted and enrolled. THERE IS NO ATTACHMENT TO THIS REFERRAL.

CC:

J. Schuhart

A. Chellaraaj

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

August 16, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*FROM: JIM SEATON *JBS*

SUBJECT: Presidential Letter to WWII Navy Frogman

Tab B describes the exploits of a WWII Navy combat demolitions frogman and the August 14, 1994 ceremony where the French Defense Minister awarded him the Ordre du Merite. Nancy Hernreich requested that we prepare a congratulatory letter from the President to Angelos Chatas, the former frogman.

Concurrence by: Julien D. LeBourgeois *JLB*RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab A Letter to Angelos T. Chatas
Tab B Washington Post Article

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
SUBJECT: Letter to WWII Navy Frogman

Purpose

To congratulate Angelos T. Chatas, a WWII Navy combat demolitions frogman.

Background

The French Defense Minister honored Mr. Chatas at an August 14 commemoration of the WWII landings in southern France. During both the Normandy and southern France landings Mr. Chatas blew up underwater cables and floating mines hindering the approaches of allied landing craft. Two years ago the French named a street for him in a Normandy village near Utah Beach, but he was unable to attend the ceremony. This year, in response to a French request, DoD officials nominated him to receive the French Ordre du Merite.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Angelos T. Chatas
Tab B Washington Post article

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Mr. Chatas:

I recently read of your brave exploits in the Normandy and southern France landings and wanted to extend my personal congratulations on receiving the French Government's Ordre du Merite. This is truly a great honor and I commend you.

Thank you for serving as a source of continuing inspiration.

Sincerely,

Mr. Angelos T. Chatas
4719 Oak Trail
Dallas, TX 75232

A Double 'Merci' to a U.S. Frogman

His Name Already on a Street, WWII Veteran Gets a Medal

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Foreign Service

FREJUS, France, Aug. 14—This time Angelos T. Chatas was present, not just accounted for, when France honored him for his role as a U.S. Navy combat demolitions frogman in a World War II landing.

Two years ago a street was named for Chatas in Ste. Marie du Mont, a village in Normandy near the spot on Utah Beach where Chatas cleared away German mines on D-Day, June 6, 1944.

An invitation to attend the dedication ceremony reached him too late.

Not this time. Asked by the French Defense Ministry to nominate an American to recognize for his role in the Allied invasion of southern France on Aug. 15, 1944, Pentagon officials approached a surprised and delighted Chatas.

At an anniversary celebration today, French Defense Minister Francois Leotard awarded the Ordre du Merite to the retired petroleum engineer, who on the night of Aug. 14-15, half a century ago, blew up underwater cables designed to thwart allied landing craft at Agay, just east of here.

Chatas, 73, a Chicago native who now lives in Dallas, had won the Bronze Star for his D-Day exploits two months before. Recalling the August assault in the Mediterranean, he said, "We would hear people talking and laughing while we put charges on the buoys and waited for the nets to blow up."

Later, he and a fellow frogman paddled out in a kayak to place explosives on a floating German mine that naval gunfire had not destroyed.

"We attached the explosives, set the three-inch fuse and paddled like mad, and we just reached the beach a few hundred yards away when the mine exploded," he said.

The next day, Chatas recalled, he captured three German soldiers, part of a group of 27 who surrendered to his demolitions group.

"I recognized early in this invasion that we were not facing the power of the enemy we faced in Normandy," Chatas said. "The German army had pulled lots of troops out of southern France for Normandy and the Eastern front fighting the Russians."

Chatas has no complaint about his wartime service. He knows he was lucky to survive.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

August 17, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH:

ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM:

JIM SEATON *JS*

SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Report on Awarding Decorations
for Service in Pleiku Campaign

At Tab II is a proposed Defense Department response to a letter from Senator Thurmond to the Army Chief of Staff. The Senator proposes legislation authorizing a two-year period to recommend awards for individuals who served in the Ia Drang Valley campaign of November 1965. DoD opposes the bill. By statute, award recommendations must be made within two years of an act or achievement. Congress previously extended the time period for Vietnam award recommendations to October 1975.

The Ia Drang battles were the first large-scale U.S. Army battles of the Vietnam War and resulted in excess of 230 American dead. One Lieutenant posthumously received the Congressional Medal of Honor and many other participants received lesser awards for heroism.

Concurrence by:

Bill Danvers *JD*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring with the proposed DoD report.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature
Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JANET R. FORSGREN

FROM: WILLIAM H. ITOH

SUBJECT: Defense Proposed Report on Awarding Decorations
for Service in Pleiku Campaign

The National Security Council staff concurs with the proposed
Defense Department response.

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

August 16, 1994

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-1727

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

NSC - William H. Itoh - (202) 395-3723 - 249

FROM:

JANET R. FORSGREN (for) *Janet R. Forsgren*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Anna BRIATICO (395-7887)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-7362

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Report on Awarding
Decorations for Service in Pleiku Campaign

DEADLINE: COB August 22, 1994

COMMENTS: The attached is in response to a proposed bill by
Senator Thurmond that has not been introduced yet.

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:

Phebe Vickers
Mary Jo Siclari
Wendell Waites
Bob Damus
Jennifer Palmieri
Jim Murr
Janet Forsgren
Jim Jukes
Ron Peterson
Tracey Thornton

08/09/84 14:15



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL
300 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20315-0000



Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Thurmond:

Reference is made to your request to the Chief of Staff, Army for the views of the Department of Army on the proposed legislation to authorize an additional period for awarding military decorations for acts, achievements, and service performed in the Pleiku Campaign in the Ia Drang Valley of Vietnam.

The proposed legislation would waive the time limitations in section 3744 of Title 10, United States Code, permitting award of military decorations for actions during the Pleiku Campaign during the period October 23, to November 26, 1965.

The Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense is opposed to the bill.

Title 10, United States Code, Section 3744(b) stipulates that award recommendations must be submitted within 2 years of the act, achievement or service to be recognized. The time limitation for Republic of Vietnam actions was extended to October 1975 by a special act of Congress to ensure maximum opportunity for any deserving soldier to be nominated for an award. During the extension period, new recommendations could be submitted or previously approved decorations could be considered based on new and material evidence. Under these extensions, the Department of the Army processed thousands of award recommendations covering all military decorations.

While the time limitations for the submission of award recommendations may seem arbitrary and unfair, they have been necessary to ensure that award recommendations are considered at the time when all the facts and circumstances surrounding a soldier's performance can be conclusively verified, while facts and impressions are fresh, and supporting information is readily available. Approval of the proposed legislation to authorize award of military decorations to soldiers who fought in the Pleiku Campaign would be unfair to the millions of soldiers who served in many other campaigns and battles during our Nation's history and were denied consideration beyond the two-year time limit.

-2-

Available records from the Vietnam conflict indicate that many soldiers who served in the Pleiku Campaign were recognized for their heroic actions. One soldier was awarded our Nation's highest military decoration for the valor he displayed in the battle and at least one other soldier was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Based on these and other awards given, it can be concluded that the leadership at the time was concerned about appropriately recognizing deserving soldiers. Fortunately, heroic actions in that battle did not go unrecognized.

The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense, believes that the time limitations fixed by Congress are wise and fair provisions. These provisions have protected the integrity, honor, and prestige of military decorations. Because there is no method whereby the Army can decide with accuracy which requests for exemption from time limitations should receive favorable consideration and which should not, the only alternative heretofore has been to treat all cases equally under the law without exception.

For the foregoing reasons, the Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense, recommends that the bill not be favorably considered.

The enactment of this bill will cause no apparent increase in budgetary requirements of the Department.

This report has been coordinated within Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that from a standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the Committee.

Sincerely,

0:1900180094083

108D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. TRAUMOND introduced the following bill, which was read twice and re-
ferred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To authorize an additional period for awarding military deco-
rations for acts, achievements, and service performed
in the Pleiku Campaign in the Ia Drang Valley of Viet-
nam.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. ADDITIONAL PERIOD FOR AWARDING DECORA-
4 TIONS FOR SERVICE IN THE PLEIKU CAM-
5 PAIGN IN THE IA DRANG VALLEY OF VIET-
6 NAM.

7 (a) AWARD AUTHORIZED.—A decoration may be
8 awarded in accordance with the provisions of this section
9 to any person for an act, an achievement, or service that

1 such person, while serving on active duty in the Army,
2 performed during the Pleiku Campaign period in, or in
3 direct support of, military operations of the First Cavalry
4 Division (Airmobile) in the Pleiku Campaign in the Ia
5 Drang Valley of Vietnam.

6 (b) **PLEIKU CAMPAIGN PERIOD DEFINED.**—For the
7 purposes of this section, the Pleiku Campaign period is
8 the period that begins on October 23, 1965, and ends on
9 November 26, 1965.

10 (c) **AUTHORIZED PERIOD FOR AWARD.**—Notwith-
11 standing any other provision of law, a decoration may be
12 awarded under this section at any time not later than two
13 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

14 (d) **APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—A written appli-
15 cation, or a written recommendation, for award of a deco-
16 ration authorized to be awarded under subsection (a) shall
17 be received by the Secretary of the Army not later than
18 one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and

19 shall be in a form that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

20 (e) **DECORATIONS COVERED.**—Subsection (a) applies
21 to any decoration (including any device in lieu of a decora-
22 tion) that, during or after the Pleiku Campaign period and
23 before the date of the enactment of this Act, was author-
24 ized by Congress or under regulations of the Department
25 of Defense or the Department of the Army to be awarded

O:\800\80094.082

S.L.C.

8

1 to a person for an act, an achievement, or service per-
2 formed by that person while serving on active duty in the
3 Army.

4 (f) ACTIVE DUTY DEFINED.—In this section, the
5 term "active duty" has the meaning given such term in
6 section 101(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

August 17, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH

THROUGH: ROBERT BELL *RB*

FROM: KEITH HAHN *KH*

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94

Attached at Tab I is a proposed memorandum to the Executive Secretary, Department of Defense, concurring in military exercise COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94. At Tab II Defense recommends approval and State concurs.

COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94 is a multilateral exercise involving platoon or company-sized infantry units from the U.S., Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, United Kingdom and the Ukraine. It is designed to improve NATO/Partner nation interoperability in peacekeeping operations. It is scheduled to take place in northern Netherlands October 24-28.

The critical cancellation date is October 6, 1994.

Concurrence by: Julien LeBourgeois *JLB*

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the memorandum at Tab I concurring in the exercise.

Attachments

Tab I Memorandum for Signature

Tab II Incoming Correspondence

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

6629

August 17, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR COL. ROBERT P. MCALEER
Executive Secretary
Department of Defense

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94

The National Security Council staff concurs in military exercise COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94.

William H. Itoh
Executive Secretary

Attachment

Tab [Enter brief description of attachment]



OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

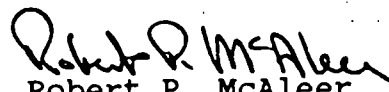
12 AUG 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Significant Military Exercise -
COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94

The Department of Defense recommends NSC approval of the attached Significant Military Exercise Brief, Exercise COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94. The Department of State concurs with this recommendation.

Please note the critical cancellation date is 6 October 1994.


Robert P. McAleer
Executive Secretary

Attachment:
As stated

UNCLASSIFIED

JOINT STAFF
INFO SERVICE CENTER

PRIORITY

ZYUW RUSMMS0039 1831350

P 021505Z JUL 94

FM USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN-GE//ECJ3-EX//

TO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J7-JETD//

INFO JOINT STAFF WASHINGTON DC//J3/J4/J5//

SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//USDP:SP/EP//

SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//ASD:ISP/ASD:PA//

SECDEF WASHINGTON DC//DUSD:SR//

SECSTATE WASHINGTON DC//PM-ISO//

USNMR SHAPE BE

PCC SE MONS BE

AMEMBASSY BOMN

USDAO BOMN GE

CINCUSAREUR HEIDELBERG GE//AEAGC-EX/DCIA//

HQ USAF RAMSTEIN AB GE//XOOT/XOOTE//

CINCUSNAVEUR LONDON UK//N313/N3//

USCINACOM NORFOLK VA//J3/J7//

HQ SOCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//SOJ3/SOJ3-EX//

USTRANSCOM//AMC/MSC/MTMC// CNO WASHINGTON DC//N3/N5//

HQDA WASHINGTON DC//DCSOPS/DCSLOG//

HQ USAF WASHINGTON DC//XOGE//

USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//ECJ3-EX/ECJ3-E/ECPA/ECPLAD//

USMISSION NATO

AMEMBASSY AMSTERDAM

USDAO WARSAW PO

UNCLAS

SECTION 001 OF 002

EXER/COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94//

MSGID/GENADMIN/USCINCEUR/ECJ3-EX//

SUBJ/PART 1 SIGNIFICANT MILITARY EXERCISE BRIEF (SMEB) (U)//

REF/A/CJCS 012148Z JUN 94 MSG//

REF/B/NATO SUMMIT DECLARATION/11 JAN 94//

POC/HAMILTON/LT COL/(DSN) 430-41237/ECJ37/VAIHINGEN GE//

RMKS/

1. EXERCISE NAME: COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94

2. GEOGRAPHIC AREA: HARKAMP TRAINING AREA, NORTHERN NETHERLANDS.

3. DATES: 24-28 OCT 94

4. CRITICAL CANCELLATION DATE: 6 OCT 94

5. TYPE: NATO/NACC SANCTIONED, MULTI-NATIONAL, PEACEKEEPING FIELD TRAINING EXERCISE (FTX)

6. PURPOSE:

A. DEPLOY A USAREUR INFANTRY COMPANY (3-325 ABCT) IN COORDINATION WITH 4TH NETHERLANDS DIVISION TO EXERCISE PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS IN CONCERT WITH PLATOON OR COMPANY SIZED INFANTRY UNITS FROM CANADA, THE CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, GERMANY, LITHUANIA, NETHERLANDS, POLAND, SWEDEN, UNITED KINGDOM, AND THE UKRAINE IN A COOPERATIVE EFFORT TO IMPROVE NATO/PARTNER NATION INTEROPERABILITY IN PEACEKEEPING.

B. OBJECTIVES:

(1) EXERCISE AND EDUCATE SMALL UNIT COMMANDERS AND STAFF IN CONTROLLING, ORGANIZING AND SUPPORTING A MULTINATIONAL

JOINT STAFF V1

ACTION J7-JETD(3)

(U,6,8,F)

INFO SJS-N(1) CMAS(1) SJS-C(1) NMCC:CWO(1) J6A-J(1)

J1:MMD-J(1) J3(3) J3:JODEUR-J(1) J3:JODWHEM-J(1)

NIDS(1) J4(5) J4:LPEI:D3-J(1) J7(6) QUAL CONTROL(1)

J5:ORGN-J(1) USPMLO(1) SHAPE LNO(1) J5:NAC-J(1)

J6E-J(1) JEU-J(1) J5:WCEURATO-J(1) J1:PPPD-J(1)

J5:ASIA-J(1) J5:POLICY-J(1) J5:WARFARE-J(1)

J8:PMAD-J(1) J36:READY-J(1)

+NATS PENTAGON WASHINGTON DC

+CJCS NMCC SITE R FT RITCHIE MD

+NEACP

SECDEF V2

ACTION

(U,8,F)

INFO

SECDEF-N(1) NMCC SUPPORT(1) SECDEF-C(1)

USDP:FILE(1) USDP:PL(1) USDP:ADMN(1) OASD:C31(1)

USDP:IP(2) ATSD:PA(1) USDP:ISP(1) USDP:AP(2)

USDP:DASDEUR(1) USDP:DSAA(1) USDP:CH(1) USDP:CIS(1)

USDP:PK/PE(1) USDP:FSUNA(1) USDP:MIA(1) USDP:EP(1)

USDP:SFO(1) USDP:PD(1) USDP:EUR POL(1) USDP:RUE(1)

USDP:NATOPOL(1) USDP:ISA(1)

+USDP:CCC

+SAFE

PEACEKEEPING OPERATION.

(2) EXAMINE AND EVALUATE THE COMPATIBILITY OF NATO AND PFP PARTNER NATION UNITS TO CONDUCT COMBINED PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS.

(3) CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF PEACEKEEPING TACTICS, TECHNIQUES AND PROCEDURES (TTP) THROUGH EXERCISING SELECTED BASIC PEACEKEEPING SKILLS AT INDIVIDUAL, PLATOON, AND COMPANY LEVELS.

7. OPLAN EXERCISED: NONE. COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94 CONSISTS OF A TACTICAL PROGRAM IN WHICH 4-6 MULTI-NATIONAL COMPANIES, COMPRISED OF PLATOONS FROM PARTICIPATING NATIONS, WILL ROTATE THEIR ASSIGNED PLATOONS THROUGH FOUR DIFFERENT TRAINING/EXERCISE STATIONS. THESE STATIONS WILL ENGAGE PLATOONS IN SEVERAL PEACEKEEPING RELATED TASKS SUCH AS: SECURING A COMPANY COMPOUND, PATROLLING/GUARDING A SAFE AREA, CONVOY/VIP ESCORT, LIVE SMALL ARMS FIRING, PLATOON LIVE FIRE COURSE, AND A MINE AWARENESS PROGRAM.

8. POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS:

A. US COMMITMENTS TO ALLIES: THE U.S IS A LEADING SPONSOR OF THE PARTNERSHIP FOR PEACE PROGRAM AND FORMALLY COMMITTED TO SUPPORT PEACEKEEPING FIELD EXERCISES THIS YEAR IN THE 11 JAN 94 SUMMIT DECLARATION. PER REF A, CJCS TASKING, USEUCOM FORMALLY COMMITTED TO PARTICIPATE WITH UP TO ONE COMPANY, LIGHT INFANTRY IN CHARACTER.

B. PROJECTED FORCE LEVELS FOR THIS EXERCISE (500-600 TROOPS TOTAL-ALL NATIONS, LIGHT INFANTRY WEAPONS AND TACTICAL WHEELED VEHICLES), ARE BELOW THRESHOLDS FOR CSCE (VIENNA DOCUMENTS) MEASURES.

C. THE GON WILL CONSIDER THE NATO STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENT APPLICABLE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF NATO COUNTRIES DURING THEIR PRESENCE IN THE NETHERLANDS. NON-NATO PARTICIP IS MUST WORK OUT A BILATERAL MOU WITH THE HOST NATION.

D. AS THE FIRST NATO/NACC SANCTIONED, PCC ORCHESTRATED, PFP EXERCISE, THE COORDINATION PROCEDURES FOLLOWED DURING PLANNING AND THE METHOD OF EXERCISE EXECUTION WILL SET PRECEDENT. NATO/NACC COUNTRIES WILL MONITOR THIS EXERCISE CLOSELY TO ENSURE IT COMPLIES WITH THE INTENT OF THE 11 JAN NATO SUMMIT DOCUMENT.

9. POLITICO-MILITARY SCENARIO SUMMARY: ALTHOUGH THE TASK ORIENTATION OF THE EXERCISE MAKES AN OVERARCHING SCENARIO NEARLY IRRELEVANT, THE EXERCISE SCENARIO WAS DEVELOPED IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH NATO'S EVOLVING DOCTRINE ON PEACE SUPPORT OPERATIONS AND STATUS OF WORK IN THE NACC AND ON COOPERATION AND PEACEKEEPING.

10. SUMMARY OF KEY EXERCISE EVENTS:

05-07 JUL - MAIN PLANNING CONFERENCE (MPC)

29-31 AUG - FINAL PLANNING CONFERENCE (FPC)

26-27 SEP - UNIT CMDR RECC OF EXERCISE SITE

21 OCT - ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS

22-23 OCT - FAMILIARIZATION PROGRAM

24-28 OCT - EXERCISE

28-29 OCT - POST EXERCISE DEBRIEF

29 OCT - PARTICIPANTS DEPART

11. DIRECTING HEADQUARTERS: SHAPE/AFCENT/4 NL DIV

12. PARTICIPATING COMMANDS, HEADQUARTERS, AND FORCES:

A. U.S.: USAREUR (ONE COMPANY FROM THE THIRD OF THE 325 AIRBORNE BATTALION COMBAT TEAM, 100 SOLDIERS, OUT OF VICENZA, ITALY) AND SUPPORT STAFF (8 PERSONNEL FROM USAREUR, AND 6 FROM USEUCOM).

B. PARTICIPATING FORCES FROM OTHER NATIONS:

CANADA: 1 INF COMPANY *2 BTN/6 ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT*

CZECH REPUBLIC: 1 MECH PLN *FROM RAPID REACTION BDE*

ESTONIA: 1 INF PLN (-) *FROM ESTONIAN JOINT

PEACEKEEPING BTN*

GERMANY: 1 LT INF CO(2 ABN PLN, 1 MT INF PLN FROM THE RRF BDE*

LITHUANIA: TBD

NETHERLANDS: 2 INF CO *11 BTN AIRMOBILE, 1 CO ROYAL MARINES*

POLAND: 1 LT INF PLN

SWEDEN: 1 LT INF CO *RANGER*

U.K.: 1 ARMORED INF CO *COLD STREAM GUARDS*

UKRAINE: TBD

C. TOTAL: 500-600 PERSONNEL

13. SCOPE OF ANTICIPATED PARTICIPATION:

A. OTHER UNIFIED AND SPECIFIED COMMANDS: NONE

MCN=94183/04750

TOR=94183/1608Z

TAD=94183/1609Z

CDSN=MAK459

PAGE 1 OF 2

021505Z JUL 94

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

JOINT STAFF
INFO SERVICE CENTER

- B. UNASSIGNED FORCES OF THE U.S. MILITARY SERVICES: NONE
- C. ALLIED NATIONS: CANADA, GERMANY, NETHERLANDS, UK
- D. NEUTRAL AND NACC NATIONS: PARTICIPANTS - CZECH REPUBLIC, ESTONIA, SWEDEN, AND UKRAINE. NOTE: ALL NACC AND PARTNER NATIONS ARE INVITED TO SEND OBSERVERS, VISITORS AND VIPS.
- E. OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES OR DEPARTMENTS: DEPARTMENT OF

BT

UNCLAS

FINAL SECTION OF 002

STATE (AMERICAN EMBASSIES AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, BONN, US MISSION NATO).

14. SIMULATED USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS: NONE

15. COUNTERDRUG-RELATED OPERATIONS OR TRAINING IN EXERCISE:

NONE

16. COORDINATION WITH OTHER UNIFIED, SPECIFIED, OR SERVICE COMMANDS, GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, OR REPRESENTATIVES: AS LISTED IN PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 13 ABOVE.

17. RECOMMENDED PUBLIC AFFAIRS POLICY: PA POLICY IS UNDER DIRECTION OF THE SHAPE PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE, WITH A PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTER IN PLACE AT THE HARSKAMP, NETHERLANDS, EXERCISE SITE. EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO PUBLICIZE THIS EXERCISE.

18. GENERAL POLICY CONSIDERATIONS:

A. DIPLOMATIC INFORMATION: WHEN THE NETHERLANDS VOLUNTEERED TO HOST COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94 IN OCT, GCH EXPECTED TO BE THE FIRST COUNTRY TO HOST A PFP EXERCISE. THE POLISH PFP EXERCISE WILL NOW OCCUR 12-16 SEPT.

B. SECURITY RESTRICTIONS: U.S. REGULATIONS APPLY.

19. PERCEPTION MANAGEMENT: IN ADDITION TO THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OUTLINED IN PARAGRAPH 6 ABOVE, COOPERATIVE SPIRIT 94 IS DESIGNED TO SHOW NATO COMMITMENT TO PFP AND MAY SERVE AS A MODEL FOR FUTURE PFP EXERCISES.

20. ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

A. THIS SMEB IS SUBMITTED TO ALLOW FOR COORDINATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

B. SUPPLEMENTAL SMEBS WILL BE SUBMITTED AS APPROPRIATE.//
DECL/ODR// BT

UNCLASSIFIED

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 17, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

RE: Revision of ITR Memo

The ITR memo is ready for your final review and to be sent to the President.

I have made your changes to the ITR memo for the President and coordinated the final memo with Phil Lader and Pat Griffin as you requested. Lader stated that the memo was "precisely where we are" on ITR. Griffin also approved the memo this afternoon. I also provided information copies to Gibbons and McGinty's staff. Gibbons asked that I clarify that publication of the November 1993 version of the EIS (rather than the "final EIS") "would touch off a political firestorm that could discredit the Administration" -- I made that change.

Regarding your questions on the previous draft:

- According to Bob Watson, the OSTP staff is still reviewing the EIS and has no further comments at this time.
- Concerning the feasibility of Echo Hawk's position -- the final section of the memo on alternatives reiterates the consistent Air Force position that there is insufficient airspace for large-scale composite wing aerial maneuvers available from the FAA at other locations in Idaho.

Steve Jones

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

6504

August 11, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

SUBJECT: EIS for Idaho Training Range

? Sandy asked me last night to draft a decision paper today for the President from you and Phil Lader on the Idaho Training Range (ITR) issue. Today, I discussed recent developments bearing on the ITR decision with Phil, Secretary Widnall, Christine Varney, Jack Gibbons, Katie McGinty, Tom Collier (Interior) and Rudy DeLeon (via his staff). The attached memorandum reflects these discussions and has been coordinated with Jack and Katie. Jack recommends in a memorandum to you at Tab II that the decision memorandum not go forward to the President until he (Jack) has time to review supplemental EIS information he received from the Air Force today. Jack is, however, willing to see the decision paper go in if I note his concerns (which I have done).

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab II Memorandum from Jack Gibbons

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
PHILIP LADER
PATRICK GRIFFIN

SUBJECT: EIS on Idaho Training Range

Purpose

To decide whether to allow the Air Force to release the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Idaho Training Range (ITR).

Background

The Air Force and the State of Idaho have been working since 1987 to expand the training range capability of Mountain Home AFB. Mountain Home is home to the 366th Composite Wing, comprised of B-1 bombers, F-15 fighters, KC-135 tankers and other "strike force" aircraft. When the Air Force determined, after extensive public hearings, that the existing Saylor Creek training range in east-central Idaho could not be expanded, Governor Andrus proposed in 1991 to exchange dispersed state endowment land in eastern Idaho for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land in southwestern Idaho. This land exchange would create a state-owned range that would then be leased to the Air Force for its use. The land exchange requires the approval of both BLM and the State of Idaho.

Under the Governor's proposal, the Air Force accepted primary responsibility, in cooperation with other federal agencies, for the environmental analysis. The Air Force published a draft EIS in November, 1993, and received public comments through February 9, 1994. The Air Force now requests your approval to file the final EIS with EPA on September 2, with congressional notifications beginning on August 31.

Following the publication of the final EIS, the Air Force must by regulation wait at least 30 days before issuing its Record of Decision (ROD). In the case of the ITR, this 30-day period would be extended until Interior completes its land-use plan. If Interior approves the exchange agreement,

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

including any land-use amendments that may be required, the Air Force and Interior would then meet to develop the final ROD, which would incorporate final measures to mitigate environmental impacts.

In this context, then, issuance of the final EIS by the Air Force can be characterized as a critical, but not necessarily determinative, step toward a final decision on ITR. Since Interior could still stop the ITR proposal by disapproving the land exchange, there would be another "checkpoint" at which we could gauge reaction to the final EIS before deciding whether to take that next step.

National Security Considerations

Defense and JCS strongly support the establishment of the ITR. The CINCs consider the 366th Composite Wing to be our "premier intervention wing." In other words, if the United States has to engage in hostilities on the Korean peninsula or in the Persian Gulf, the fighter aircraft, bombers and tankers of the 366th will be one of the first, if not the first, Air Force units deployed. That obviously puts an enormous emphasis on readiness.

If the 366th Composite Wing is to be ready to fulfill its combat missions on short notice, it must constantly train. A special premium is placed on practicing large formation (up to 50-80 aircraft) attacks over a wide area against a notional adversary. This requires generating high numbers of training sorties, which in turn translates into high Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs. In the current fiscal environment, defense budgets at all levels, including at the unit level, are under enormous pressure. That means the Services, as well as each unit, must strive for maximum cost efficiency in meeting their O&M requirements.

The Air Force has concluded that if the Wing can conduct its training at the ITR (as opposed to having to have its aircraft fly great distances before they can begin their aerial training maneuvers), it can "save" 3,000 flight training hours annually. This translates into an annual savings of \$20 million.

If the Air Force cannot meet its readiness training requirements at Mountain Home within reasonable costs, there is a possibility it will be forced to relocate the Wing. Governor Andrus is convinced that the ITR is crucial to keeping Mountain Home AFB off future base-closing lists. If the Air Force decided the 366th must be moved, it would forfeit the \$50 million military construction (MILCON) investment already made in stationing the Wing at Mountain Home and incur substantial MILCON costs to build new facilities for the unit at a new base.

Environmental Concerns

The ITR proposal has prompted extremely sharp and determined opposition from national environmental organizations and such prominent supporters as Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward and Robert Redford. Teresa Heinz has been actively engaged against this proposal and warns that going forward with the final EIS will cost us dearly in terms of your base of support among

environmental groups and sportmens' associations -- hunters, primarily (a not insignificant consideration given the crime bill). Tim Wirth believes issuing the EIS would be "political suicide" in terms of alienating pro-environment constituencies in the West. Katie McGinty reports a growing volume of calls from groups and private citizens opposed to the range and points out that the Idaho Fish and Game Commission has come out in opposition to the proposal.

Jack Gibbons believes publication of the November 1993 EIS would touch off a political firestorm that could discredit the Administration. He has only recently received supplemental EIS information from the Air Force that he has not yet had an opportunity to review. Jack notes that he cannot make a recommendation until he completes his review.

Environmental concerns have focused on a host of specific issues, including the impact on bighorn sheep in the area, noise levels, overflights of pristine canyonlands, road and infrastructure construction, and fire hazards associated with bomb drops. The ITR controversy has also drawn attention to the fact that the Air Force has been overflying these remote lands for the last 20 years, which in turn has led to sentiment among some environmental groups not only to deny the ITR but also to prohibit all low-level overflights in this area.

The Air Force believes that much of the environmental opposition to the ITR is based on the original plan for the range and that it has adjusted the plan in significant respects to address each concern that has been raised. For example, the area of land encompassed by the range has been reduced from 166,000 to 25,000 acres, low-level training routes over the Owyhee canyons have been deleted and the proposed target areas have been split to avoid bighorn sheep habitats.

As a final accommodation, the Air Force is prepared to accept a "no drop" rule during bombing runs over the range, though that restriction is not currently in its final EIS. Jack Gibbons, who finds fault with the EIS in its current form on several grounds, regards the "no drop" option as a particularly significant improvement. Jack urged Secretary Widnall to incorporate this prohibition in the EIS or at least insert a few sentences alluding to it. The Air Force agreed to follow this latter course in the final EIS and to reference as well the use of soft silhouette targets on the ground in lieu of hard, permanent structures. Interior believes the Air Force has satisfactorily addressed the specific environment issues on the merits but is very troubled by the depth and breadth of opposition to the ITR across the environmental community. If these groups maintain a solid front in opposition to the range, Secretary Babbitt will recommend that the land exchange not be approved by Interior, thereby stopping the proposal.

Katie McGinty opposes the release of the EIS. She anticipates very strong opposition to this proposal even if some of these additions are made to the EIS because the proposal would continue to recommend that the training range be located in the canyon area. She proposes that dialogue with the public be held first, and other site locations be more fully explored before releasing a final EIS on the grounds that it will be very difficult, or impossible, to overcome the strong negative reaction to the EIS, regardless of the intensity or sincerity of subsequent public dialogue in which we might engage.

To give the Air force a new, and significantly improved, baseline for engaging the national groups and explaining to them how far it has gone in addressing specific environmental concerns, Interior agrees with the Air Force that it is important to get the final EIS out on the street. If this dialogue fails to split off at least some of the national groups opposed to the ITR, though, Interior will vote "no" on the ITR.

Native American Concerns

A major issue in the ITR controversy has been concern by Native Americans over adverse cultural impacts on the historic homeland of the Shoahone-Paiute Tribes and aerial training over or near the Duck Valley Reservation in south-central Idaho. The tribes have raised the specter of "genocide" in public hearings. For its part, the Air Force has agreed to avoid flight below 15,000 feet over inhabited areas of the reservation and banned supersonic flight over Duck Valley at any altitude. Native Americans remain concerned that bomb drops at ITR could desecrate burial sites across southwestern Idaho, most of whose locations are unmarked and unknown. Adoption of the "no drop" restriction should ameliorate this concern. The Air Force has also agreed not to use ITR on days when the tribes conduct religious ceremonies at sites on the range.

Congressional Attitudes

The Idaho Congressional Delegation is strongly supportive of the ITR, though Congressman LaRocco (the only Democratic member of the Delegation) expressed serious reservations about the draft EIS in February. Senator Kempthorne has charged that the ITR is vital to our national security and accused the Administration of "playing politics" with the EIS out of deference to "politically correct" thinking among the "Hollywood pro-environment community." This line of attack has spilled over into the Idaho gubernatorial race, where Democratic nominee Echo Hawk has tried to walk a fine line on the ITR. Echo Hawk himself is strongly opposed to the ITR proposal. He reports that the citizens of Idaho want a training range in order to secure Mountain Home AFB, but do not want it located in the canyon area. Kempthorne has recently placed a hold on all senior DOD civilian nominations (six are currently pending) in response to the delay in publishing the final EIS.

Congressional delegations from states adjoining southwestern Idaho are in the main strongly opposed to the range. In some instances (Oregon), this reflects concern over overflights of the neighboring areas. In the case of Nevada, it is in part parochial in that existing Air Force training ranges in that state (e.g., Nellis AFB) will be more insulated against possible BRAC action if the ITR is denied. Senators Inouye and Campbell have also been strongly opposed to the ITR, reflecting in particular their concern over adverse impacts on Native American culture.

Facilitate
Congress as a whole has sent conflicting signals on the ITR. In the FY 1994 Military Construction Appropriations Act, the House and Senate conferees expressed support for the ITR and provided \$6.7 million to facilitate the range (though it "fenced" obligation of the funds pending certification by the Secretary of Defense that the ITR was required for training and readiness and consistent with the EIS). Last month, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a Reid amendment to the FY 1995 defense appropriations bill that would prohibit

expenditure of funds for the ITR until the Secretary of Defense submits a long-term land use plan and reports on the applicability of the "Engle Act" to the proposed land exchange. ITR critics, including Congressman Vento, see Governor Andrus' land-exchange plan as a deliberate circumvention of the Engle Act. The Air Force contends the Engle Act does not apply in this case and sees no difficulty in meeting the conditions of the amendment. Jack Gibbons recommends Justice review this legal issue.

Alternatives

During the past several months of White House review of the ITR issue, a central point of inquiry has been whether alternatives exist elsewhere in Idaho or nearby states. The Air Force has consistently maintained that insufficient airspace for large-scale composite wing aerial maneuvers is available from the FAA at other locations in Idaho. While the Air force acknowledges that more distant ranges in Nevada and Utah do provide adequate airspace, it emphasizes that the ITR will double the time provided for realistic "strike force" training compared to these existing ranges, assuming equal sortie length. Put differently, relying on existing ranges produces costs for this crucial training double those available through the ITR.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you decide whether to approve the release by the Air Force of the final EIS.

Approve Release _____ Disapprove Release _____

If you mark "approve" above, that you direct Interior to withhold final action on the land exchange proposal pending your review of the reaction to the publication of the final EIS and a Justice review of the applicability of the Engle Act..

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
AUGUST 11, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY LAKE

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS 
SUBJECT: DRAFT MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT ON THE IDAHO
TRAINING RANGE

Just two hours ago I received the supplemental information on the Idaho Training Range that I requested from the Department of the Air Force on June 29. Neither I nor my staff have had an opportunity to review these materials. As you know, I have strong reservations about the scientific credibility of the draft EIS and have concerns that the publication of the EIS will touch off a political firestorm that could discredit the Administration.

Scientific and Technical Issues

- If the memorandum goes forward, it should point out that just today I received from the Air Force the additional scientific and technical information I requested from them more than a month ago. You should point out that neither I nor my staff have had an opportunity to review this new information. I cannot make a recommendation about the proposal until I have had an opportunity to review the requested material. In addition, the information I did receive on the alternatives is very limited.
- It is unclear how the Air Force could significantly change the EIS in short order to reflect the "no drop" decision rule and other changes such as the possibility to use netting and other "soft" markings instead of actual runways and buildings. It is not clear to what extent this might modify the requirement for roads and associated facilities.
- We have not evaluated how noise levels will change in response to recent changes in the Air Force proposal.

Other Concerns

- The Air Force allegedly contends the Engle Act does not apply in this case. As you know, Congressman Bruce Vento and others believe the planned land exchange has been set up in an attempt to by-pass congressional approval. Before the President is asked to make a decision of this importance, I believe the Department of Justice should determine whether the proposal violates or is designed to circumvent the Engle Act.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 17, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

RE: Revision of ITR Memo

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Steve Jones

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

6504

August 11, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
PHILIP LADER
PATRICK GRIFFIN

SUBJECT: EIS on Idaho Training Range

Purpose

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cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

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Katie McGinty opposes the release of the EIS. She anticipates very strong opposition to this proposal even if some of these additions are made to the EIS because the proposal would continue to recommend that the training range be located in the canyon area. She proposes that dialogue with the public be held first, and other site locations be more fully explored before releasing a final EIS on the grounds that it will be very difficult, or impossible, to overcome the strong negative reaction to the EIS, regardless of the intensity or sincerity of subsequent public dialogue in which we might engage.

To give the Air force a new, and significantly improved, baseline for engaging the national groups and explaining to them how far it has gone in addressing specific environmental concerns, Interior agrees with the Air Force that it is important to get the final EIS out on the street. If this dialogue fails to split off at least some of the national groups opposed to the ITR, though, Interior will vote "no" on the ITR.

Native American Concerns

A major issue in the ITR controversy has been concern by Native Americans over adverse cultural impacts on the historic homeland of the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes and aerial training over or near the Duck Valley Reservation in south-central Idaho. The tribes have raised the specter of "genocide" in public hearings. For its part, the Air Force has agreed to avoid flight below 15,000 feet over inhabited areas of the reservation and banned supersonic flight over Duck Valley at any altitude. Native Americans remain concerned that bomb drops at ITR could desecrate burial sites across southwestern Idaho, most of whose locations are unmarked and unknown. Adoption of the "no drop" restriction should ameliorate this concern. The Air Force has also agreed not to use ITR on days when the tribes conduct religious ceremonies at sites on the range.

Congressional Attitudes

The Idaho Congressional Delegation is strongly supportive of the ITR, though Congressman LaRocco (the only Democratic member of the Delegation) expressed serious reservations about the draft EIS in February. Senator Kempthorne has charged that the ITR is vital to our national security and accused the Administration of "playing politics" with the EIS out of deference to "politically correct" thinking among the "Hollywood pro-environment community." This line of attack has spilled over into the Idaho gubernatorial race, where Democratic nominee Echo Hawk has tried to walk a fine line on the ITR. Echo Hawk himself is strongly opposed to the ITR proposal. He reports that the citizens of Idaho want a training range in order to secure Mountain Home AFB, but do not want it located in the canyon area. Kempthorne has recently placed a hold on all senior DOD civilian nominations (six are currently pending) in response to the delay in publishing the final EIS.

Congressional delegations from states adjoining southwestern Idaho are in the main strongly opposed to the range. In some instances (Oregon), this reflects concern over overflights of the neighboring areas. In the case of Nevada, it is in part parochial in that existing Air Force training ranges in that state (e.g., Nellis AFB) will be more insulated against possible BRAC action if the ITR is denied. Senators Inouye and Campbell have also been strongly opposed to the ITR, reflecting in particular their concern over adverse impacts on Native American culture.

Facilitate
Congress as a whole has sent conflicting signals on the ITR. In the FY 1994 Military Construction Appropriations Act, the House and Senate conferees expressed support for the ITR and provided \$6.7 million to facilitate the range (though it "fenced" obligation of the funds pending certification by the Secretary of Defense that the ITR was required for training and readiness and consistent with the EIS). Last month, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a Reid amendment to the FY 1995 defense appropriations bill that would prohibit

expenditure of funds for the ITR until the Secretary of Defense submits a long-term land use plan and reports on the applicability of the "Engle Act" to the proposed land exchange. ITR critics, including Congressman Vento, see Governor Andrus' land-exchange plan as a deliberate circumvention of the Engle Act. The Air Force contends the Engle Act does not apply in this case and sees no difficulty in meeting the conditions of the amendment. Jack Gibbons recommends Justice review this legal issue.

Alternatives

During the past several months of White House review of the ITR issue, a central point of inquiry has been whether alternatives exist elsewhere in Idaho or nearby states. The Air Force has consistently maintained that insufficient airspace for large-scale composite wing aerial maneuvers is available from the FAA at other locations in Idaho. While the Air force acknowledges that more distant ranges in Nevada and Utah do provide adequate airspace, it emphasizes that the ITR will double the time provided for realistic "strike force" training compared to these existing ranges, assuming equal sortie length. Put differently, relying on existing ranges produces costs for this crucial training double those available through the ITR.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you decide whether to approve the release by the Air Force of the final EIS.

Approve Release _____ Disapprove Release _____

If you mark "approve" above, that you direct Interior to withhold final action on the land exchange proposal pending your review of the reaction to the publication of the final EIS and a Justice review of the applicability of the Engle Act..

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

AUGUST 11, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY LAKE

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS 

SUBJECT: DRAFT MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT ON THE IDAHO
TRAINING RANGE

Just two hours ago I received the supplemental information on the Idaho Training Range that I requested from the Department of the Air Force on June 29. Neither I nor my staff have had an opportunity to review these materials. As you know, I have strong reservations about the scientific credibility of the draft EIS and have concerns that the publication of the EIS will touch off a political firestorm that could discredit the Administration.

Scientific and Technical Issues

- If the memorandum goes forward, it should point out that just today I received from the Air Force the additional scientific and technical information I requested from them more than a month ago. You should point out that neither I nor my staff have had an opportunity to review this new information. I cannot make a recommendation about the proposal until I have had an opportunity to review the requested material. In addition, the information I did receive on the alternatives is very limited.
- It is unclear how the Air Force could significantly change the EIS in short order to reflect the "no drop" decision rule and other changes such as the possibility to use netting and other "soft" markings instead of actual runways and buildings. It is not clear to what extent this might modify the requirement for roads and associated facilities.
- We have not evaluated how noise levels will change in response to recent changes in the Air Force proposal.

Other Concerns

- The Air Force allegedly contends the Engle Act does not apply in this case. As you know, Congressman Bruce Vento and others believe the planned land exchange has been set up in an attempt to by-pass congressional approval. Before the President is asked to make a decision of this importance, I believe the Department of Justice should determine whether the proposal violates or is designed to circumvent the Engle Act.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 17, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

RE: Revision of ITR Memo

The ITR memo is ready for your final review and to be sent to the President.

I have made your changes to the ITR memo for the President and coordinated the final memo with Phil Lader and Pat Griffin as you requested. Lader stated that the memo was "precisely where we are" on ITR. Griffin also approved the memo this afternoon. I also provided information copies to Gibbons and McGinty's staff. Gibbons asked that I clarify that publication of the November 1993 version of the EIS (rather than the "final EIS") "would touch off a political firestorm that could discredit the Administration" -- I made that change.

Regarding your questions on the previous draft:

- According to Bob Watson, the OSTP staff is still reviewing the EIS and has no further comments at this time.
- Concerning the feasibility of Echo Hawk's position -- the final section of the memo on alternatives reiterates the consistent Air Force position that there is insufficient airspace for large-scale composite wing aerial maneuvers available from the FAA at other locations in Idaho.


Steve Jones

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20508

6504

August 11, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

FROM: ROBERT G. BELL *RGB*

SUBJECT: EIS for Idaho Training Range

? Sandy asked me last night to draft a decision paper today for the President from you [and Phil Lader] on the Idaho Training Range (ITR) issue. Today, I discussed recent developments bearing on the ITR decision with Phil, Secretary Widnall, Christine Varney, Jack Gibbons, Katie McGinty, Tom Collier (Interior) and Rudy DeLeon (via his staff). The attached memorandum reflects these discussions and has been coordinated with Jack and Katie. Jack recommends in a memorandum to you at Tab II that the decision memorandum not go forward to the President until he (Jack) has time to review supplemental EIS information he received from the Air Force today. Jack is, however, willing to see the decision paper go in if I note his concerns (which I have done).

RECOMMENDATION

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

Attachment

Tab I Memorandum to the President
Tab II Memorandum from Jack Gibbons

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
PHILIP LADER
PATRICK GRIFFIN

SUBJECT: EIS on Idaho Training Range

Purpose

To decide whether to allow the Air Force to release the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Idaho Training Range (ITR).

Background

The Air Force and the State of Idaho have been working since 1987 to expand the training range capability of Mountain Home AFB. Mountain Home is home to the 366th Composite Wing, comprised of B-1 bombers, F-15 fighters, KC-135 tankers and other "strike force" aircraft. When the Air Force determined, after extensive public hearings, that the existing Saylor Creek training range in east-central Idaho could not be expanded, Governor Andrus proposed in 1991 to exchange dispersed state endowment land in eastern Idaho for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land in southwestern Idaho. This land exchange would create a state-owned range that would then be leased to the Air Force for its use. The land exchange requires the approval of both BLM and the State of Idaho.

Under the Governor's proposal, the Air Force accepted primary responsibility, in cooperation with other federal agencies, for the environmental analysis. The Air Force published a draft EIS in November, 1993, and received public comments through February 9, 1994. The Air Force now requests your approval to file the final EIS with EPA on September 2, with congressional notifications beginning on August 31.

Following the publication of the final EIS, the Air Force must by regulation wait at least 30 days before issuing its Record of Decision (ROD). In the case of the ITR, this 30-day period would be extended until Interior completes its land-use plan. If Interior approves the exchange agreement,

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

including any land-use amendments that may be required, the Air Force and Interior would then meet to develop the final ROD, which would incorporate final measures to mitigate environmental impacts.

In this context, then, issuance of the final EIS by the Air Force can be characterized as a critical, but not necessarily determinative, step toward a final decision on ITR. Since Interior could still stop the ITR proposal by disapproving the land exchange, there would be another "checkpoint" at which we could gauge reaction to the final EIS before deciding whether to take that next step.

National Security Considerations

Defense and JCS strongly support the establishment of the ITR. The CINCs consider the 366th Composite Wing to be our "premier intervention wing." In other words, if the United States has to engage in hostilities on the Korean peninsula or in the Persian Gulf, the fighter aircraft, bombers and tankers of the 366th will be one of the first, if not the first, Air Force units deployed. That obviously puts an enormous emphasis on readiness.

If the 366th Composite Wing is to be ready to fulfill its combat missions on short notice, it must constantly train. A special premium is placed on practicing large formation (up to 50-80 aircraft) attacks over a wide area against a notional adversary. This requires generating high numbers of training sorties, which in turn translates into high Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs. In the current fiscal environment, defense budgets at all levels, including at the unit level, are under enormous pressure. That means the Services, as well as each unit, must strive for maximum cost efficiency in meeting their O&M requirements.

The Air Force has concluded that if the Wing can conduct its training at the ITR (as opposed to having to have its aircraft fly great distances before they can begin their aerial training maneuvers), it can "save" 3,000 flight training hours annually. This translates into an annual savings of \$20 million.

If the Air Force cannot meet its readiness training requirements at Mountain Home within reasonable costs, there is a possibility it will be forced to relocate the Wing. Governor Andrus is convinced that the ITR is crucial to keeping Mountain Home AFB off future base-closing lists. If the Air Force decided the 366th must be moved, it would forfeit the \$50 million military construction (MILCON) investment already made in stationing the Wing at Mountain Home and incur substantial MILCON costs to build new facilities for the unit at a new base.

Environmental Concerns

The ITR proposal has prompted extremely sharp and determined opposition from national environmental organizations and such prominent supporters as Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward and Robert Redford. Teresa Heinz has been actively engaged against this proposal and warns that going forward with the final EIS will cost us dearly in terms of your base of support among

environmental groups and sportmens' associations -- hunters, primarily (a not insignificant consideration given the crime bill). Tim Wirth believes issuing the EIS would be "political suicide" in terms of alienating pro-environment constituencies in the West. Katie McGinty reports a growing volume of calls from groups and private citizens opposed to the range and points out that the Idaho Fish and Game Commission has come out in opposition to the proposal.

Jack Gibbons believes publication of the November 1993 EIS would touch off a political firestorm that could discredit the Administration. He has only recently received supplemental EIS information from the Air Force that he has not yet had an opportunity to review. Jack notes that he cannot make a recommendation until he completes his review.

Environmental concerns have focused on a host of specific issues, including the impact on bighorn sheep in the area, noise levels, overflights of pristine canyonlands, road and infrastructure construction, and fire hazards associated with bomb drops. The ITR controversy has also drawn attention to the fact that the Air Force has been overflying these remote lands for the last 20 years, which in turn has led to sentiment among some environmental groups not only to deny the ITR but also to prohibit all low-level overflights in this area.

The Air Force believes that much of the environmental opposition to the ITR is based on the original plan for the range and that it has adjusted the plan in significant respects to address each concern that has been raised. For example, the area of land encompassed by the range has been reduced from 166,000 to 25,000 acres, low-level training routes over the Owyhee canyons have been deleted and the proposed target areas have been split to avoid bighorn sheep habitats.

As a final accommodation, the Air Force is prepared to accept a "no drop" rule during bombing runs over the range, though that restriction is not currently in its final EIS. Jack Gibbons, who finds fault with the EIS in its current form on several grounds, regards the "no drop" option as a particularly significant improvement. Jack urged Secretary Widnall to incorporate this prohibition in the EIS or at least insert a few sentences alluding to it. The Air Force agreed to follow this latter course in the final EIS and to reference as well the use of soft silhouette targets on the ground in lieu of hard, permanent structures. Interior believes the Air Force has satisfactorily addressed the specific environment issues on the merits but is very troubled by the depth and breadth of opposition to the ITR across the environmental community. If these groups maintain a solid front in opposition to the range, Secretary Babbitt will recommend that the land exchange not be approved by Interior, thereby stopping the proposal.

Katie McGinty opposes the release of the EIS. She anticipates very strong opposition to this proposal even if some of these additions are made to the EIS because the proposal would continue to recommend that the training range be located in the canyon area. She proposes that dialogue with the public be held first, and other site locations be more fully explored before releasing a final EIS on the grounds that it will be very difficult, or impossible, to overcome the strong negative reaction to the EIS, regardless of the intensity or sincerity of subsequent public dialogue in which we might engage.

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Congressional Attitudes

The Idaho Congressional Delegation is strongly supportive of the ITR, though Congressman LaRocco (the only Democratic member of the Delegation) expressed serious reservations about the draft EIS in February. Senator Kempthorne has charged that the ITR is vital to our national security and accused the Administration of "playing politics" with the EIS out of deference to "politically correct" thinking among the "Hollywood pro-environment community." This line of attack has spilled over into the Idaho gubernatorial race, where Democratic nominee Echo Hawk has tried to walk a fine line on the ITR. Echo Hawk himself is strongly opposed to the ITR proposal. He reports that the citizens of Idaho want a training range in order to secure Mountain Home AFB, but do not want it located in the canyon area. Kempthorne has recently placed a hold on all senior DOD civilian nominations (six are currently pending) in response to the delay in publishing the final EIS.

Congressional delegations from states adjoining southwestern Idaho are in the main strongly opposed to the range. In some instances (Oregon), this reflects concern over overflights of the neighboring areas. In the case of Nevada, it is in part parochial in that existing Air Force training ranges in that state (e.g., Nellis AFB) will be more insulated against possible BRAC action if the ITR is denied. Senators Inouye and Campbell have also been strongly opposed to the ITR, reflecting in particular their concern over adverse impacts on Native American culture.

Congress as a whole has sent conflicting signals on the ITR. In the FY 1994 Military Construction Appropriations Act, the House and Senate conferees expressed support for the ITR and provided \$6.7 million to facilitate the range (though it "fenced" obligation of the funds pending certification by the Secretary of Defense that the ITR was required for training and readiness and consistent with the EIS). Last month, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a Reid amendment to the FY 1995 defense appropriations bill that would prohibit

expenditure of funds for the ITR until the Secretary of Defense submits a long-term land use plan and reports on the applicability of the "Engle Act" to the proposed land exchange. ITR critics, including Congressman Vento, see Governor Andrus' land-exchange plan as a deliberate circumvention of the Engle Act. The Air Force contends the Engle Act does not apply in this case and sees no difficulty in meeting the conditions of the amendment. Jack Gibbons recommends Justice review this legal issue.

Alternatives

During the past several months of White House review of the ITR issue, a central point of inquiry has been whether alternatives exist elsewhere in Idaho or nearby states. The Air Force has consistently maintained that insufficient airspace for large-scale composite wing aerial maneuvers is available from the FAA at other locations in Idaho. While the Air force acknowledges that more distant ranges in Nevada and Utah do provide adequate airspace, it emphasizes that the ITR will double the time provided for realistic "strike force" training compared to these existing ranges, assuming equal sortie length. Put differently, relying on existing ranges produces costs for this crucial training double those available through the ITR.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you decide whether to approve the release by the Air Force of the final EIS.

Approve Release _____ Disapprove Release _____

If you mark "approve" above, that you direct Interior to withhold final action on the land exchange proposal pending your review of the reaction to the publication of the final EIS and a Justice review of the applicability of the Engle Act..

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
AUGUST 11, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY LAKE

FROM: JOHN H. GIBBONS 
SUBJECT: DRAFT MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT ON THE IDAHO
TRAINING RANGE

Just two hours ago I received the supplemental information on the Idaho Training Range that I requested from the Department of the Air Force on June 29. Neither I nor my staff have had an opportunity to review these materials. As you know, I have strong reservations about the scientific credibility of the draft EIS and have concerns that the publication of the EIS will touch off a political firestorm that could discredit the Administration.

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- If the memorandum goes forward, it should point out that just today I received from the Air Force the additional scientific and technical information I requested from them more than a month ago. You should point out that neither I nor my staff have had an opportunity to review this new information. I cannot make a recommendation about the proposal until I have had an opportunity to review the requested material. In addition, the information I did receive on the alternatives is very limited.
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Other Concerns

- The Air Force allegedly contends the Engle Act does not apply in this case. As you know, Congressman Bruce Vento and others believe the planned land exchange has been set up in an attempt to by-pass congressional approval. Before the President is asked to make a decision of this importance, I believe the Department of Justice should determine whether the proposal violates or is designed to circumvent the Engle Act.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
PHILIP LADER
PATRICK GRIFFIN

SUBJECT: EIS on Idaho Training Range

*Tony -
Precisely where we
are - Phil 8/16*

*8/17 Pat Griffin telecon
approved by 4:15 PM J.*

Purpose

To decide whether to allow the Air Force to release the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Idaho Training Range (ITR).

Background

The Air Force and the State of Idaho have been working since 1987 to expand the training range capability of Mountain Home AFB. Mountain Home is home to the 366th Composite Wing, comprised of B-1 bombers, F-15 fighters, KC-135 tankers and other "strike force" aircraft. When the Air Force determined, after extensive public hearings, that the existing Saylor Creek training range in east-central Idaho could not be expanded, Governor Andrus proposed in 1991 to exchange dispersed state endowment land in eastern Idaho for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land in southwestern Idaho. This land exchange would create a state-owned range that would then be leased to the Air Force for its use. The land exchange requires the approval of both BLM and the State of Idaho.

Under the Governor's proposal, the Air Force accepted primary responsibility, in cooperation with other federal agencies, for the environmental analysis. The Air Force published a draft EIS in November, 1993, and received public comments through February 9, 1994. The Air Force now requests your approval to file the final EIS with EPA on September 2, with congressional notifications beginning on August 31.

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cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

August 16, 1994

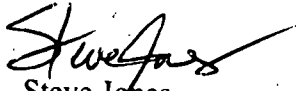
MEMO FOR: Phil Lader
Pat Griffin

Subject: Idaho Training Range Memo to the President

Tony asked that I get your comments on the attached memorandum by mid-afternoon today (Tuesday) and provide them to him so that he can forward the ITR memo to the President today.

Please call me as soon as possible with your comments/concurrence and I will finalize the memorandum.

Thanks,


Steve Jones
NSC/Defense Policy
x54970

Steve

- ① Tony has seen and made some small
change. ^{Need} Clear up.
- ② TL wants to know when Gibbons
will have his input ready - when
the next day or so? If so, we
should wait & incorporate his view.

OK
Heath

National Security Council
The White House

rec'd 8/12
7:50AM

PROOFED BY: _____ LOG # 6504
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Situation Room			
West Wing Desk			
NSC Secretariat			

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc: _____

COMMENTS:

Exec Sec Office has diskette JP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 11, 1994

7:30

MEMORANDUM FOR TONY LAKE

SUBJ: Memo on Idaho Training Range

Bob Bell has worked hard to produce a very comprehensive memo; however, it would be more effective, in my view, if it were cut in length by about one-third.

JWR
Reed

SRB / R
I agree

Q
It is long,
but lays out
some pretty
well.
anything of
political reaction to how
military, defense, Reps
if we reject strong
AF 1000
to command
action @

*This was filed &
received this
morning (8/12)*

August 12, 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL LADER

FROM: KATIE MCGINTY

RE: IDAHO TRAINING RANGE

Goes w/6504

1a

I want you to know that I still strongly counsel against moving forward on any proposal to site a training range in the Owyhee Canyon area in Idaho. I have presented my reasons for this to you many times before, but I want to set them forth again here:

- (1) Senior Democratic Senators strongly oppose this proposal. Reid, Inouye, Nighthorse Campbell, wrote to us again on July 27, 1994 stating that "this proposal is ill-advised, violates several laws, and would irreparably harm Native Americans". Last year, the Congress prohibited expenditure of funds on the training range until the Department of Defense meets specified criteria. Last month, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a Reid amendment to the FY 1995 defense appropriations bill prohibiting expenditure of funds until still further stipulations are met. Synar has also expressed strong opposition, has stated his intention to hold investigatory hearings into this matter; alleged that financial conflicts of interest are involved here, and that the Engle Act is being violated. Larry LaRocco, in whose district the training range would be located, has expressed anger and frustration with DOD, saying that DOD has refused to communicate with him on this proposal, and has stonewalled all information requests.
- (2) Oregon and Nevada, states in which we have much stronger Democratic constituencies than in the state of Idaho, strongly oppose the proposal.
- (3) The reaction of the environmental community to this action will be fiercely negative. It has flooded phone lines and fax machines in the White House for months on this issue, and has threatened legal action and an even more intense adverse campaign if we move forward. The fallout here will be similar to, but more severe than that we have been dealing with on grazing.
- (4) Just two months or so ago, Lindsay Manning, the Chairman of the Shoshone - Paiute Tribe, testified that the training range would mean "cultural genocide" for his people.
- (5) Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward, and other personalities have produced a video in opposition to this, and have recently released it at a showing on Capitol Hill. George Miller, Bruce Vento, and other key members attended the presentation and expressed their opposition to the proposal.

(6) Teresa Heinz has expressed very strong opposition. She has told me that she will call a press conference to announce her immediate resignation from the board of Americorps if this goes forward. She told me she only joined the board to work on the environment; she will serve on the board only if she believes this Administration is committed to protecting the environment.

(7) Sportsmen are strongly opposed to this. Indeed, Governor Andrus' own Fish and Game Commission has voted against it. Given the crime bill and other priorities, I think it is unwise to alienate this community on this issue.

(8) The EIS is seriously lacking. I refer you to Jack Gibbons' memos for an analysis of the substantive shortcomings. For my own part, my request for information on the relative environmental impacts of alternative sites that had been proposed by BLM has never been answered. I have found DOD to be completely unresponsive to my requests for information and completely unconvincing in the information they have provided. For example, DOD has argued in favor of the canyon site on the grounds that in order to reduce costs and save flying time, the test site must be close to the base. However, when I pointed out that other alternatives were, in fact, much closer to the base, suddenly I was told that, in reality, the test site needs to be close -- but not too close -- to the base. In fact, I was told that our intelligence sources have determined that in all of the critical, unstable areas in the world (Iraq, North Korea, etc.) targets just so happen to be 50 - 60 miles from a base -- the exact distance (coincidentally) between the canyon and Mountain Home. This argument had never been presented before, and I understand is not mentioned anywhere in the EIS.

In short, the downsides here are apparent and grave. I want to reiterate that I am not opposed to a training range per se and I believe that alternatives to the canyon location could be found. DOD refuses, however, to analyze seriously other options. The acrobatics DOD now appears willing to do to modify their canyon proposal only underscore for me the lunacy of failing to investigate thoroughly other alternatives. I believe we are kidding ourselves if we think we can release the EIS now, with the canyon area proposal, and then build good will among interest groups through a serious outreach efforts. We have been doing outreach for one year on grazing, and yet we have never been able to overcome the initial negative reaction. The same situation will hold here. At best, I'd expect a series of headlines as follows:

- (1) "Kempthorne Victorious -- Clinton OKs Bombing Canyon"
- (2) "Sportsmen, Environmentalists Furious As Clinton Bows to Western Republicans"
- (3) "In Turnaround, Clinton Caves in on Canyon Proposal."

I strongly believe we should avoid positioning the President in a way that would make fallout of this kind possible.

CC: VICE PRESIDENT
LEON PANETTA
TONY LAKE
LEON FUERTH

F41-Phil
HEINZ FAMILY

Idaho
Training
Range

August 11, 199

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The President of the United States
Executive Office of the President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing today both as a friend and devoted environmentalist to urge that you declare your opposition to the Air Force proposal as will be presented to you to establish a training range in Southern Idaho. I believe that this one issue will galvanize concerned citizens across the United States, erode the progress the White House has made in attempting to reassure all of us that this Administration is truly committed to protecting the environment, and create a damaging precedent to be used against other states in circumventing the Eagle Act.

Simply stated, the Air Force is attempting to end run the Eagle Act by swapping land with the State of Idaho to create an expanded training range in the southern part of the state. By doing so, the Air Force and its supporters are thumbing their nose at the Congress, at the democratic process and the American public, and sending a clear and unequivocal message: "We get what we need at any cost, no matter what -- we can afford it."

Mr. President, this kind of cavalier approach to military and environmental policy is the antithesis of everything I believe you stand for, and the reason why Americans from both political parties entrusted you with their future. Absent a clear and unequivocal message that you oppose the Air Force proposal as represented by the Air Force Environmental Impact Statement, I fear that people in Idaho will have lost some of the most rugged and pristine land in the nation and the message across America will be that no land, no matter how valuable or important to the environment, is safe from the long arm and machinations of the military.

All we ask is for due diligence, due process and respect from one another including the military.

Sincerely,

Teresa

Teresa Heinz

cc: Leon Panetta

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANTHONY LAKE

~~PHILIP LADER~~ *sket.*

SUBJECT:

EIS on Idaho Training Range

Purpose

To decide whether to allow the Air Force to release the final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed Idaho Training Range (ITR).

Background

The Air Force and the State of Idaho have been working since 1987 to expand the training range capability of Mountain Home AFB. Mountain Home is home to the 366th Composite Wing, comprised of B-1 bombers, F-15 fighters, KC-135 tankers and other "strike force" aircraft. When the Air Force determined, after extensive public hearings, that the existing Saylor Creek training range in east-central Idaho could not be expanded, Governor Andrus proposed in 1991 to exchange dispersed state endowment land in eastern Idaho for Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered land in southwestern Idaho. This land exchange would create a state-owned range that would then be leased to the Air Force for its use. The land exchange requires the approval of both BLM and the State of Idaho.

Under the Governor's proposal, the Air Force accepted primary responsibility, in cooperation with other federal agencies, for the environmental analysis. The Air Force published a draft EIS in November, 1993, and received public comments through February 9, 1994. The Air Force now requests your approval to file the final EIS with EPA on September 2, with congressional notifications beginning on August 31.

Following the publication of the final EIS, the Air Force must by regulation wait at least 30 days before issuing its Record of Decision (ROD). In the case of the ITR, this 30-day period would be extended until Interior completes its land-use plan. If Interior approves the exchange agreement,

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

including any land-use amendments that may be required, the Air Force and Interior would then meet to develop the final ROD, which would incorporate final measures to mitigate environmental impacts.

In this context, then, issuance of the final EIS by the Air Force can be characterized as a critical, but not necessarily determinative, step toward a final decision on ITR. Since Interior could still stop the ITR proposal by disapproving the land exchange, there would be another "checkpoint" at which we could gauge reaction to the final EIS before deciding whether to take that next step.

National Security Considerations

Defense and JCS strongly support the establishment of the ITR. The CINCs consider the 366th Composite Wing to be our "premier intervention wing." In other words, if the United States has to engage in hostilities on the Korean peninsula or in the Persian Gulf, the fighter aircraft, bombers and tankers of the 366th will be one of the first, if not the first, Air Force units deployed. That obviously puts an enormous emphasis on readiness.

If the 366th Composite Wing is to be ready to fulfill its combat missions on short notice, it must constantly train. A special premium is placed on practicing large formation (up to 50-80 aircraft) attacks over a wide area against a notional adversary. This requires generating high numbers of training sorties, which in turn translates into high Operations and Maintenance (O&M) costs. In the current fiscal environment, defense budgets at all levels, including at the unit level, are under enormous pressure. That means the Services, as well as each unit, must strive for maximum cost efficiency in meeting their O&M requirements.

The Air Force has concluded that if the Wing can conduct its training at the ITR (as opposed to having to have its aircraft fly great distances before they can begin their aerial training maneuvers), it can "save" 3,000 flight training hours annually. This translates into an annual savings of \$20 million.

If the Air Force cannot meet its readiness training requirements at Mountain Home within reasonable costs, there is a possibility it will be forced to relocate the Wing. Governor Andrus is convinced that the ITR is crucial to keeping Mountain Home AFB off future base-closing lists. If the Air Force decided the 366th must be moved, it would forfeit the \$50 million military construction (MILCON) investment already made in stationing the Wing at Mountain Home and incur substantial MILCON costs to build new facilities for the unit at a new base.

Environmental Concerns

The ITR proposal has prompted extremely sharp and determined opposition from national environmental organizations and such prominent supporters as Paul Newman, Joanne Woodward and Robert Redford. Teresa Heinz has been actively engaged against this proposal and warns that going forward with the final EIS will cost us dearly in terms of your base of support among

environmental groups and sportmens' associations -- hunters, primarily (a not insignificant consideration given the crime bill). Tim Wirth believes issuing the EIS would be "political suicide" in terms of alienating pro-environment constituencies in the West. Katie McGinty reports a growing volume of calls from groups and private citizens opposed to the range and points out that the Idaho Fish and Game Commission has come out in opposition to the proposal.

Jack Gibbons believes publication of the final EIS will touch-off a political firestorm that could discredit the Administration. He has only today received supplemental EIS information from the Air Force that he has not yet had an opportunity to review. Jack notes that he cannot make a recommendation until he completes his review. *done by Jack?*

Environmental concerns have focused on a host of specific issues, including the impact on bighorn sheep in the area, noise levels, overflights of pristine canyonlands, road and infrastructure construction, and fire hazards associated with bomb drops. The ITR controversy has also drawn attention to the fact that the Air Force has been overflying these remote lands for the last 20 years, which in turn has led to sentiment among some environmental groups not only to deny the ITR but also to prohibit all low-level overflights in this area.

The Air Force believes that much of the environmental opposition to the ITR is based on the original plan for the range and that it has adjusted the plan in significant respects to address each concern that has been raised. For example, the area of land encompassed by the range has been reduced from 166,000 to 25,000 acres, low-level training routes over the Owyhee canyons have been deleted and the proposed target areas have been split to avoid bighorn sheep habitats.

As a final accommodation, the Air Force is prepared to accept a "no drop" rule during bombing runs over the range, though that restriction is not currently in its final EIS. Jack Gibbons, who finds fault with the EIS in its current form on several grounds, regards the "no drop" option as a particularly significant improvement. Jack urged Secretary Widnall to incorporate this prohibition in the EIS or at least insert a few sentences alluding to it. The Air Force agreed ~~today~~ to follow this latter course in the final EIS and to reference as well the use of soft silhouette targets on the ground in lieu of hard, permanent structures. Interior believes the Air Force has satisfactorily addressed the specific environment issues on the merits but is very troubled by the depth and breadth of opposition to the ITR across the environmental community. If these groups maintain a solid front in opposition to the range, Secretary Babbitt will recommend that the land exchange not be approved by Interior, thereby stopping the proposal.

McGinty
Katie opposes the release of the EIS. She anticipates very strong opposition to this proposal even if some of these additions are made to the EIS because the proposal would continue to recommend that the training range be located in the canyon area. She proposes that dialogue with the public be held first and other site locations be more fully explored before releasing a final EIS on the grounds that it will be very difficult, or impossible, to overcome the strong negative reaction to the EIS, regardless of the intensity or sincerity of subsequent public dialogue in which we might engage.

To give the Air force a new, and significantly improved, baseline for engaging the national groups and explaining to them how far it has gone in addressing specific environmental concerns, Interior agrees with the Air Force that it is important to get the final EIS out on the street. If this dialogue fails to split off at least some of the national groups opposed to the ITR, though, Interior will vote "no" on the ITR.

Native American Concerns

A major issue in the ITR controversy has been concern by Native Americans over adverse cultural impacts on the historic homeland of the Shoahone-Paiute Tribes and aerial training over or near the Duck Valley Reservation in south-central Idaho. The tribes have raised the specter of "genocide" in public hearings. For its part, the Air Force has agreed to avoid flight below 15,000 feet over inhabited areas of the reservation and banned supersonic flight over Duck Valley at any altitude. Native Americans remain concerned that bomb drops at ITR could desecrate burial sites across southwestern Idaho, most of whose locations are unmarked and unknown. Adoption of the "no drop" restriction should ameliorate this concern. The Air Force has also agreed not to use ITR on days when the tribes conduct religious ceremonies at sites on the range.

Congressional Attitudes

The Idaho Congressional Delegation is strongly supportive of the ITR, though Congressman LaRocco (the only Democratic member of the Delegation) expressed serious reservations about the draft EIS in February. ~~Senator~~ Senator Kempthorne has charged that the ITR is vital to our national security and accused the Administration of "playing politics" with the EIS out of deference to "politically correct" thinking among the "Hollywood pro-environment community." This line of attack has spilled over into the Idaho gubernatorial race, where Democratic nominee Echo Hawk has tried to walk a fine line on the ITR. Echo Hawk himself is strongly opposed to the ITR proposal. He reports that the citizens of Idaho want a training range in order to secure Mountain Home AFB but do not want it located in the canyon area. Kempthorne has recently placed a hold on all senior DOD civilian nominations (six are currently pending) in response to the delay in publishing the final EIS.) favorable

Congressional delegations from states adjoining southwestern Idaho are in the main strongly opposed to the range. In some instances (Oregon), this reflects concern over overflights of the neighboring areas. In the case of Nevada, it is in part parochial in that existing Air Force training ranges in that state (e.g., Nellis AFB) will be more insulated against possible BRAC action if the ITR is denied. Senators Inouye and Campbell have also been strongly opposed to the ITR, reflecting in particular their concern over adverse impacts on Native American culture.

Congress as a whole has sent conflicting signals on the ITR. In the FY 1994 Military Construction Appropriations Act, the House and Senate conferees expressed support for the ITR and provided \$6.7 million to facilitate the range (though it "fenced" obligation of the funds pending certification by the Secretary of Defense that the ITR was required for training and readiness and consistent with the EIS). Last month, the Senate Appropriations Committee approved a Reid amendment to the FY 1995 defense appropriations bill that would prohibit

expenditure of funds for the ITR until the Secretary of Defense submits a long-term land use plan and reports on the applicability of the "Engle Act" to the proposed land exchange. ITR critics, including Congressman Vento, see Governor Andrus' land-exchange plan as a deliberate circumvention of the Engle Act. The Air Force contends the Engle Act does not apply in this case and sees no difficulty in meeting the conditions of the amendment. Jack Gibbons recommends Justice review this legal issue.

Alternatives

During the past several months of White House review of the ITR issue, a central point of inquiry has been whether alternatives exist elsewhere in Idaho or nearby states. The Air Force has consistently maintained that insufficient airspace for large-scale composite wing aerial maneuvers is available from the FAA at other locations in Idaho. While the Air force acknowledges that more distant ranges in Nevada and Utah do provide adequate airspace, it emphasizes that the ITR will double the time provided for realistic "strike force" training compared to these existing ranges, assuming equal sortie length. Put differently, relying on existing ranges produces costs for this crucial training double those available through the ITR.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That you decide ^{whether} ~~whether~~ to approve the release by the Air Force of the final EIS. STET

Approve Release _____ Disapprove Release _____

If you mark "approve" above, that you direct Interior to withhold final action on the land exchange proposal pending your review of the reaction to the publication of the final EIS and a Justice review of the applicability of the Engle Act.

Approve _____ Disapprove _____

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

6656

DATE: 08/16/94

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 8/19

SUBJECT: MILITARY NOMINATION: 10 OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADES
OF MAJOR GENERAL AND BRIGADIER GENERAL, USAFR

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	MYERS	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LADER	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
ICKES	☐	☐	RUBIN	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
BAGGETT	☐	☐	SEIDMAN	☐	☐
CUTLER	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GEARAN	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
GERGEN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	BELL	☐	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
HALE	☐	☐		☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐		☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS:

Do you have any objection?

RESPONSE:

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

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

Anthony Lake

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 10, 1994

94 AUG 15 All : 15

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *TK*
FROM: ALPHONSO MALDON, JR. *Am*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE
SUBJECT: General Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is a nomination containing the names of 10 officers for appointment to the grades major general and brigadier general in the Reserve of the Air Force.

This nomination is based on the report of a Federal Recognition Board approved by the Secretary of the Air Force and forwarded 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



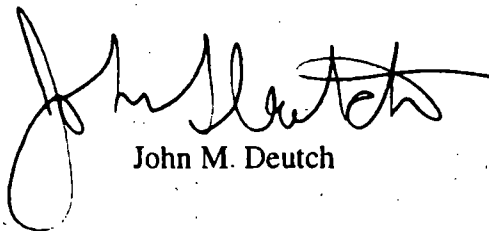
16 JUN 1994

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: General Officer Nomination

On behalf of the Secretary of Defense, I recommend you nominate the 10 officers whose names are on the attached list for appointment to the grade indicated in the Reserve of the Air Force of the United States. These officers have been recommended for promotion by a Federal Recognition board approved by the Secretary of the Air Force.

This nomination will not result in the Air Force exceeding the authorized strength of general officers in an active status in the Reserve of the Air Force of the United States.



John M. Deutch

Attachment

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
002. letter	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (2 pages)	06/16/1994	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Defense Policy and Arms Control (Robert Bell)
OA/Box Number: 265

FOLDER TITLE:

Chron File - August 1994 #2 [7]

2016-0152-F
vz4616

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 White House

Washington

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate:

The following named officers for appointment in the Reserve of the Air Force, to the grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 593, 8351 and 8374:

To be Major General

Brigadier General Thomas W. Powers, (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

Brigadier General David E. B. Ward, (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

To be Brigadier General

Colonel Robert L. Biehunko, (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

[002]

Colonel Joseph L. Canady III, (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

Colonel James H. Greshik, (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

Colonel Stanley P. May, (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

Colonel Kenneth W. McGill, (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

Colonel George E. Scoggins, Jr., (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

Colonel Miles B. Scribner, (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

[002]

Colonel Carol M. Thomas, (b)(6)
Air National Guard of the United States

6657

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 08/16/94 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 08/19/94

SUBJECT: MILITARY NOMINATIONS: 7 OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE OF REAR ADMIRAL, AND REAR ADMIRAL (LOWER HALF), USCG

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	McGINTY	☐	☐
PANETTA	☐	☐	MYERS	☐	☐
McLARTY	☐	☐	QUINN	☐	☐
LADER	☐	☐	RASCO	☐	☐
ICKES	☐	☐	RUBIN	☐	☐
RIVLIN	☐	☐	SEGAL	☐	☐
BAGGETT	☐	☐	SEIDMAN	☐	☐
CUTLER	☐	☐	STEPHANOPOULOS	☐	☐
EMANUEL	☐	☐	TYSON	☐	☐
GEARAN	☐	☐	VARNEY	☐	☐
GERGEN	☐	☐	WILLIAMS	☐	☐
GIBBONS	☐	☐	BELL	☒	☐
GRIFFIN	☐	☐	CLERK	☐	☒
HALE	☐	☐		☐	☐
HERMAN	☐	☐		☐	☐
LAKE	☐	☐		☐	☐
LINDSEY	☐	☐		☐	☐

REMARKS: Do you have any objections?

RESPONSE:

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

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

Anthony Lake

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 12, 1944 AUG 16 12:16

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: THE EXECUTIVE CLERK *TKL*
FROM: ALPHONSO MALDON, JR. *Amg*
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND
DIRECTOR, WHITE HOUSE MILITARY OFFICE
SUBJECT: Coast Guard Officer Nomination

Forwarded for your approval and signature is a nomination containing the names of 7 officers for appointment to the grade of rear admiral, and rear admiral (lower half) as indicated, in the Regular Coast Guard.

This nomination has been staffed by the Commandant of the Coast Guard and approved by the Secretary of Transportation.

Recommendation

That you approve and sign the attached.

Attachment



THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590

AUG 9 1994

The President
The White House
Washington DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I recommend that the following officers of the United States Coast Guard, serving in the grade of rear admiral (lower half), be appointed to the grade of rear admiral as provided for in Title 14, U. S. Code, Section 271: Gordon G. Piche, Paul M. Blayney.

I recommend that the following officers of the United States Coast Guard, serving in the grade of captain, be appointed to the grade of rear admiral (lower half) as provided for in Title 14, U. S. Code, Section 271: Fred L. Ames, Richard M. Larrabee III, John T. Tozzi, Thomas H. Collins, and Ernest R. Riutta.

If these appointments meet with your approval, the nominations are enclosed for transmittal to the United States Senate.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Federico Peña', is written below the word 'Respectfully,'.

Federico Peña

Enclosure

The White House

Washington

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I nominate the following Regular officers of the United States Coast Guard for promotion to the grade of rear admiral:-

Gordon G. Piche
Paul M. Blayney

I nominate the following Regular officers of the United States Coast Guard for promotion to the grade of rear admiral (lower half):

Fred L. Ames
Richard M. Larrabee, III
John T. Tozzi
Thomas H. Collins
Ernest R. Riutta

TO: ITOH

FROM: FORSGREN, J

DOC DATE: 16 AUG 94
SOURCE REF: M-1727

KEYWORDS: DEFENSE POLICY
LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL

VIETNAM

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: DEFENSE PROPOSED RPT ON AWARDING DECORATIONS FOR SERVICE IN PLEIKU
CAMPAIGN

ACTION: PREPARE MEMO ITOH TO FORSGREN

DUE DATE: 22 AUG 94 STATUS: S

STAFF OFFICER: HAHN

LOGREF:

FILES: WH

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION
HAHN

FOR CONCURRENCE
BELL
DANVERS

FOR INFO
JONES

COMMENTS: _____

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDRS

CLOSED BY:

DOC 1 OF 1

14:14 L-W-P BRANCH/OMB 001
b6c3
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
Washington, D.C. 20503

August 16, 1994

LEGISLATIVE REFERRAL MEMORANDUM

LRM #M-1727

TO: Legislative Liaison Officer -

NSC - William H. Itoh - (202)395-3723 - 249

FROM: JANET R. FORSGREN (for) *Janet R. Forsgren*
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

OMB CONTACT: Anna BRIATICO (395-7887)
Secretary's line (for simple responses): 395-7362

SUBJECT: DEFENSE Proposed Report on Awarding
Decorations for Service in Pleiku Campaign

DEADLINE: COB August 22, 1994

COMMENTS: The attached is in response to a proposed bill by
Senator Thurmond that has not been introduced yet.

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:

Phebe Vickers
Mary Jo Siclari
Wendell Waites
Bob Damus
Jennifer Palmieri
Jim Murr
Janet Forsgren
Jim Jukes
Ron Peterson
Tracey Thornton

_____ Concur
_____ No objection
_____ No comment
_____ See proposed edits on pages _____
_____ Other: _____
_____ FAX RETURN of _____ pages, attached to this
_____ response sheet

AUG 9 '94 15:15 FROM OSD-LRS

TO FORSGREN

PAGE.003

0002

08/09/94 14:18

... out ...



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR PERSONNEL
300 ARMY PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20310-0200

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Honorable Strom Thurmond
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Thurmond:

Reference is made to your request to the Chief of Staff, Army for the views of the Department of Army on the proposed legislation to authorize an additional period for awarding military decorations for acts, achievements, and service performed in the Pleiku Campaign in the Ia Drang Valley of Vietnam.

The proposed legislation would waive the time limitations in section 3744 of Title 10, United States Code, permitting award of military decorations for actions during the Pleiku Campaign during the period October 23, to November 26, 1965.

The Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense is opposed to the bill.

Title 10, United States Code, Section 3744(b) stipulates that award recommendations must be submitted within 2 years of the act, achievement or service to be recognized. The time limitation for Republic of Vietnam actions was extended to October 1975 by a special act of Congress to ensure maximum opportunity for any deserving soldier to be nominated for an award. During the extension period, new recommendations could be submitted or previously approved decorations could be considered based on new and materiel evidence. Under these extensions, the Department of the Army processed thousands of award recommendations covering all military decorations.

While the time limitations for the submission of award recommendations may seem arbitrary and unfair, they have been necessary to ensure that award recommendations are considered at the time when all the facts and circumstances surrounding a soldier's performance can be conclusively verified, while facts and impressions are fresh, and supporting information is readily available. Approval of the proposed legislation to authorize award of military decorations to soldiers who fought in the Pleiku Campaign would be unfair to the millions of soldiers who served in many other campaigns and battles during our Nation's history and were denied consideration beyond the two-year time limit.

AUG 9 '94 15:15 FROM OSD-LRS
00/00/94 14:15

TO FORSGREN

PAGE 004
0003

-2-

Available records from the Vietnam Conflict indicate that many soldiers who served in the Pleiku Campaign were recognized for their heroic actions. One soldier was awarded our Nation's highest military decoration for the valor he displayed in the battle and at least one other soldier was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Based on these and other awards given, it can be concluded that the leadership at the time was concerned about appropriately recognizing deserving soldiers. Fortunately, heroic actions in that battle did not go unrecognized.

The Department of the Army, on behalf of the Department of Defense, believes that the time limitations fixed by Congress are wise and fair provisions. These provisions have protected the integrity, honor, and prestige of military decorations. Because there is no method whereby the Army can decide with accuracy which requests for exemption from time limitations should receive favorable consideration and which should not, the only alternative heretofore has been to treat all cases equally under the law without exception.

For the foregoing reasons, the Department of the Army on behalf of the Department of Defense, recommends that the bill not be favorably considered.

The enactment of this bill will cause no apparent increase in budgetary requirements of the Department.

This report has been coordinated within Department of Defense in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary of Defense.

The Office of Management and Budget advises that from a standpoint of the Administration's program, there is no objection to the presentation of this report for the consideration of the committee.

Sincerely,

703 614 8391
AUG 10 '94 11:40 FROM OSD-LRS

PAGE 001

DAN NUNN, GEORGIA, CHAIRMAN

J. JAMES BROWN, NEBRASKA
CRAIG LEVIN, MICHIGAN
BENJAMIN M. MURPHY, MASSACHUSETTS
JOFF PANDOLFI, NEW MEXICO
JOHN S. SNIFF, OHIO
RICHARD C. SHELLEY, ALABAMA
ROBERT C. SYMS, WEST VIRGINIA
BOB BARNES, FLORIDA
CHARLES D. ROSS, VIRGINIA
JOSEPH I. LIEBERMAN, CONNECTICUT
RICHARD M. BLUM, NEVADA

STROM THURMOND, SOUTH CAROLINA
JOHN W. WARREN, VIRGINIA
WILLIAM S. COOPER, MARYLAND
JOHN DODD, ARIZONA
TERRY LOTT, MISSISSIPPI
DAN EGATS, MISSISSIPPI
BOB BARTLE, NEW HAMPSHIRE
DICK STANTON, IOWA
LARRY CARLOTT, NORTH CAROLINA
RAY BAILEY RITCHIE, TEXAS

ARNOLD L. PUNARO, STAFF DIRECTOR
RICHARD L. REYNOLDS, STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE MINORITY

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
WASHINGTON, DC 20510-8050

March 18, 1994

General Gordon R. Sullivan
Chief of Staff
United States Army
Washington, DC 20310-0200

Dear General Sullivan:

Attached is proposed legislation authorizing additional time for recommending awards for the participants in the Ia Drang Valley campaign. I have been asked to sponsor the legislation.

Based on the information provided to me on the conduct of the battle and the confusion following it, I believe that the circumstances of the Ia Drang Valley Battle may warrant an exception to the statutory time limit for recommending awards. It would be a disservice to the memory of the many men who died in the battle, if we let an arbitrary time limit deny the recognition of any acts of heroism.

Although there appears to be a strong case for waiving the statutory time limit for this battle, I may not have all the facts. Therefore, I would appreciate your review of the proposed legislation and any suggestions you may have.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Sincerely,

Strom Thurmond
Strom Thurmond

ST/p

108D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. THURMOND introduced the following bill; which was read twice and re-
ferred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To authorize an additional period for awarding military deco-
rations for acts, achievements, and service performed
in the Pleiku Campaign in the Ia Drang Valley of Viet-
nam.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. ADDITIONAL PERIOD FOR AWARDING DECORA-**
4 **TIONS FOR SERVICE IN THE PLEIKU CAM-**
5 **PAIGN IN THE IA DRANG VALLEY OF VIET-**
6 **NAM.**

7 (a) **AWARD AUTHORIZED.**—A decoration may be
8 awarded in accordance with the provisions of this section
9 to any person for an act, an achievement, or service that

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PAGE 3

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1 such person, while serving on active duty in the Army,
2 performed during the Pleiku Campaign period in, or in
3 direct support of, military operations of the First Cavalry
4 Division (Airmobile) in the Pleiku Campaign in the Ia
5 Drang Valley of Vietnam.

6 (b) **PLEIKU CAMPAIGN PERIOD DEFINED.**—For the
7 purposes of this section, the Pleiku Campaign period is
8 the period that begins on October 23, 1965, and ends on
9 November 26, 1965.

10 (c) **AUTHORIZED PERIOD FOR AWARD.**—Notwith-
11 standing any other provision of law, a decoration may be
12 awarded under this section at any time not later than two
13 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

14 (d) **APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—A written appli-
15 cation, or a written recommendation, for award of a deco-
16 ration authorized to be awarded under subsection (a) shall
17 be received by the Secretary of the Army not later than
18 one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and
19 shall be in a form that is satisfactory to the Secretary.

20 (e) **DECORATIONS COVERED.**—Subsection (a) applies
21 to any decoration (including any device in lieu of a decora-
22 tion) that, during or after the Pleiku Campaign period and
23 before the date of the enactment of this Act, was author-
24 ized by Congress or under regulations of the Department
25 of Defense or the Department of the Army to be awarded

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1 to a person for an act, an achievement, or service per-
2 formed by that person while serving on active duty in the
3 Army.

4 (f) ACTIVE DUTY DEFINED.—In this section, the
5 term "active duty" has the meaning given such term in
6 section 101(d)(1) of title 10, United States Code.