

4/22

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

96

APR 16 A9:41

April 16, 1996

Sent to RM
for signature
per Todd Stern,
c.

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANTHONY LAKE
JOHN HILLEY

SUBJECT:

Response to Representative Ike Skelton Concerning
BosniaPurpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Ike Skelton regarding U.S. and NATO forces remaining in Bosnia after the end of the year.

Background

The letter from Representative Skelton expresses his concern about American troops remaining in Bosnia beyond the end of 1996. He also expresses concerns that IFOR is being diverted from its original mission by assisting civil projects and that the Federation appears severely weakened.

Our proposed response restates Administration policy about IFOR withdrawal and IFOR assistance to the civilian aspects of implementation and updates developments within the Federation.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Response to Representative Ike Skelton
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Ike:

Thank you for your letter expressing concerns about American troops remaining in Bosnia beyond the end of 1996. I fully agree with you that we and the rest of the international community can only provide the people of Bosnia the opportunity for peace. The Bosnian people themselves must assume the responsibility of ensuring a stable future.

Our policy remains that IFOR should be able to complete its mission in about one year. The major military tasks have already been accomplished. In the coming months, IFOR will help provide a secure environment so that civilian implementation efforts can get firmly established, refugees can begin to return, and free elections can be held under OSCE supervision. It is our view that, with these efforts on track, there will not be a need for a robust, NATO-led force beyond a year.

IFOR Commanders have the authority to support civilian tasks, including provision of assistance to the War Crimes Tribunal and other international organizations in their humanitarian missions. IFOR has provided such support since its arrival, and it will continue to do so, within the limits of its resources and its primary mission of implementing the military aspects of the Dayton accords. For example, IFOR will provide training and support for civilian demining efforts, in tandem with mine-clearance aimed at ensuring IFOR's own safety. In this respect, military and civilian efforts complement one another.

Regarding the Federation, the parties recently signed an agreement that outlines concrete steps with specific deadlines that will strengthen the Federation and get its institutions up and running. The main provisions include abolition of customs duties, measures to facilitate return of refugees and sanctions against local officials who refuse to comply. The Bosnians and Croats have also agreed on a flag and coat of arms for the Federation. The Federation agreement, combined with Congressional approval of the \$200 million supplemental and new steps by the parties to cooperate with the War Crimes Tribunal,

demonstrate new momentum in the civilian implementation of the Dayton accords.

As I have said before, all of these efforts underpin my commitment to complete IFOR's mission in about a year. Once again, I thank you for your support for our efforts to help the people of Bosnia achieve a lasting peace.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ike Skelton
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

T
A
B

B.

2292

IKE SKELTON

4TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI

2227 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-2504
TELEPHONE: (202) 225-2876

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-2504

514-B N.W. SEVEN HIGHWAY
BLUE SPRINGS, MO 64014
(816) 228-4242

1616 INDUSTRIAL DRIVE
JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65109
(314) 635-3499

219 NORTH ADAMS STREET
LEBANON, MO 65536
(417) 532-7964

319 SOUTH LAMINE
FEDERAL BUILDING
SECALIA, MO 65301
(816) 826-2675

March 28, 1996

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The March 21 edition of the *New York Times* reported the U.S. and NATO are being urged to keep our forces in Bosnia after the end of the year. International civilian and military authorities are alleged to be pressing for continued NATO presence beyond our scheduled departure.

To keep American troops in Bosnia past the announced date of departure at the end of 1996 would be a major mistake. First, it flies in the face of a clear statement by Secretary of State Warren Christopher: "This is not a permanent commitment. This is approximately a one-year commitment.... If it can't be done in a year, perhaps it can't be done in a longer period of time." Second, it breaks faith with our American troops who are presently stationed in Bosnia, who expect to return to their families in nine months. Third, it contradicts what the American people were told about the duration of the mission.

American forces are facing a difficult and challenging assignment in the NATO peacekeeping mission. The one-year deployment was intended to provide an opportunity for peace, not a guarantee of it. The people of Bosnia must assume the responsibility of ensuring their own peace.

Already, American and NATO peacekeepers are being diverted from their original mission to the task of rebuilding Bosnia. This assignment shifts the focus of our military forces from peacekeeping to assisting in civil projects.

Further, by several accounts, a cornerstone of the Dayton agreement -- the continuance of the Muslim-Croat Federation -- appears severely weakened. The U.S. and NATO could well be in a quandary if that alliance should crumble.

The push to keep U.S. and NATO forces in Bosnia, the expansion of mission assignments and the possible disintegration of the Muslim-Croat Federation could compel us to extend our commitment in Bosnia. We are on a slippery slope toward a lengthy deployment of five or even ten additional years.

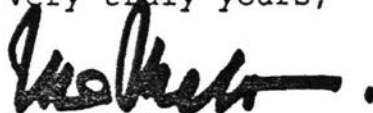
NSC

Skelton letter
March 28, 1996
Page 2

I commend Major General William L. Nash, Commander of the American sector of NATO forces in Bosnia, who stressed his determination to withdraw on schedule. He properly stated that the burden for peace is "on the shoulders of those folks that live here."

Mr. President, if the people of Bosnia truly want peace, one year is more than enough time to get it started.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ike Skelton", followed by a period.

IKE SKELTON
Member of Congress

IS:ab

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 3, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW SENS
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY 
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters sent to the President from various members of Congress. Since these letters address national security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in drafting a response.

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

The following is a brief description of these letters:

- 1) Rep. Curt Weldon (R-PA), concerning international nuclear security;
- 2) Rep. John Edward Porter (R-IL), Rep. Frank Pallone, Jr. (D-NJ), and thirty-two others, concerning Section 562, the "Humanitarian Aid Human Corridor Act", of the fiscal year 1996 Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill;
- 3) Rep. Robert L. Livingston (R-LA), concerning the June 1996 elections in Russia; and
- 4) Rep. Ike Skelton (D-MO), concerning American troops remaining in Bosnia after the announced date of departure.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 19, 1996

98 APR 19 P2:02

4/22
Sent to PM
for Signature
Per Todd Stern
e.

4/22

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANTHONY LAKE
JOHN HILLEY 1H

SUBJECT:

Letters to Representative Porter et al.

Purpose

To respond to a letter signed by Representative Porter and fourteen colleagues.

Background

Representative Porter and 14 colleagues wrote regarding the situation of the Kurdish population in southeastern Turkey.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letters at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letters to Representative Porter et al.
Tab B Incoming correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

TAB A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Gary:

Thank you for your letter concerning the situation of the Kurdish population in southeastern Turkey.

The conflict in the southeast between government forces and the terrorist Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) has taken an enormous toll. The human rights violations by both sides, and the human and economic devastation, testify to the urgent need to end the war. For this reason, in our continuing dialogue with Ankara on human rights issues, we have emphasized that a purely military solution to the conflict will not work, and that carefully calibrated military operations should be combined with programs to expand cultural and civil rights. I did so again in my March 29 meeting with President Demirel in the Oval Office. Although the Turkish government took some positive steps in this direction in its revision last year of Article 8 of the Anti-Terrorism Law, much more remains to be done.

I disagree with your characterization of the PKK as the armed leadership of the Kurdish people. Over the past decade, the PKK has been responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent Kurds in southeastern Turkey who refused to collaborate with them. Its leader, Abdullah Ocalan, who currently resides in Syria, recently gave an interview to a major German newspaper in which he threatened to unleash a wave of terrorism within Germany and against German tourists traveling in Turkey in response to German arms sales to Turkey. I urge you to join with me in opposing this violent and ruthless terrorist organization, as well as allied groups, such as the Kurdish Parliament-in-Exile (KPIE), which are largely financed and directed by the PKK.

With respect to arms sales to Turkey, my Administration as a matter of policy considers human rights carefully before going forward with any arms transfers. At the same time, I would note that Turkey is a close ally of the United States, is situated in

a turbulent region vital to U.S. interests, and faces potential threats from a number of countries in the area, including Iraq, Iran and Syria. Such considerations also play a prominent role in our arms transfer decisions.

I hope this information is helpful to you. I look forward to hearing from you again.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Gary L. Ackerman
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515-1602

TAB B

2181

96 MAR 29 P2:11

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

March 25, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20500-0005

Dear Mr. President:

On January 23, 1996, in your State of the Union address, you said, "...we can and should be the world's very best peacemaker."

We are writing to ask your help in bringing the blessings of peace to the Kurds who are struggling against a cruel repression in southeastern Turkey.

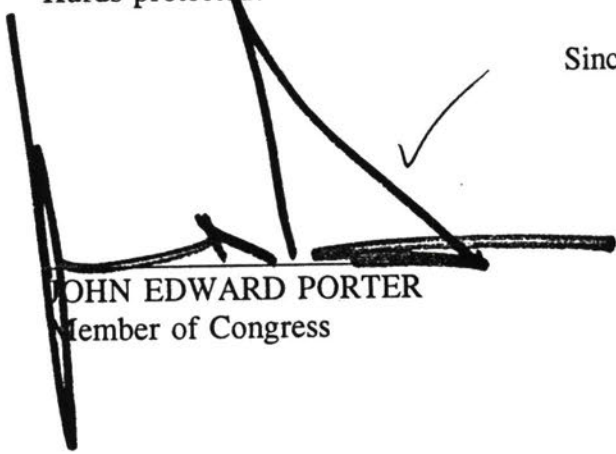
Little known in our part of the world, this conflict has devastated much of the Kurdish region in the country. Regrettably, weapons supplied to the Turkish army by the United States have contributed in no small measure to this calamity. *House Concurrent Resolution 136* of the 104th Congress notes that, "...the human toll of this conflict has been great, with the loss of more than 20,000 lives, the displacement of more than 3 million civilians, and the destruction of more than 2,650 Kurdish villages."

This war can be brought to a close, Mr. President. The Kurdish people want peace. Their armed leadership declared a unilateral cease-fire on December 15, 1995, to pave the way for the difficult but essential task of the peacemakers. A vast majority of the Turkish people and their true friends around the world want peace too. It is the leadership in Ankara that insists on the course of war.

We urge you, Mr. President, to stop supplying arms to Turkey so long as its abuse of Kurds persists and to offer your good offices to these recently estranged peoples to reconcile their differences. We ask you, Mr. President, to seize this moment of hope, for it also accords with your vision of a world free from major conflicts.

In Kurdish lands, we want the killing to stop, peace to prevail and the civil rights of the Kurds protected.

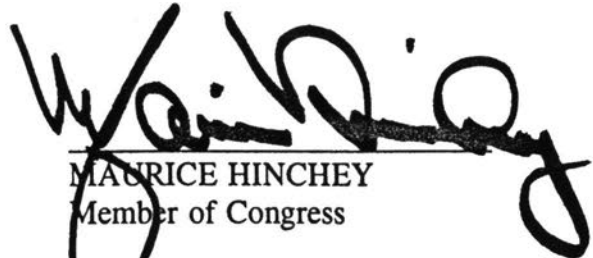
Sincerely yours,


JOHN EDWARD PORTER
Member of Congress


ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES
Member of Congress



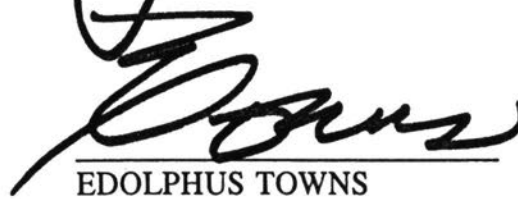
MICHAEL BILIRAKIS
Member of Congress



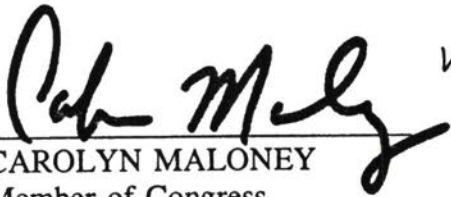
MAURICE HINCHEY
Member of Congress



FRANK PALLONE, JR.
Member of Congress



EDOLPHUS TOWNS
Member of Congress



CAROLYN MALONEY
Member of Congress



ANNA ESHOO
Member of Congress



ROBERT E. ANDREWS
Member of Congress



WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI
Member of Congress



FRANK R. WOLF
Member of Congress



GARY L. ACKERMAN
Member of Congress



CHARLES E. SCHUMER
Member of Congress



ELIZABETH FURSE
Member of Congress



ROBERT G. TORRICELLI
Member of Congress

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 29, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW SENS
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY *SVB*
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters sent to the President from various members of Congress. Since these letters address national security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in drafting a response.

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

The following is a brief description of these letters:

- 1) Rep. Carrie P. Meek (D-FL), concerning permanent residency for Nicaraguans living in the U.S.;
- 2) Rep. John Edward Porter (R-IL), Rep. Esteban Edward Torres (D-CA), and thirteen others, concerning the Kurds in Turkey;
- 3) Rep. Jose E. Serrano (D-NY), concerning an investigation of two small airplanes violating Cuban airspace on March 23 and 24, 1996; and
- 4) Rep. John Edward Porter (R-IL), Rep. Jose E. Serrano (D-NY), and eighteen others, concerning the Kurds in Iraq.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1996

4/22
Sent to RM for
signature
per Todd
96 APR 18 12:23

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANTHONY LAKE
JOHN HILLEY

SUBJECT:

Response to Representative Robert Torricelli

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Bob Torricelli regarding Kosovo.

Background

The letter from Representative Torricelli expresses appreciation for the efforts of the State Department in moving to establish a USIA Cultural Center in Prishtina, Kosovo, as directed by law. In your letter you assure Representative Torricelli that restoring the political and cultural rights of the Albanian population remains a priority concern of your Administration.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Response to Representative Torricelli
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Bob:

Thank you for writing to express appreciation for my Administration's efforts in Kosovo and your concern about tensions in the region. Let me assure you that restoring the political and cultural rights of the Albanian population remains a priority concern of my Administration. We have made this position clear to President Milosevic on numerous occasions and have stressed our support in meetings with Dr. Rugova and other Albanian Kosovar leaders.

I am pleased to confirm that we are moving ahead rapidly with our plans to open a USIA office in Pristina. The Serbian government appears to be cooperating in this effort. We are also working with the two sides to try to facilitate a dialogue that will result in autonomy for Kosovo. Although efforts at dialogue are still in the early stages, we are confident that both sides will see the advantage in sitting down to discuss the future of the province. We will maintain the outer wall of sanctions against Serbia, and urge others to do the same, until the essential goal of returning autonomy to Kosovo is realized.

Thank you again for writing.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Robert G. Torricelli
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515



1785

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1026 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-3009
202-225-5081
DISTRICT OFFICES:
COURT PLAZA
25 MAIN STREET
HACKENSACK, NJ 07601
201-646-1111
14A PATH PLAZA
JERSEY CITY, NJ 07306
201-222-8100

36 MAR 13 PM 2:42

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

March 11, 1996

Washington, DC 20515-3009

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to express my appreciation for the efforts of the State Department in moving to establish a USIA Cultural Center in Prishtina, Kosova, as directed by law. This positive step and the maintenance of strict conditions on the lifting of the outer wall of sanctions against Belgrade provide the best framework within which the people of Kosova can regain their human and political rights.

As you are aware, the 90% Albanian majority of Kosova has endured serious human rights abuses at the hands of the Milosevic government since its autonomy was unilaterally taken away in 1989. Although the hopes of Kosovars were raised temporarily during the Dayton summit, in the end, their concerns were overlooked because Bosnia was the only issue on the agenda.

Dr. Ibrahim Rugova, leader of the peaceful campaign of resistance against the Serbs, has thus far been successful in channelling the passions of the 90% Albanian majority toward nonviolent action. Nevertheless, I fear that unless the U.S. immediately affords the highest priority to resolving the situation in Kosova, tensions there could lead to the expansion of the conflict to neighboring countries, including Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Greece, and Turkey.

I therefore strongly urge our government to redouble its efforts to establish a USIA office in Kosova and to maintain the outer wall of sanctions against Serbia until Belgrade lifts human rights conditions to international standards and allows the people of Kosova to exercise its right of self-determination.

Thank you for your efforts to resolve this dispute.

Sincerely,

ROBERT G. TORRICELLI
Member of Congress

NSC

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 18, 1996

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE
JOHN HILLEY

SUBJECT: Response to Representative Ros-Lehtinen Letter
on Cuba

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Ros-Lehtinen.

Background

Representative Ros-Lehtinen wrote to urge that the United States consider for parole Cuban migrants currently in the Bahamas. While emphasizing that we have urged the GOB not to repatriate Cubans in need of protection, the suggested response indicates that permitting U.S. entry for these Cubans would undermine our efforts to discourage irregular departures from Cuba.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached response to Representative Ros-Lehtinen at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Response to Representative Ros-Lehtinen
Tab B Incoming Correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Representative Ros-Lehtinen:

Thank you for your letter concerning Cuban nationals in the Bahamas.

This Administration's policy has been focused on the promotion of safe, legal migration from Cuba. To date, these efforts have met with significant success, greatly reducing the number of Cubans who seek to reach our shores in unseaworthy rafts while providing significantly expanded opportunities for Cubans to come to the United States legally.

While I share your concern about the well-being of Cuban migrants in the Bahamas, to parole them into the United States could encourage a further outflow from Cuba, and thereby undermine our efforts to promote safe, legal migration. However, we have consistently urged all countries in the region to adhere to their international obligations toward refugees, including the need to offer protection to those who have a well-founded fear of persecution. In particular, I firmly believe that refugees in need of protection should not be returned to Cuba.

Thank you for your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

18TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEES:

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

0364
PLEASE RESPOND TO:

☐ 127 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0918
(202) 225-3931

DISTRICT OFFICE:

5757 BLUE LAGOON DRIVE
(NW 11TH STREET)
SUITE 240
MIAMI, FL 33126
(305) 262-1800

X

P12: 14

86 JAN 19
January 4, 1996

The Honorable Bill Clinton
President
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

I have been contacted by various constituents regarding Cuban nationals who have escaped the brutal regime in Cuba and are now in the Bahamas.

These Cubans have had the misfortune of not making it to American soil but instead have landed in the Bahamas. They are being held a very primitive and unsanitary refugee camp with no hope of starting a new life and being productive members of society. These freedom seeking Cubans have strong family ties to the United States. These families must send their relatives money to help them survive their detention in the refugee camp. Their families and I would like to request that they be considered for paroles into the United States.

These families and I will appreciate any assistance that you can provide.

Sincerely,

Ileana Ros-Lehtinen
Member of Congress

IRL:ad
2004097



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 19, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDREW SENS
NSC Executive Secretariat

FROM: SUSAN BROPHY 
SUBJECT: Presidential Correspondence

Attached are copies of letters sent to the President from various members of Congress. Since these letters address national security issues, we would appreciate your assistance in drafting a response.

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

The following is a brief description of these letters:

- 1) Rep. Pete Stark (D-CA), concerning a request for a letter from the President to a constituent who attended the elections for the Russian National Assembly;
- 2) Rep. Ike Skelton (D-MO), opposing the arming and training of the Muslim-Croat Federation;
- 3) Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (R-FL), concerning Cuban nationals who are now in the Bahamas; and
- 4) Rep. James Longley (R-ME) and Rep. Jim Saxton (R-NJ), concerning the lack of cooperation from the Bosnian government in accordance to the Dec. 14, 1995 peace signing agreement and the potential dangers of there being a much larger Mujahideen force than anticipated.

Attachments

X
THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

96 APR 18 PM 12:27

April 18, 1996

4/22
sent to RM
for signature
per Todd Stern
C.

4/22

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

ANTHONY LAKE
JOHN HILLEY

SUBJECT: Letter to Representative Bilirakis

Purpose

To respond to a letter from Representative Bilirakis.

Background

Representative Michael Bilirakis wrote to you concerning the issue of missing persons in Cyprus, primarily the five missing Americans and 1,614 Greek-Cypriots.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the letter at Tab A.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to Representative Bilirakis
Tab B Incoming correspondence

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear Representative Bilirakis:

Thank you for your letter concerning the issue of missing persons in Cyprus. For many years, the U.S. government has strongly urged all parties concerned to cooperate with the United Nations tripartite Committee on Missing Persons. This UN committee, operational since 1984, is tasked with ascertaining the fate of those Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots missing since the events of 1974 and in preceding years. As agreed to by both sides when the committee was created, the committee is not responsible for attributing accountability for the deaths of any missing persons.

We are encouraged that after the UN Secretary General expressed heightened concern over the absence of progress in the committee's work, both sides recently completed submission of their case files. We strongly support the UN committee as the best vehicle to answer the question of the fate of the missing persons.

Efforts to determine the precise fate of all missing Cypriots, Turkish and Greek, continue. They have been facilitated by recent steps by the Government of Cyprus to identify as dead those persons whose names have long been erroneously contained in the figure of 1,619 persons.

With respect to the five missing Americans, the team led by Ambassador Dillon actively continues its humanitarian investigation. Thus far, we have not reached final conclusions about their fate.

I agree with you that now more than ever is the time to resolve the problem of the division of Cyprus. We hope to take an initiative on Cyprus this year that will at long last produce a peaceful settlement on that beleaguered island. As we prepare our efforts, we hope to find all the parties ready to display the political will required for a solution.

Sincerely,

The Honorable Michael Bilirakis
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

TAB B

MICHAEL BILIRAKIS

9TH DISTRICT, FLORIDA

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
CHAIRMAN, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT SUBCOMMITTEE
MEMBER, ENERGY AND POWER SUBCOMMITTEE

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS
VICE CHAIRMAN, HOSPITALS AND
HEALTH CARE SUBCOMMITTEE



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515-0909

March 14, 1996

The Honorable William J. Clinton
The Office of the President
White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As you may know, Mr. Rauf Denktash, the Turkish-Cypriot leader of the self-declared Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus -- recognized by no other nation in the world, was recently interviewed by a Greek Cypriot Television Station.

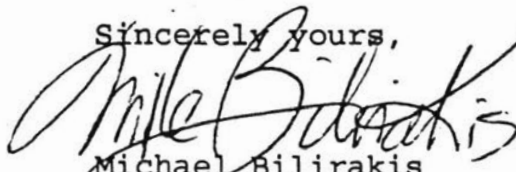
During this interview, Mr. Denktash made a statement regarding the whereabouts of the five missing Americans and the 1,614 Greek-Cypriots captured in Cyprus during the illegal Turkish invasion of 1974.

According to the BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, Mr. Denktash said, "As the Turkish army moved and captured the Greek-Cypriots, unfortunately they handed them over to our fighters (Turkish-Cypriot militia)...Instead of taking them to the police stations or to the prison camps they were killed."

While I am shocked to hear that the missing were killed, this still does not adequately address their fate. We as a country still need to know conclusively what happened to the five Americans and the 1,614 Greek-Cypriots. If they are dead and there is much evidence to the contrary, then those responsible must be held accountable.

Mr. President, I urge you to do everything possible to determine once and for all the fate of the missing in Cyprus. Moreover, now more than ever is the time to resolve the division of Cyprus.

Sincerely yours,


Michael Bilirakis
Member of Congress

PLEASE RESPOND TO:

WASHINGTON OFFICE:

☐ 2240 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0909
(202) 225-5755

DISTRICT OFFICES:

☐ 1100 CLEVELAND STREET, SUITE 1000
CLEARWATER, FL 34615
(813) 441-3721

☐ 4111 LAND O'LAKES BOULEVARD
SUITE 308
LAND O'LAKES, FL 34639
(813) 996-7441

95 MAR 19 A 9:17

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

ID 9601878

REFERRAL

DATE: 20 MAR 96

MEMORANDUM FOR: STATE

DOCUMENT DESCRIPTION:

TO: PRESIDENT

SOURCE: BILIRAKIS, MICHAEL

DATE: 14 MAR 96

SUBJ: LTR TO PRES FM REP BILIRAKIS URGING ACCOUNTING OF 5 AMER & 1614

GREEK-CYPRIOIS MISSING OR CAPTURED DURING TURKISH INVASION OF 1974

REQUIRED ACTION: DRAFT REPLY FOR WH SIGNATURE

DUE DATE: 23 MAR 96

COMMENT:

FOR

John W. Ficklin

JOHN W. FICKLIN

NSC RECORDS MANAGEMENT OFFICE



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

April 19, 1996

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Alice M. Rivlin
Director

SUBJECT: Proposed Executive Memoranda entitled
"Facilitating Public-Private Partnerships for
Protection of the National Parks" and "Additional
Transportation Planning to Address Impacts of
Transportation on National Parks"

SUMMARY: This memorandum forwards for your consideration two proposed Executive memoranda that were prepared by the Office of the Vice President. The first memorandum ("Public-Private Partnerships") would direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain actions to improve the effectiveness of public-private partnerships that help the national parks. The second memorandum ("Transportation Planning") would direct the heads of relevant agencies to take certain actions to address air sightseeing and ground transportation problems in national parks.

BACKGROUND: The Public-Private Partnerships memorandum would direct the Secretary of the Interior to, among other things: (a) prepare a proposal for ways in which the National Park Service could reinvigorate its role in fostering public-private partnerships for national parks; (b) prepare a legislative proposal that would make the authority to enter into cooperative agreements on behalf of the parks permanently available to the National Park System; and (c) work with the Congress to pass legislation to protect vistas surrounding Point Reyes National Seashore through the purchase of conservation easements.

The Transportation Planning memorandum would direct the heads of relevant departments and agencies to develop further rules and regulations to address overflight problems specifically in the Grand Canyon and Rocky Mountain National Parks and generally in other national parks. It would also direct the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to develop a plan for a comprehensive effort to improve public transportation in the national parks.

None of the affected agencies objects to the proposed Executive memoranda.

RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that you sign the two proposed Executive memoranda.

DO NOT USE THESE DRAFTS. CLERKS OFFICE WILL
PROVIDE DRAFTS FOR CIRCULATION. MR 4-19-96

4/18/96 DRAFT

FACILITATING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR PROTECTION OF THE NATIONAL PARKS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Many important efforts are already underway in which the private sector works in partnership to protect or maintain public lands. These include the work of the National Park Foundation, an organization created by Congress in 1967 to receive private gifts and make disbursements to benefit the parks; the use of cooperative agreements to share resources and equipment with state and local parks to provide valuable services, including maintenance services, to the parks; and the use of agreements with willing private parties to acquire conservation easements.

In an effort to ensure that the public-private partnerships that can enhance park protection and maintenance are as effective as possible, I hereby direct the following action:

1. The Secretary of the Interior is to provide to me, within thirty days, a specific proposal for ways in which the National Park Foundation's role in fostering public-private partnerships on behalf of the parks can be invigorated through either administrative or legislative action.

2. The Secretary of the Interior is to provide to me a legislative proposal that would make permanently available to the National Park System the authority to enter into cooperative agreements on behalf of the parks. This proposal should be consistent with the temporary authority that would be provided by enactment of my 1997 budget proposal as submitted to Congress.

3. The Secretary of the Interior is to provide a report to me within six months on options outside the traditional appropriations process for preserving historic structures within National Parks. This report should consider the possibilities for partnerships with businesses, associations, and individuals in the private sector.

4. The Secretary of the Interior shall work with the Congress to pass legislation that would allow the implementation of the 1995 National Park Service study to protect vistas surrounding Pt. Reyes National Seashore (CA) while retaining existing private uses through actions including the purchase of conservation easements from willing private sellers. The Secretary of the Interior shall also give priority to funding such purchases from existing funds should authorization for such purchases be enacted. In addition, to the extent permitted by law and within existing budget authority, the Secretary shall exercise his existing authority to make a minor boundary adjustment as necessary to carry out the purposes of the National Park Service study to add property to Pt. Reyes National Seashore prior to enactment of such legislation, and to make available an amount of funds not to exceed \$1 million to purchase such property from willing sellers.

4/19/96 DRAFT

ADDITIONAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING TO ADDRESS IMPACTS OF TRANSPORTATION ON NATIONAL PARKS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Transportation issues, including ground transportation of visitors into the parks and airplane flights over the parks, have a significant impact on the visitor experience and park management. The Secretary of Transportation has both valuable expertise and regulatory authority to address certain of these issues, and has been working diligently with the Secretary of the Interior and others on a number of high priority issues in this regard.

The auditory and visual intrusion of aircraft at low altitudes over national parks can, if not properly managed, create a problem of significant proportions to the parks. These problems can include negative impacts on visitor experience, wildlife (including threatened and endangered species), cultural resources and ceremonies, and on the opportunity to experience the natural sounds in the parks without interruption from mechanical noise. There are several parks facing various types of overflight problems, including Grand Canyon National Park where substantial restoration of natural quiet is mandated by law, and several others identified by the National Park Service as priorities. It is important to the future of the parks to ensure that these problems are addressed as quickly as possible and in a fair and reasonable manner.

In addition, the National Park System contains thousands of miles of roads. All too often in peak visitor periods roads are so crowded with cars that the congestion and competition for space diminish the quality of the public's experience. Parks are not too full of people, but the roads and parking areas often are jammed to overflowing. With modern technology and alternative transportation systems, the parks can continue to be accessible to all, and can be more enjoyable places to experience and learn about nature and history.

Therefore, to the extent permitted by law, I hereby direct the heads of relevant departments and agencies to continue the ongoing development of rules as set out below to address overflights of the National Parks.

1. For Grand Canyon National Park,

(a) issue proposed regulations within 90 days to place appropriate limits on sightseeing aircraft over the Grand Canyon National Park to immediately reduce the noise and make further substantial progress toward restoration of natural quiet as defined by the Secretary of the Interior while maintaining aviation safety in accordance with P.L. 100-91. Complete action on this rulemaking accomplishing those purposes by the end of 1996;

(b) should any final rulemaking determine that issuance of a further management plan is necessary to substantially restore natural quiet in the Grand Canyon National Park, complete within 5 years a plan that addresses how the FAA and

NPS will complete the "substantial restoration and maintenance of natural quiet," as defined by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with P.L. 100-91. Any such plan shall ensure that the restoration of natural quiet required by P.L. 100-91 shall be completed in the park in not more than 12 years from the date of issuance of this order as recommended in the National Park Service's 1994 "Report on Effects of Aircraft Overflights on the National Park System," provided to Congress pursuant to P.L. 100-91.

2. For Rocky Mountain National Park, complete and issue within 90 days, if appropriate, a notice of proposed rulemaking to address the potential adverse impact on the park and its visitors from overflights by sightseeing aircraft, keeping in mind the value of natural quiet and the natural experience in the park, as well as protection of public health and safety.

3. Issue by the end of 1996 a notice of proposed rulemaking for the management of sightseeing aircraft where necessary to reduce or prevent adverse effects in National Parks ~~that already have commercial air tour operations and limit intrusions in other noise sensitive park areas where overflight issues have not yet developed.~~ The regulation should, at a minimum, establish a framework for managing air traffic over the park units that were identified in the 1994 National Park Service study, required under P.L. 100-91, as (1) priority for resolution of airspace issues and (2) priority for maintaining or restoring natural quiet. Such rules shall be finalized as quickly as possible.

all other

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steward
covered
by
pending
regulations

4. Develop appropriate educational and other materials for the public at large and all aviation interests that describe the importance of natural quiet to park visitors and the need for cooperation from the aviation community. This guidance shall also recognize that, in some parks, air tours provide important access to approved areas in those parks, especially with regard to the disabled communities.

In addition, with respect to ground transportation in the parks, the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, is directed as follows:

To develop a plan for a comprehensive effort to improve public transportation in the national parks. This plan should include:

1. design of pilot programs for improved public transportation in the Grand Canyon, Zion and Yosemite National Parks ;
2. plans to work with relevant state, local, and tribal governments on this effort;
3. options to increase access to the parks by rebuilding infrastructure in the parks; and
4. recommendations to enhance resource protection and the quality of visitor experience through innovative transportation planning including, where possible and appropriate, the use of alternative fuel vehicles.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
April 26, 1996

4/29
Sent to Rm.
for signature
per Todd Stew
96 APR 26 P4:29
C. Cleeland

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ANTHONY LAKE ✓
SUBJECT: Letter of Congratulation to Lieutenant General
Samuel Wilson

Purpose

To send a letter of congratulations to LTG Samuel Wilson, the 1996 recipient of the William Oliver Baker Award for achievement in support of intelligence and national security.

Background

Each year the Security Affairs and Support Association gives the Baker Award to someone who has made a unique contribution to the quality of intelligence and national security activities of the United States Government. This year's recipient is Lieutenant General Samuel Wilson who served in the early days of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) and was one of "Merrill's Marauders" in the China-Burma-India Theater during World War II. LTG Wilson culminated his government career as the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency in 1977.

In each of the past three years, you have signed a letter congratulating the recipient. Last year's award recipient was John McMahon, the former Deputy Director of Central Intelligence.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign the attached letter congratulating LTG Wilson.

Attachments

Tab A Letter to LTG Wilson
Tab B Wilson Biography

cc: Vice President
Chief of Staff

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dear General Wilson:

I want to extend my personal congratulations to you as you receive the 1996 William Oliver Baker Award for unique achievement in support of intelligence and national security matters. Your long and distinguished service to this country has spanned many decades and has continued in your post-government career as well. Your service has made a contribution to the country that parallels few others.

From your early days in the Office of Strategic Services and in the U.S. combat unit that later became known as "Merrill's Marauders," through your special operations commands and through your service as the U.S. Defense Attaché in Moscow, you repeatedly demonstrated professional excellence in the performance of your duties. Your service to the Intelligence Community, culminating in your leadership of the Defense Intelligence Agency, made a valued and long-lasting contribution to our nation's security.

I thank you for your dedication and for the significant contributions you made to our national security.

Sincerely,

Lieutenant General Samuel V. Wilson, USA (Retired)
Windy Hill Farm
P.O. Box 98
Rice, Virginia 23966

Lieutenant General Samuel Vaughan Wilson
(United States Army-Retired)

Lieutenant General Samuel V. Wilson, a native of Southside Virginia, retired from active military service on August 31, 1977, having served during his 37-year career in every enlisted and commissioned rank from Infantry Private to Lieutenant General. A highly-decorated combat veteran of World War II, he spent part of that period in the Office of Strategic Services and subsequently in the 1944 North Burma Campaign with "Merrill's Marauders." Enrolling in the Army's Foreign Area Specialist Training Program (Russian) in the immediate postwar years, General Wilson attended graduate school at Columbia University's Russian Institute, following which he was posted as a special student to Europe to continue his language and area studies. Noteworthy extra-curricular activities during this latter period included being assigned to the State Department's Diplomatic Pouch and Courier Service which led to extensive travels throughout the Iron Curtain countries and the Soviet Union as well as to other countries peripheral to the USSR; functioning as an official interpreter in Berlin, Potsdam and Vienna; and serving in a liaison capacity with elements of the Soviet Armed Forces in East Germany and Eastern Austria.

Duty tours for the remainder of General Wilson's career reflect, for the most part, the pattern and influence of his earlier World War II and immediate postwar experiences. Assignments varied from duties in the Special Operations arena, in Intelligence and in more conventional command and staff positions. Highlights include service as an Intelligence staff officer at the Washington level; a Central Intelligence Agency field case officer; a Special Forces Group Commander; Assistant Commandant of the Army's Special Warfare School; Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Special Operations; Assistant Division Commander (Operations) of the 82nd Airborne Division; U.S. Defense Attache/Moscow, Deputy to the Director of Central Intelligence; Director, Defense Intelligence Agency. Somewhat outside this pattern was his assignment of several years to South Viet Nam, initially with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID/Viet Nam) as Associate Director for Field Operations and subsequently in the U.S. Embassy/Saigon as U.S. Mission Coordinator/Viet Nam. In connection with this latter assignment, he received a Presidential Appointment to the personal rank of Minister.

General Wilson is a graduate of the Infantry Officers Advanced Course, the Army Command and General Staff College, the Air War College (where he was recognized as Distinguished Graduate of the Class of 1964,) and a number of more specialized training courses. His decorations include the Distinguished Service Cross, Defense Distinguished Service Medal, Army Distinguished Service Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal, U.S. Special Operations Distinguished Service Medal, CIA's Distinguished Intelligence Medal, Silver Star with Oak Leaf Cluster, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star for Valor with Oak Leaf Cluster, Army Commendation Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters, Purple Heart, Vietnamese Gallantry Cross with Palm, and the Vietnamese National Administration Medal for Exemplary Service.

Since military retirement he has remained active on the lecture circuit with various colleges and universities and Armed Forces educational institutions. He has also continued to serve as a part-time governmental consultant on Soviet affairs and related matters of sensitive Special Operations and national level intelligence interest. Among his post-retirement responsibilities are the following: Adjunct Professor of Political Science, Hampden-Sydney College; Chairman, Military Board of Virginia; Chairman, Secretary of Defense's Special Operations Policy Advisory Group (SOPAG); staff consultant to House and Senate Armed Services Committees; advisor on foreign technology, Los Alamos National Laboratory; Senior Consultant, Betac Corporation. In private life he is an accomplished

musician and a former dues-paying member of the Screen Actors Guild. He also writes as an avocation, contributing occasional articles to contemporary publications, primarily magazines dealing with outdoor sports.

In 1992 General Wilson was named State of Virginia Cultural Laureate for Public Service by Virginia Cultural Laureate Foundation.

On July 27, 1992, General Wilson became the 22nd President of Hampden-Sydney College in Southside Virginia.

The General and his wife, the former Virginia Massey Howton of Fort Walton Beach, Florida, currently reside at the Wilson Farm, "Windy Hollow," near the village of Rice, and at "Middlecourt," the President's home on the Hampden-Sydney Campus.

Chronology of Assignments and Positions

Lt. Gen. Samuel V. Wilson
(U.S. Army-Retired)

1992-present	President, Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia
1977-1992	College professor; writer/lecturer; consultant to industry and government at State and National levels
1976-1977	Director, Defense Intelligence Agency
1974-1976	Deputy to Director, Central Intelligence for the Intelligence Community
1973-1974	Deputy Director for Estimates, Defense Intelligence Agency; Deputy Director for Attache Affairs, Defense Intelligence Agency.
1971-1973	U. S. Defense Attache/Moscow, USSR
1970-1971	Assistant Division Commander (Operations,) 82nd Airborne Division, US Army
1969-1970	Assistant Commandant, John F. Kennedy Institute for Military Assistance, US Army
1967-1968	Commander, 6th Special Forces Group/Airborne
1966-1967	U.S. Mission Coordinator/Vietnam and Minister-Counselor, American Embassy, Saigon
1964-1966	Associate Director for Field Operations, USAID/Vietnam
1961-1963	Deputy Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Special Operations
1940-1960	Numerous assignments in all ranks of US Army, including Rifle Company Squad Leader, Platoon Sergeant and First Sergeant; Officer in World War II-Office of Strategic Services (OSS); Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon Leader and Rifle Company Commander in 5307th Composite Unit (Provisional)--"Merrill's Marauders;" Infantry School Instructor; Post-graduate student, Columbia University/Russian Institute; student in US Army Foreign Area Specialist Training Program/Russian; Intelligence Officer, US Army General Staff; Consultant on Soviet Affairs, Office Secretary of Defense and Operations Coordinating Board (White House;) CIA Clandestine Operations Case Officer; Director of Instruction, US Army Special Warfare School.

Post-Retirement Activities and Awards

1977	Named to US Army Infantry Hall of Fame
1978-1990	Senior Consultant, BETAC Corporation
1979	Honorary Doctorate of Laws, Hampden-Sydney College
1980-1986	Chairman, Virginia Korea-Vietnam War History Commission
1980	Vice-Chairman of Special Commission to review aborted Iranian hostage rescue effort
1982-1991	Military Advisor to Governor of Virginia
1982-1991	Chairman, Virginia Military Board
1982-1992	Adjunct Professor of Political Science, Hampden-Sydney College
1983-1987	Longwood College Board of Visitors
1983-1993	Advisor to Secretary of Defense on Special Operations
1985-1991	Governor's Biracial Advisory Board on Higher Education in Virginia
1986-1991	Member, Virginia Military Advisory Commission
1986-1987	Consultant to Senate and House Armed Service Committees
1987	Professor Emeritus, US Army John F. Kennedy School for Special Warfare
1987	Named to US Military Intelligence Hall of Fame
1988	Named to US Attache Hall of Fame
1989	Advisor to Director Central Intelligence on Soviet Affairs
1989	Appointed Honorary Colonel of US Army Rangers
1991	Chairman, Special Operations Policy Advisory Group (SOPAG,) Office of the Secretary of Defense
1992	Named State of Virginia Cultural Laureate for Public Service by Virginia Cultural Laureate Foundation
1993	Named to U.S. Army Ranger Hall of Fame
1994	Winner and first recipient of General Doolittle Educator of the Year Award for Distinguished Service to Special Operations Education
1994	Professor Emeritus for Collection Operations, Joint Military Intelligence College, Defense Intelligence Agency
1995	Awarded U.S. Special Operations Distinguished Service Medal
1995	Given Colonel Arthur D. "Bull" Simon's Award ("Special Operations Heisman Trophy") for outstanding contributions to U. S. Special Operations

163706

4-28-96

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 27, 1996

MR. PRESIDENT:

The attached memo explains why gasoline prices are high now, especially in California.

Generally: (i) possibility that Iraq may be allowed to export oil has led to expectation of lower prices and thus lower current inventories, increasing reliance on volatile spot market; (ii) unusually strong economic recoveries in some countries; (iii) cold winter prevented refiners from early switch of production from heating oil to gasoline, creating low gas stocks. **California:** (i) June 1 requirement that stations sell new, cleaner reformulated gas (RFG), which costs 4-5 cents more to manufacture; (ii) since other refiners don't make RFG that meet new CA requirements, monopoly power of CA refiners increases; (iii) production problems at certain CA refineries have tightened local supply.

The memo mentions two options for potential action -- selling oil more quickly from Strategic Petroleum Reserve or undertaking an antitrust investigation of CA refiners. **But following a meeting this morning, Leon says neither action is appropriate at this time.** However, if asked about gas prices on "Brinkley" tomorrow, Leon may say that we are exploring options with regard to the SPR. NEC notes that mere mention of this fact could affect prices because of market speculation.

Phil Caplan
Todd Stern



163706

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 27, 1996

4-28-96

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: LEON PANETTA 

FROM: MARK MAZUR (NEC)
ELGIE HOLSTEIN (NEC)

RE: Gasoline Prices

Overview of National Crude Oil and Gasoline Markets

Prices for crude oil and gasoline have increased sharply since February 1996. For example, West Texas Intermediate crude oil (WTI, a benchmark grade of crude) traded for about \$18 per barrel in February and is now around \$24. However, prices for delivery of crude oil in future months are much lower than the spot price for immediate delivery, indicating that the market believes the current price levels are temporarily high (for instance, the current price for delivery of WTI crude oil in one year is \$18.25).

There are several possible explanations for the rapid increase in spot prices. Negotiations with Iraq to allow exports of oil for "humanitarian purposes" has given purchasers the expectation that oil prices will decline when Iraq exports start to flow. This provides purchasers with a strong incentive to keep inventories at low levels and to purchase oil in the spot market on an as-needed basis (so they are not stuck with high-price crude oil when prices drop). Current crude oil inventories reflect this concern and are about 30 million barrels lower than historical levels (300 million barrels vs. 330 million barrels). The on-again, off-again nature of the talks (suspended now until May 6) has meant that expectations of when Iraqi oil will come to market have changed repeatedly over the last few months. The corresponding increased activity in spot markets has made oil prices more volatile and put upward pressure on spot prices.

A second explanation relates to the unexpectedly strong economic recoveries occurring in some countries, increasing their demand for oil, especially on the spot market. The Energy Department has revised upward its forecasts of worldwide demand for crude oil by several hundred thousand barrels per day to reflect the increased level of worldwide economic activity. Increased demand puts upward pressure on prices, which is exacerbated by the reluctance of purchasers to hold significant inventories. The effects of the current run-up will include some demand-dampening in all markets.

Gasoline and diesel fuel prices have generally followed the pattern of crude oil prices. However, the exceptionally cold winter meant that refiners were unable to switch production schedules from heating oil to gasoline as early in the year as normal. This results in lower-than-normal stocks of gasoline, as the summer driving season approaches. The lowered supply of gasoline has increased upward pressure on prices. And the reluctance of purchasers to build up inventories has exacerbated this pressure. (Note that the current spot price of wholesale unleaded gasoline is about 75 cents per gallon, while the price for delivery in six months is around 57 cents per gallon, nearly 25 percent lower.)

Special Circumstances in California Market

Prices for crude oil, gasoline, and diesel fuel in California generally have followed the national trends. However, there are some special factors in California that increase prices further, making gasoline and diesel prices the highest in the Nation. For example, starting June 1, 1996, all gasoline stations in California are required to begin sale of a new, improved reformulated gasoline (RFG) that is cleaner than the RFG used in other States. This new gasoline costs perhaps 4-5 cents more per gallon to manufacture and means that California is isolated from other gasoline markets in the United States that continue to use standard RFG. In prior years, the possibility that gasoline could be imported from other areas (e.g., the Gulf Coast) has acted to place a cap on California gasoline prices. Requiring the new RFG in California has eliminated the competition from gasoline imports, increasing the monopoly power of California refiners.

California has also suffered from production problems at a couple refineries that have cut into Statewide supply of refined products, taking up to 10 percent of California gasoline production capacity off-line. These problems have led to tight market conditions, putting substantial upward pressure on prices.

Lifting the Ban Against Alaska North Slope (ANS) Oil Exports

You endorsed legislation, enacted last November, that authorizes ANS exports subject to a national interest determination by you, and subject to any conditions you might decide to attach to the export license. An NEC working group has examined this issue in detail over the last two years. Our conclusion is that permitting exports of ANS crude will have little effect on gasoline prices in California or elsewhere in the country. Because adequate supplies of oil and refined products continue to move freely in international markets, permitting exports will simply increase the efficiency of the market for Alaskan oil. (Though California decisions to use non-standard grades of refined products means that international flows are not a perfect substitute for California production.) Lifting the ban will cause exports of ANS oil that is surplus to the West Coast's demand. Because of the ban, this oil must be shipped all the way to the Gulf Coast, a much longer distance than to export markets in the Far East. Lifting the ban will increase oil production in California and Alaska, and create and preserve U.S. oil production and transportation jobs. The ANS export statute requires that you make

your final national interest determination about whether to permit the exports by no later than Sunday, April 28th. The NEC recommends your approval, with four environmental safeguards.

Options for Action To Respond to High Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Prices

1. Sell oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

The budget agreement concluded this past week includes a Harkin/Specter provision requiring a \$227 million SPR sale to pay for education programs. At current prices, that sale would put about 12 million barrels on the market. Normally, the Department of Energy would sell the oil slowly over several months in order to prevent market disruption. An announcement that the government plans to sell that oil in the month of May, however, would be likely to cause a significant reduction in crude prices, perhaps from \$24/bbl to \$21/bbl. In addition, DOE has the authority to sell 5 million barrels of SPR oil as a "test sale," which could further dampen prices. Another 30 million barrels could be available if the President declared a "supply shortfall," although we would need to do some legal work to see how much of a stretch that would require. The remainder of the SPR supplies are only available in the event of a major supply disruption. One possibility is to announce a series of actions:

- A. Approximately 12 million barrels (per the budget agreement) will be sold in the near future (e.g., over the month of May.)
- B. Ask the Secretary of Energy to report back on options for increasing crude and product supplies, including the possibility of additional SPR sales.

2. Announce an Antitrust Investigation

The President could call for Justice to determine if there is need for an antitrust investigation of California refiners. The rationale would be the sharp increase in refined product prices as California adopted new requirements for RFG. The investigation could focus on the apparent lack of competition between California refiners. Such an investigation would be popular in California among independent refiners, product retailers, and consumers. Producers and integrated refiners would criticize the action as legal intimidation. The actual investigation would take a period of months, and, if previous such investigations are any guide, produce little tangible evidence of monopolistic practices.

F
4-28-96
THE WHITE HOUSEWASHINGTON
April 27, 1996

MR. PRESIDENT:

Legislation you signed in November authorized exports of Alaska North Slope oil and permitted you to make a formal determination either blocking such exports or finding that they are in the national interest. *Following an interagency review, Laura and Katie recommend that you find such exports to be in the national interest, subject to four conditions designed to protect Alaska's environment and natural resources.* (One requires that all export tankers travel outside a 200-mile zone off the Alaskan coast. All four are listed in attached memo.) **You have until midnight Sunday, April 28 to make your determination.**

There is some potential for this action to be perceived as contributing to higher gas prices in California, which now gets most Alaskan oil. But NEC believes gas prices will not be affected as non-Alaskan oil will more than compensate. Leon concurs. Also, Commerce will administratively delay the export for 60-90 days, giving time for CA prices to stabilize. Sen. Murray and Gov. Lowry are concerned over increased dependence on less safe foreign tankers, but NEC believes Washington will continue to receive adequate Alaskan oil. They are also concerned about the environment, but the statute prevents you from imposing conditions to protect WA waters. However, DOT will examine the need for additional marine safety measures. **Leon and George concur with Laura and Katie. If you approve, please sign the attached Memorandum.**

Approve ____

Disapprove ____

Discuss ____

Todd Stern 
Phil Caplan

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

96 APR 25 P6:00

April 25, 1996

4-28-96

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

LAURA TYSON
KATHLEEN McGINTY

RE:

Final Action on Alaska North Slope (ANS) Oil Exports

I. Action-Forcing Event

Legislation supported by your Administration and enacted last November authorizes exports of Alaska North Slope (ANS) crude oil, unless you determine that they would not be in the national interest. Under the law, your national interest determination must be made by no later than April 28th.

II. Background/Analysis**National Interest Determination**

The statute requires that any ANS exports be carried in U.S.-flag (i.e., U.S.-owned, operated, and crewed) ships, and that they be subject to any export license conditions you deem necessary to protect the national interest.

An NEC-led interagency group has completed a national-interest review of the energy, economic, and transportation aspects of the proposed exports. CEQ managed the group's work in completing a statutorily required environmental analysis, which is included in the review. The group has concluded that ANS exports *would* be in the national interest, subject to four export license conditions, listed below.

The interagency group's findings support earlier Administration analyses concluding that ending the 23-year ban against exports of Alaska North Slope (ANS) crude oil would: increase production from existing oil fields in Alaska and California; create incentives for new domestic exploration and development; and not increase retail petroleum product prices to consumers.

The potential export market for the oil is primarily Japan.

Environmental Concerns

Alaska: In Alaska, environmental organizations and fishermen are concerned about the need to protect the unique resources along the Aleutian Islands. Our analysis shows that tankers traveling more than 200 miles out at sea -- one of the recommended export conditions -- will pose a minimal risk to those resources. The other recommended conditions, discussed below, will provide additional environmental protection in Alaska.

Washington State: Senator Murray, Governor Lowry, and Washington State environmental organizations are concerned that lifting the ban will lead to the export of the Alaskan oil Washington's refineries currently receive. They fear that foreign "replacement" oil will then be imported in foreign-flag tankers, which they believe to be less safe than the U.S.-flag tankers currently delivering Alaskan oil. Our analysis concludes that Washington's refineries will continue to receive all the Alaskan oil they need -- thus causing no increase in foreign-flag tankers -- because Washington will enjoy a significant transportation-cost advantage for ANS oil over distant markets in the Far East. Thus, there will be no increase in tanker traffic, foreign or otherwise, as a result of lifting the export ban. In any event, the ANS conference report language specifically prohibits you from imposing ANS export license conditions relating to Washington State's waters. We intend, however, to ask DOT to examine the need for additional marine safety and environmental protection measures in Washington's waters in light of *other* factors, such as the continuing expansion of shipping to and from Pacific Rim nations.

III. Recommendations

That you find exports of ANS crude oil to be in the national interest, subject to the export license conditions listed below.

NEC and CEQ support the interagency working group's recommendation that you find that ANS exports are in the national interest, subject to four conditions. The recommended conditions all relate to protection of Alaska's environment and natural resources, and are not opposed by Governor Knowles. Moreover, the proposed conditions will impose minimal additional costs on prospective oil exporters. The recommended conditions are:

1. That export tankers be required to proceed directly from Prince William Sound in Alaska to a point outside the 200-mile Exclusive Economic Zone, where they must remain for the rest of the trip. This condition will ensure that Alaska's natural resources will be protected from any oil spills.
2. That export tankers be equipped with satellite-based data communications systems that will enable the Coast Guard independently to determine their location. The Coast Guard will conduct appropriate monitoring of the tankers, a measure that will ensure compliance with the 200-mile condition, and help the Coast Guard respond quickly to any emergencies.

3. That export tankers be subject to yearly vessel inspections, to minimize the chances of oil spills.

4. That returning tankers exchange their ballast water in deep ocean water prior to entering Alaska's Prince William Sound. Ship logs will record ballast exchanges and will be checked periodically by the Coast Guard. This condition will help prevent the introduction into Alaskan fisheries of non-indigenous, aquatic nuisance species.

IV. Decision

_____ Approve

_____ Disapprove

_____ No Action

163533

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
THE SECRETARY OF ENERGY

SUBJECT: EXPORTS OF ALASKAN NORTH SLOPE (ANS) CRUDE OIL

Pursuant to section 28(s) of the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended, 30 U.S.C. 185, I hereby determine that exports of crude oil transported over right-of-way granted pursuant to section 203 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act are in the national interest. In making this determination, I have taken into account the conclusions of an interagency working group, which found that such oil exports:

- will not diminish the total quantity or quality of petroleum available to the United States; and
- are not likely to cause sustained material oil supply shortages or sustained oil price increases significantly above world market levels that would cause sustained material adverse employment effects in the United States or that would cause substantial harm to consumers, including those located in noncontiguous States and Pacific Territories.

I have also considered the interagency group's conclusions regarding potential environmental impacts of lifting the ban. Based on their findings and recommendations, I have concluded that exports of such crude oil will not pose significant risks to the environment if certain terms and conditions are met.

Therefore, pursuant to section 28(s) of the Mineral Leasing Act I direct the Secretary of Commerce to promulgate immediately a general license, or a license exception, authorizing exports of such crude oil, subject to appropriate documentation requirements, and consistent with the following conditions:

- tankers exporting ANS exports must use the same route that they do for shipments to Hawaii until they reach a point 300 miles due south of Cape Hinchinbrook Light and then turn toward Asian destinations. After reaching that point, tankers in the ANS oil trade must remain outside of the 200 nautical-miles Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States as defined in the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1811). This condition also applies to tankers returning from foreign ports to Valdez, Alaska. Exceptions can be made at the discretion of the vessel master only to ensure the safety of the vessel;
- that export tankers be equipped with satellite-based communications systems that will enable the Coast Guard independently to determine their location. The Coast Guard will conduct appropriate monitoring of the tankers, a measure that will ensure compliance with the 200-mile condition, and help the Coast Guard respond quickly to any emergencies;
- the owner or operator of an Alaskan North Slope crude oil export tankship shall maintain a Critical Area Inspection Plan for each tankship in the trade in accordance with the U.S. Coast Guard's Navigation and Inspection Circular No. 15-91 as amended, which shall include an annual internal survey of the vessel's cargo block tanks; and
- the owner or operator of an Alaskan North Slope crude oil export tankship shall adopt a mandatory program of deep water ballast exchange (i.e., in 2,000 meters water depth). Exceptions can be made at the discretion of the captain only in order to ensure the safety of the vessel. Recordkeeping subject to Coast Guard audit will be required as part of this regime.

The Secretary of Commerce is authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and to publish it in the Federal Register.