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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection Name** DEAVER, MICHAEL: FILES

**Withdrawer**

**File Folder** MILITARY OFFICE (5)

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**FOIA**

F97-0066/19

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113

Doc No	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
1	MEMO	TO EDWARD HICKEY RE PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT FOR MRS. REAGAN'S VISIT TO LONDON	3	6/10/1981	B7(E)
2	MEMO	HICKEY TO DEAVER RE MILIARY OFFICE SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT (PAGE 7, PARTIAL)	1	5/4/1981	B7(E)
3	MEMO	HICKEY TO JAMES BAKER AND M. DEAVER RE HELICOPTERS (PAGES 1- 2, PARTIAL)	2	4/15/1981	B2 B7(E)

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

B-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]

B-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]

B-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]

B-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]

B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

July 6, 1981

*BRK.  
with Deaver*

*E. Meese  
lets discuss*

MEMORANDUM FOR:

EDWIN MEESE, III  
✓ JAMES A. BAKER, III  
MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM:

EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *EH*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Service Badge

I have received an additional request on behalf of yet another NSC officer for the Presidential Service Badge. Although a one-time exemption was made in April for Colonel Berta and Major Shoemaker -- based upon the exception made by President Carter in the last days of his Administration, it appears now that we are going to permanently distort the intent of this "award" and carry the mistake on into perpetuity.

I would like to point out that we are creating a potentially serious problem and opening a very wide door for the remainder of the EOP.

We should discuss this matter before it gets out of hand.

*Regulation says -*

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11174 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1964

as amended by

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11407 - APRIL 23, 1968

as amended by

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11520 - MARCH 25, 1970

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENTIAL SERVICE CERTIFICATE AND THE  
PRESIDENTIAL SERVICE BADGE

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Prior order. The numbered Sections of Executive Order 10879 of June 1, 1960, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"1. Certificate established. The White House Service Certificate is hereby reestablished as the Presidential Service Certificate, to be awarded in the name of the President of the United States to members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force, and Coast Guard who have been assigned to the White House Office or to military units and support facilities under the administration of the Military Assistant to the President for a period of at least one year subsequent to January 20, 1969.

"2. Award of the Certificate. The Presidential Service Certificate, the design of which accompanies and is hereby made a part of this Order, shall be awarded by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, or, when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy, the Secretary of Transportation, to military personnel of their respective services.

"3. Badge established. The White House Service Badge is replaced by the Presidential Service Badge, the design of which accompanies and is hereby made a part of this Order. The Presidential Service Badge may be awarded to any member of the Armed Forces assigned to duty in the White House Office or to military units and support facilities under the administration of the Military Assistant to the President by the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Air Force, or, when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy, the Secretary of Transportation, upon recommendation of the Military Assistant to the President, to military personnel of their respective services. The Badge may be worn as a part of the uniform of those individuals upon award of the Presidential Service Certificate under such regulations as the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of the Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, and, when the Coast Guard is not operating as a service in the Navy, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, with the approval of the Secretary of Transportation, may severally prescribe.

"4. Only one Presidential Service Certificate will be awarded to an individual during an administration. Only one Presidential Service Badge will be awarded.

"5. The Presidential Service Certificate and the Presidential Service Badge established by this Order may be granted posthumously."

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

March 25, 1981

*This is approved by*  
*(P)*  
*Feb 3/2*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH ED MEESE

FROM: RICHARD V. ALLEN *RVA*

SUBJECT: The Award of the Presidential Service Badge

Executive Orders 10879, 11407, and 11520 authorize the Service Secretaries to award the Presidential Service Badge to members of the military who have served at the White House for at least one year. Until 1970, the award was presented to all military personnel "assigned to duty at the White House." President Nixon changed the Order to authorize presentation of the award only to those military personnel "assigned to duty in the White House Office or the military units and support facilities under the administration of the Military Assistant to the President."

Because of this change, the Presidential Service Badge was not awarded to military members of the NSC during the Nixon and Ford Administrations. President Carter, in January 1981, superseded the Executive Order and awarded the badge to all military personnel who had served on the NSC staff for one year during his Administration.

Because the award is governed by Executive Order, you may also supersede its provisions on your own authority.

The important work being done by the military personnel on the NSC staff to support you in the national security field justifies the award of this highly valued badge. There are seven military personnel currently assigned to the NSC staff, of whom three received the badge under the Carter Administration and one is now eligible.

RECOMMENDATION

That you approve the award of the Presidential Service Badge to military personnel who have served on the NSC staff for at least one year.

Approve  \_\_\_\_\_

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

### III. THE ISSUE.

Physically and functionally, the NSC is undoubtedly closer to the President than the White House Military Office. Organizationally, however, it is no closer than any other EOP agency/office. Therefore, this matter cannot be looked at from the narrow viewpoint of NSC alone. Rather, it must be viewed as it relates to the EOP as a whole.

As a reminder, the EOP consists of:

- o White House Office
- o Office of Management and Budget
- o Council of Economic Advisers
- o National Security Council
  - Central Intelligence Agency
- o Domestic Policy Staff
- o Office of the Special Representative for Trade Negotiations
- o Council of Environmental Quality
- o Council on Wage and Price Stability
- o Office of Science and Technology Policy
- o Office of Administration
- 1/ o Office of the Vice President

1/ Since they already have their own badge, would they then be entitled to wear both should the PSB be extended to the EOP?

- o An unknown number of the 82 Federal boards, committees and commissions listed in the Government Organization Manual
- o Who-knows-how-many Federal advisory committees too numerous to be included in the GOM (but available in a separate publication for sale by the GPO ~~in a publication~~ devoted solely to that subject).

(Anyone of the above formed under Presidential/White House auspices can use "Executive Office of the President" on its letterhead, i.e., President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.)

N.B. The latter does have a military officer as an ex-officio member

You asked if we have a fix on the number of DoD assigned to all EOP offices. The answer is no; and, I doubt anyone does, since personnel are not detailed through any central OSD office. There are too many ways for people to be assigned from the variety of DoD agencies to any of the above offices depending upon circumstance and need.

However, in addition to the 9 NSC officers, I am aware of:

- o LTC John J. Wasserburger, USA  
Special Assistant to the Director, Office of Management and Budget
- o LTC Albert V. Short, USA  
Special Assistant to the Ambassador, Office for Micronesian Status Negotiations

While present numbers appear small, it is obvious that the potential exists for much greater. In fact, we have past requests on file from military personnel who had been detailed to such disparate EOP offices as:

- o Property Review Board
- o Federal Property Council
- o President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
- o National Aeronautics and Space Council
- o President's Commission on Military Compensation
- o President's Commission on White House Fellows
- o President's Council on Physical Fitness

Some of these are no longer in existence, and some of those now existent may not be around a year from now. Assuredly, however, others will arise to take their places. And, most definitely, the military -- as a source of free labor and expertise -- will be tapped to man at least a few.

#### IV. SUMMARY.

There is no legal means at present whereby NSC officers can be awarded the PSB. No doubt they are deserving of suitable recognition, but the PSB is not the vehicle unless the EO is rewritten to include all of the Executive Office of the President. That would diminish significance of the award, and is not recommended.

V. COMMENT.

It should be emphasized that the purpose of establishing the Presidential Service Badge and Certificate was not to create an "award" for exceptionally meritorious service while in a position of great responsibility. In fact, it is not -- and was never meant to be -- an "award" at all. Rather, it was intended as a form of recognition for the countless personnel who otherwise labor unheralded, unrecognized and unrewarded.

A few prominently placed officers on White House duty frequently are photographed with the President, maybe sit in counsel with him, certainly receive appropriate mementoes, maybe a letter on azure stationery, and are invariably rewarded with suitable decorations ("awards") upon the conclusion of their distinguished service in support of the President.

On the other hand, hundreds of others -- enlisted personnel and junior officers -- toil with no less effort and dedication in more menial, but nevertheless essential, assignments. They quietly do their job as best they can and one day go on to another duty station with, at best, a handshake and "well done" from their C.O. These are the ones who: rake leaves at Camp David; guard helicopters; man radio consoles; drive staff members; wash dishes in the Mess kitchen; change engines on Air Force One, etc., etc. They readily accept the fact that they will never have the honor of meeting the President or even being allowed near him. They understand their mission is to be ever alert and productive; but, always invisible. They are, in short, the ones considered by the NSC officers as such a disparaging "anomaly." They are, admittedly, only "administrative and support personnel who are not even involved in the policy process."

But, THEY are the ones for whom the Presidential Service Badge was intended; and, THEY are the ones for whom it was established!



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1981

*File here*

MEMORANDUM FOR

MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM

EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *EVH*

SUBJECT

Military Aides to the President

1. Over the years, duties of the Military Aides to the President have varied widely in scope depending on the wishes of the President and the organization of the White House Staff. Concurrently the number of military aides has ranged from two to a maximum of four (as we will have by the August time frame). It is felt that to best utilize the military aides in the day to day White House environment, their precise duties and responsibilities should be more clearly defined. This will enable both the President and the Senior White House Staff to have a clear understanding of the military aides' functions.
2. Institutionally, the aide to a flag or general officer performs a variety of duties ranging from scheduling social functions and management of various money accounts to handling personal correspondence and attending the flag/general officers at official functions and during travel in an aide de camp role. Enclosure 1 is a typical list of aide functions in the pure military environment. Although not all are germane to the position of Military Aide to the President, they do serve to illustrate the extensive capabilities of the officers we have selected to serve the President and Commander-in-Chief.
3. Enclosure 2 is a suggested list of duties and responsibilities for our four Military Aides to the President. Although not all inclusive, I feel that it should serve as a starting point to better define the President's desires as well as yours in establishing a more precise description of their role in the White House organization as well as their required role in support of the President in case of a national emergency. In furtherance of this memorandum, I would like to suggest that, at your convenience, the military aides spend about 30 minutes of your time discussing this matter and answering any questions you may have.
4. Additionally, I have attached (enclosure 3) the biography of each of the aides for your perusal.

## Typical Aide Responsibilities for Flag/General Officers

- Supervise overall social schedule and operations of the Social Office
- Responsible for Master Guest List development and coordination
- Coordinate and supervise schedule of driver and alternate
- Supervise the Management Assistant at the Residence
- Develop long range travel schedule
- Coordinate and supervise all out of town trips
- Management of Personal Money Allowance
- Management of Petty Cash Fund (TAD settlement)
- Point of Contact (POC) for all parades/ceremonies involving the general/flag officer
- Coordinate activities of personal secretary
- Answer personal correspondence for the general/flag officer as required
- Handle retired general/flag officer/"widow and orphan" issues
- POC with staff on all matters not within the purview of the Military Secretary
- Responsible for coordination of Washington area social events invited to and supervise administration of wife's social functions
- Responsible for office ceremonies, i.e. retirements, promotions, etc. (biographiccal data)
- Responsible for Official Representation Funds
- Responsible for Latin American Cooperation Funds
- Official presentos
- Birthday Ball
- Christmas Cards
- Meet guests at curbside when visiting the general/flag officer
- Historic matter (including portrait)
- Photographs (requirements, scheduling, scrapbook, distribution, etc.)
- Personal  
(uniforms, ribbons, and medals; civilian clothes as required; golf schedule; medical requirements)
- Act as aide de camp as desired by the general/flag officer

## Military Aides to the President - Duties

1. Insure black bag is always available to the President in close proximity. Insure all plans to support this are prepared -

emergency communications (WHCA)  
transportation  
relocation sites/options

Be ready to brief during emergency situations

2. Coordinate military troops for military ceremonies at the White House.

3. Responsible for conduct and performance of social aides, bands and color-guard at official dinners and receptions, coordinating requirements with the Military Office and Social Secretary. Brief President (and First Lady if necessary) on their participation in state and ceremonial functions.

4. Attend the President at all ceremonial occasions at the White House and elsewhere - foreign and domestic.

5. Assist in coordinating the duties and activities of stewards, valets, and baggagemen during travel (all are military personnel).

6. Assist in planning and briefing military aspects of travel situations.

7. While at Camp David, Santa Barbara and all other travel situations, serve as liaison (acting on behalf of Mr. Hickey) between the First Family and military support units to provide necessary services (Air Force One, Marine One, Camp David Commander, WHCA trip officer, stewards, baggagemen, etc.)

8. In the absence of the President's civilian aide (Fischer) assume his normal duties in attending the President.

9. Receive all record traffic for delivery and/or briefing when outside the White House (Coordinate delivery to the President.)

10. Handle all gifts handed to the President when outside the White House. Coordinate with State Department and baggagemen as required.

11. Perform other functions as desired by the President:

- o inform the President when time to depart for and from social functions
- o place phone calls
- o receive phone calls
- o act as "steward" on Marine One
- o do surveys - e.g. riding at Quantico

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOSE A. MURATTI, JR.

LTC Jose Muratti graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, New York in 1964. He was commissioned in the Field Artillery and subsequently graduated from the U. S. Army's Ranger Course. He is married to the former S. J. Reyes and has two children, Joey (13) and Ricky (9). LTC and Mrs. Muratti are fluent in both the Spanish and Portuguese languages. Given this background, he was selected to brief visiting South American dignitaries as a representative of the Allied Liaison and Visitor's Bureau of the U.S. Army Artillery School in 1967; and to escort, as well as act as interpreter for, a key member of Portugal's Revolutionary Council during a visit to the United States in 1977.

Command responsibilities and combat duty characterized LTC Muratti's early military career. Having commanded a Basic Training Company in 1969, he was then selected to command a special unit, The Army Preparatory Training Company, Fort Knox, Kentucky. This unit consisted of "Project 100,000" category troops whose deficient reading and computing skills required them to attend instruction in basic English and mathematics prior to joining their Basic Combat Training Companies.

LTC Muratti has had two combat tours of duty in Vietnam. During these tours he served as Battery Executive Officer, Battalion Intelligence Officer, Battalion and Brigade Liaison Officer as well as U.S. Liaison Officer to a Vietnamese Artillery Detachment. During his second tour in 1970, he commanded an artillery battery in combat with the 1st Cavalry Division.

After an assignment as ROTC Instructor at Princeton University, LTC Muratti joined the Foreign Area Officer Program and was awarded a Masters Degree in Latin American Studies from the University of Florida in 1972. He continued his studies in Brazil and graduated from the Brazilian Army's Command and Staff School in 1973. A key element of this assignment was the establishment of close personal and professional relationships with future leaders of the Brazilian Army.

In his most recent overseas assignment, LTC Muratti served as the Assistant Army Attache to Portugal during that country's revolution (75-78). In this diplomatically accredited position, he was responsible for representing the Chief of Staff and Secretary of the Army to the host country's Armed Forces. He established close links with officers at all levels - from Platoon Leaders to Ministers of State - thus enabling him to report successfully on political/military matters of interest to the USG.

Following to his graduation from the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, LTC Muratti was nominated by the Office of the Chief of Staff of the Army to fill the position of Army Aide to the President of the United States. He was subsequently selected and currently serves in that position.

LTC Muratti has been decorated with several awards, among these are the Bronze Star for bravery, the Air Medal for bravery, the Army Commendation Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, and, most recently, the Legion of Merit. He has also been decorated by both Brazil and Portugal.

COMMANDER WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT, UNITED STATES NAVY

Commander William R. Schmidt was born in Johnson City, Tennessee in September 1945, graduated from East Tennessee State University in 1968 and was commissioned in the U.S. Navy through the Reserve Officer Candidate Program. He is a Surface Warfare specialist and has a subspecialty in personnel management. He is also a graduate of the Naval Destroyer School and Naval War College Command and Staff Course. Married to the former Rebecca G. Reifsnnyder of Bernville, Pennsylvania, they have one daughter, Amy Elizabeth (one year old).

Upon commissioning in 1968, CDR Schmidt was assigned to the USS VERNON COUNTY (LST-1161) homeported in Yokosuka, Japan and served as the Main Propulsion Assistant and First Lieutenant. During this tour he spent 13 months in Vietnam as a part of the Mobile Riverine Force in the Mekong Delta.

Following that combat assignment, he was selected to be on the pre-commissioning detail for the USS PREBLE (DLG-15). On PREBLE, CDR Schmidt served as Anti-Submarine Warfare Officer, Gunnery Officer and Weapons Officer and made one six month deployment to the Gulf of Tonkin where PREBLE coordinated air strikes over South Vietnam, North Viet Nam and Laos.

CDR Schmidt's next assignment was to the Naval Destroyer School in Newport, Rhode Island followed by his department head tour as Weapons Officer and Senior Watch Officer on USS BADGER (FF-1071) homeported in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. This assignment again took CDR Schmidt to Vietnam waters for one and a half six month deployments.

In 1974, while still a Lieutenant, Schmidt was selected to attend the Naval War College Command and Staff Course followed by assignment to the Bureau of Naval Personnel in Washington. During this tour CDR Schmidt served as a Junior Officer Distribution Officer for one year and as the Assistant for Surface Captain (O-6) Assignments/Executive Assitant to the Director of Surface Officer Assignments for two years.

In 1978 Schmidt was ordered to command of USS BRONSTEIN (FF-1037) homeported in San Diego, California. BRONSTEIN is one of only two combatants in the U.S. Navy still commanded by a Lieutenant Commander and is one of only six ships equipped with the highly sophisticated towed array surviellance system used for long range detection and tracking of enemy submarines. During his two year command tour he had one six month deployment to the Western Pacific as well as numerous independent surviellance missions in the Eastern Pacific. During this tour CDR Schmidt was deep selected for promotion to the grade of commander.

Upon completion of his command tour, CDR Schmidt was nominated by the Chief of Naval Operations to fill the position of Naval Aide to the President of the United States. He was subsequently selected and has served in this position since January 1981.

CDR Schmidt has been decorated with several awards, among these are the Navy Commendation Medal with Combat V, Navy Achievement Medal, Combat Action Ribbon, as well as various service, campaign and Vietnam awards.

MAJOR JOHN P. KLINE, JR.

Major Kline received his BA degree in biology from Rice University in 1969. He was simultaneously commissioned in the U.S. Marine Corps through the NROTC program.

He graduated with honors from the Marine Officer's Basic course at Quantico and was assigned to flight training with the U.S. Army. After again graduating with honors, Major Kline reported to the Third Marine Air Wing in El Toro, California for more training as an assault helicopter pilot. Two tours in the Western Pacific followed, including duty as a CH-53 helicopter pilot with the 31st Marine Amphibious Unit in Viet Nam. The second Western Pacific tour took him to the harbors of Haiphong, North Viet Nam to fly helicopter mine sweeping missions.

A staff assignment as Command Duty Officer of the Fleet Marine Force Pacific in Hawaii provided invaluable experience in staff functioning and protocol. In 1975-1976 Major Kline attended the Marines' Amphibious Warfare School, graduating first in a competitive class of 250.

From June 1976 until August 1980, Major Kline flew with HMX-1, the squadron providing helicopter support for the President of the United States. He served as a White House Liaison Officer, advancing Presidential trips for Marine One, for the last three years of this assignment. In 1978 he was selected ahead of his contemporaries for promotion to Major, a singular honor placing him in the top 1% of his year group.

Major Kline was assigned to the White House as Marine Corps Aide to the President in September 1980. He is married to the former Christine Lewis, has two children, Kathy (14) and Daniel (10).

MEMORANDUM

*file here*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

JULY 10, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR:

MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM:

EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *EVH*

SUBJECT:

Aircraft Support - First Lady Trip to London

The basis for my recommendation that 86970 be used for the First Lady's 23-30 July trip to London is that 26000 is the only viable backup for Air Force One operations. Although the possibility of 27000 having to abort a mission is admittedly remote, we must be prepared for that contingency.

27000 and 26000 are the only aircraft with the secure voice communications features which are essential to the President's ability to exercise his responsibilities as Commander-in-Chief. These two aircraft also have greater range than the C137B models (such as 970) and, in the event that a short-notice overseas requirement for the President were to arise, this factor would be critical, as 26000 would be the only other aircraft which could definitely fly the same extended leg routes as Air Force One. 26000 should be available at all times for its primary mission as the Air Force One backup -- particularly during the time frame in question, since we have a planned Presidential trip to Atlanta on July 29th.

86970 has been designated the primary aircraft for the Vice President and has the interior features necessary to insure the First Lady's comfort. It has been used for First Ladies in past administrations. There is a private stateroom with sleeping facilities, and lounge, staff and secretarial working area. The aircraft can comfortably accommodate 46 passengers (47 if the one secretarial seat is used). This compares with a 49 passenger capability for 26000 (51 if the two secretarial seats are used).

The only possible negative aspect of 86970 insofar as this trip is concerned is the requirement for a refueling stop on the return flight. This would be at Shannon, Ireland, and would take a maximum of one hour and a half.

To insure that due consideration is given to every aspect of the First Lady's trip, I am planning to provide one of our Presidential trip baggage coordinators, and stewards from Air Force One.

Attached for your review are seating diagrams for both 26000 and 86970. Also, since the use of 26000 has been somewhat of a controversial subject, I have attached a summary sheet which reflects its use for missions other than Air Force primary or backup. This historical review is provided for your information because precedent is so commonly used to justify various decisions. Beyond a certain point, however, precedent becomes immaterial; we must develop our own policies.

Consistent with this thought, and our primary obligation of supporting the President in his role as Commander-in-Chief, I very strongly recommend that 86970 be used by the First Lady to insure that 26000 remains available to backup Air Force One missions.

Attachments

26000 Utilization Summary Sheet  
(Other than Air Force One and backup missions)

VICE PRESIDENTIAL

Agnew-never used 26000 or 86970 which was the AF1 backup early in the Nixon administration

Ford-never used 26000

Rockefeller-never used 26000

Mondale-used 26000 twice

1. Stateside trip when last minute maintenance problems with the scheduled C137B developed and a C9 couldn't meet his schedule.
2. Escorted Hubert Humphrey's body to Minneapolis.

Bush-used 26000 only while the President was incapacitated.

FIRST LADY-no First Lady has ever used 26000

KISSINGER-was on 26000 twice, both times while it was serving as Air Force One backup on overseas missions.

MISCELLANEOUS -

Transported Lillian Carter to a state funeral in Tel Aviv.

Transported Mamie Eisenhower's body to Salina, Kansas.

Transported Omar Bradley's body to El Paso, Texas.



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3 6/10/1981 B7(E)

1 MEMO

TO EDWARD HICKEY RE PRELIMINARY  
ASSESSMENT FOR MRS. REAGAN'S VISIT TO  
LONDON

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

- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- B-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1981

*file*

MEMORANDUM TO: Jim Baker  
Ed Meese  
Mike Deaver

FROM: Max Friedersdorf *M.F.*

SUBJECT: Construction at the California ranch

With regard to the attached memorandum, I have advised Commander Elkins that he should go ahead and cooperate with the Government Operations Committee staff and present his briefing to them.

Chairman Brooks will back up his staff on matters of this kind and it is best to be cooperative, especially since we have a good story on this subject.

However, I expect that following Commander Elkins briefing, the information will be leaked by the committee staff with a possible unfavorable twist.

Therefore, I recommend that you consider having the White House put out this information concerning the temporary construction at the ranch in order that we can present our version of this project.

The briefing will probably occur in the next day or two, so I would suggest that if we decide to release it ourselves we should get something out as soon as possible.

cc: Ed Hickey

Attachment

P.S.: Since this was dictated, the briefing has been scheduled for Thursday, May 21, at 3:45.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

5/19/81

TO: Mr. Friedersdorf

FROM: Annie

RE: Phone conversation with Commander Elkins

Commander Elkins advises you had suggested he and Ed Hickey be cooperative in responding to Congressman Jack Brooks, chairman of Government Operations Committee, and his request for a briefing on what is being done for the President's California Ranch.

Several days ago Cmdr. Elkins called Brooks office to set the date for this meeting for tomorrow, Thursday. Today Brooks' office called to advise the congressman would be too busy tomorrow, but would like 3 members of the committee briefed instead: Don Stevens, research analyst of the committee; Rick Barnes, staff director for Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security, and Bill Jones, general counsel for the Committee.

Cmdr. Elkins feels that since the briefing was requested for the member, and as the issue relates to concerns potential in similarity to San Clemente and the Watergate era, the briefing for best interest should be to member directly, not second hand information provided him via staff interpretation.

Both he and Hickey are requesting your guidance at this juncture, and if you also feel the briefing should be conducted for Congressman Brooks, not staff, personally interceding with the member to cancel a staff briefing.

Contact: Cmdr. Elkins  
4130

MKD

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: ED HICKEY  
FROM: MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
SUBJECT: White House Military Aircraft

Jim Baker, Chief of Staff, has the ultimate responsibility for the operation of all military aircraft assigned to the White House, therefore, he should sign off on the use of all military aircraft and approval for manifests for those aircraft.

In order to accomplish this, please notify me when any request comes from White House personnel for any military aircraft and forward to me and Jim Baker suggested manifests for approval.

Many thanks.

cc: Joe Canzeri  
Peter McCoy  
Jim Baker

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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HICKEY TO DEAVER RE MILIARY OFFICE  
SUPPORT FOR THE PRESIDENT (PAGE 7,  
PARTIAL)

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

B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]

B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 4, 1981

*Fabi*

MEMORANDUM FOR

MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM

EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *EVH*

SUBJECT

Military Office Support  
for the President

I thought that it would be helpful to you to be aware of the many functions provided in support of the President by the Military Office. It also may help to eliminate some of the unnecessary questioning of the presence of what I consider to be essential staff.

The White House Military Office primary responsibility is to support the President of the United States so that he can fulfill his duties as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. Our second responsibility is to provide the necessary support to enable him to function as President, which includes support for the staff with him.

Following is a listing of units under my direction, and what their advance personnel do on each and every advance:

The White House Communications Agency (WHCA) function is to determine the amount of equipment and numbers of personnel that will be required to provide communications support during the advance period and during the actual visit. To this end, the following must be done:

a. Determine the exact visit scenario to include:

- (1) Airport or other arrival site
- (2) Mode(s) of travel
- (3) Speech or event site
- (4) Residence - Presidential and key staff
- (5) Press activities
  - (a) Press filing center location
  - (b) Press filing telephones - number and location
  - (c) Feeds from and to where
- (6) Departure location and mode of travel
- (7) Who will constitute the official party

b. Determine the locations of

- (1) The advance hotel

(2) WHCA facilities

- (a) Switchboard
- (b) Radio room
- (c) Communications Center
- (d) WHCA office
- (e) Location and number of possible radio base station sites

c. For each speech site determine

- (1) Estimated crowd
- (2) Type of lectern
- (3) Flag requirement
- (4) Public address system (host, WHCA, contract)
- (5) Lights (host, contract, media, WHCA)
- (6) Backdrop
- (7) Availability of power
- (8) Amount of press
- (9) Feed required (how many mults)
- (10) Number of press filing telephone (LDs)
- (11) Telephone cable availability

d. Meetings with telephone companies, PA contractors, the event hosts, hotel managers, and embassy personnel (if overseas)

The WHCA advance team is responsible for:

a. Installing and operating a switchboard and telephone system with dedicated circuits back to the White House and extensions serving the advance team, the Secret Service, the President, and traveling staff during the visit.

b. Installing and operating a record communications center comprising some or all of the following systems:

- (1) Secure teletype system
- (2) Secure facsimile system (Dacom)
- (3) Nonsecure facsimile system (Dex)
- (4) Secure voice system

c. Installing and operating a VHF radio system to include base stations, hand-held radios, mobile radios, phone patches, and pageboys. Radio support will consist of "on-the-belt" coverage at all Presidential event sites to include the airport arrival area and the area of the Presidential residence; mobile radio coverage on all motorcade routes and for Air Force One and/or Marine One.

d. Installing and operating microwave, satellite, and long distance (HF) radio systems as required.

e. Installing and operating audiovisual equipment to include some or all of the following:

- (1) Recording for the Archives
- (2) Lighting speech sites
- (3) Public address systems
- (4) Cueing bands for honors
- (5) Announcing the President
- (6) Flags
- (7) Lecterns
- (8) Backdrops
- (9) Audio multiples (mults)

The United States Army Transportation Agency is the agency in which the White House Garage recruits its manpower and resources. Besides supplying the Office of the President with vehicles, it also has as a responsibility that of handling the baggage for the staff and press that accompany the President wherever he goes.

The advance agent for the White House Garage, upon contact with the Air Force One advance agent, will:

- a. Determine arrival and departure points for Air Force One and press plane.
- b. Make reservations for van and stationwagon with rental agency to handle baggage.
- c. Obtain schedule, room assignment list, and list of additional passengers manifested on Air Force One.
- d. Establish baggage call.
- e. Obtain maps of local area. Mark routes from airport to residence, hotel, etc.
- f. Drive routes. If mess specialist is on the trip, assist in his move to residence.
- g. Advance hotel and residence. Check elevators, arrange bell-hop assistance for both arrival and departure.
- h. Arrange for newspapers for President and staff.
- i. Coordinate baggage escort from aircraft to hotel/residence.
- j. Establish departure baggage check procedures with EOD so that Air Force One will be loaded one hour prior to departure.



In the case of the Western White House, this agent will make sure that all fleet vehicles are in operating order, with the right equipment, and that drivers are properly briefed on the area of operation. A dispatch center will be established so that cars will be notified as to when to pickup an individual and where to take them. At all times, logs are kept as to where each vehicle goes and who is in it.

The primary responsibility of the Marine One advance officer during the advance phase of Presidential trips is to advise the staff advance of the feasibility of the helicopter support and employment. In order to accomplish this, the following coordination is required:

- a. The staff advance must provide a basic plan of required helicopter employment to include, at a minimum, possible helicopter pick up and drop areas, number of personnel to be carried, time frame/distances involved, anticipated crowd size and greeting arrangements.
- b. The press advance must provide planning input for press coverage to include size of press corps, coordination of press aircraft arrivals external to the Presidential flight, desired press set up for best coverage of arrival/departure and any particular requirements, i.e., TV lighting, camera placement, etc.
- c. If a marriage with Air Force One is planned, the Air Force advance officer and Marine advance officer will coordinate placement of aircraft to accommodate the rendezvous.
- d. Secret Service and WHCA advance will also be consulted concerning requirements peculiar to their operation. Motorcade coverage requirements, suitability of evacuation sites, and hospital landing areas are just a few of the areas covered.
- e. Hangar space and support equipment for helicopter(s).
- f. A source for helicopter fuel that can be tested and sealed if a need for refueling is anticipated.
- g. Transportation and accommodations for the aircrews and security personnel if an overnight stay is anticipated.
- h. In coordination with the Secret Service agent for the helicopter(s) site(s), provide for fire suppression apparatus and an ambulance to be at the helicopter site. A survey of the hospital selected by the President's physician must be made to determine the feasibility of landing Marine One nearby in the event of a medical emergency.

i. Logistical support that is required for the helicopter(s), aircrew(s) and security personnel.

j. Arrangements with Air Traffic Control for the area of helicopter operations.

k. Coordinate and conduct a practice flight(s) of the entire operation prior to the arrival of the President.

The Air Force One advance agent's primary responsibility will be the support requirements for Air Force One and associated support aircraft.

a. Conducts a survey visit to the proposed Presidential visit site to determine feasibility of operating Presidential aircraft into desired airport/base; determines operational and logistical support requirements by inspecting availability/adequacy of the following:

(1) In coordination with airport manager/base commander, determines if size, weight bearing capacities and condition are adequate for safe Air Force One operation. Determines impact Air Force One/press charter requirements will have on normal airport/base operation. Defines operating restrictions (closure times, prior permission required, hazardous local terrain, etc).

(2) With the airport manager, staff advance, press advance and Secret Service, proposes Air Force One/press charter parking locations to best meet safety, security, anticipated crowd and press requirements without unnecessarily disrupting normal airport/base routine.

(d) In meetings with airport manager/base commander and FAA determines adequacy of navigational aids and air traffic control, determines if english speaking capability exists.

(e) Determines if adequate and sufficient steps, ground power carts, ground air conditioners/heaters, potable water service, lavatory flush service, tow bar capability, and fire/crash/rescue assets are available to support Air Force One/press charter operation.

(f) Determines availability of preferred or alternate fuel for Air Force One and location of nearest facility capable of performing required Air Force fuel tests. Places fuel supply under guard, takes fuel samples and insures required fuel analysis is complied with.

(g) In coordination with airport manager/base commander/ Secret Service/embassy officials, determines if adequate lighting, security guards and logistical support are available for aircraft security.

(h) For prolonged visits, or during adverse weather conditions, determines if adequate hangar space is available if required to prevent ice formations on aircraft, etc.

(i) If proposed airport is found to be unsuitable, he investigates and surveys other nearby airports/bases and makes alternative recommendations through the Military Office.

(j) In coordination with the Air Force One crew, determines specific aircraft support requirements and requests appropriate airport, airline, fixed base operator, or military unit support. Determines cost estimates and billing procedures where appropriate. Specifies exact equipment and personnel required and coordinates pre-positioning time with Secret Service for required EOD inspections. Submits name check information for maintenance individuals having access to parking area to Secret Service for required checks.

(k) Prepares airfield diagrams and transmits to Air Force One pilot and press charter pilot, showing runways, taxiways, parking area and recommended taxi routes. Explains to pilots any airfield restrictions for their type aircraft and any safety/security considerations they should be aware of.

(l) Coordinates with staff advance/press advance/Secret Service/WHCA and airport or base authorities exact placement of crowd and press areas to insure safety of security are not compromised.

(m) Conducts an inspection of primary runway/taxiways to determine no hazards exist to safe Air Force One operation.

(n) Coordinates exact placement and in-place time for fire/crash/rescue equipment.

(o) Contacts local FAA personnel to insure compliance with FAA regulations concerning Presidential aircraft handling. Coordinates Air Force One handling to insure no disruption to President's schedule with least inconvenience to other aircraft operations.

(p) Approximately 30 minutes prior to landing, contacts Air Force One pilot to relay changes to active runway, navigational aid status, weather, etc.

(q) Arranges parking, servicing, loading or unloading assistance for all support aircraft. Briefs WHCA and Secret Service advance on arrival/departure times and parking location of support aircraft. Acts as liaison between support aircraft crew and agency being supported.

Under the Reagan Administration, the Physician's Office will make the determination as to what hospital the President or First Lady will go to in the case of an emergency, not the staff or Secret Service. Contacts are made by phone to hospital administrators for those hospitals in the area to determine if they have the necessary and required staff, equipment to handle the President in an emergency. Having narrowed down the options, the Medical Advance Officer will actually go and look at those hospitals and then make a decision, along with the Secret Service and WHCA, as to what facility they should use.

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b7(c)

The Military Aide to the President coordinates all military support for the Commander-in-Chief in the absence of the Director, White House Military Office, and acts as point-of-contact for the Staff regarding all Department of Defense assets.

The Aide familiarizes himself with all proposed Presidential events during travel/visit and coordinates emergency planning for each event with the Secret Service and other White House Military Office units. The Advance Aide is also concerned with Presidential accommodations and coordinates support from the White House Staff Mess for needed services to the President and First Lady. The Aide also has the responsibility in arranging with the White House Garage arrangements for baggage handling and daily newspaper delivery.

The Military Aide is responsible for pulling all the units together

b7(c)

As you are aware, we have a large responsibility and will continue to fulfill it.

In conclusion you would be most supportive if you would reiterate your position as to the role of this office in Presidential activities to other staff activities under your direction.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 1, 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: MICHAEL K. DEEVER  
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *EVH*  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Santa Barbara

Inasmuch as the President's next visit to his ranch is three weeks away, I thought it appropriate to establish guidelines of operation for the Military Office and the Staff using our assets.

The motor pool will be operational 24-hours-a-day and a dispatch center will be established. These vehicles will be driven only by White House drivers and will not be turned over to a private party. Every staff person making the trip to Santa Barbara will be authorized to use the vehicles, both on official business as well as social activities. Drivers have been instructed to wait thirty minutes for a passenger because it takes longer for a car to respond back to the passenger's location from the Sheraton. This is a longer waiting period than we have here in Washington. There will be some staff that will have to wait for vehicles because the pool is composed of five sedans, all equipped with radios that have the staff frequency; and, because of your needs for a dedicated car and driver, this makes only four cars available. The White House vehicles will not be put into service until the 22nd, which is the day the President arrives, so the advance personnel will still have to rent vehicles to fulfill their needs.

To limit the amount of traffic going up to the ranch, we will have three helicopter runs each day. These runs will occur at the proposed times of 7:00 AM, 3:00 PM and 7:00 PM. These times were thought to be the best because not only will staff be transported but Secret Service and WHCA. A van will leave the Sheraton at a designated time and transport those going to the ranch to the Santa Barbara Airport where they will board the helicopter. By conducting these runs not only will it save travel time, but it will also stop the caravan of cars that now go up and down the hill and reduce the chance of an accident. The times were established because of the following:

The Secret Service and WHCA have shift changes at 7:00 AM, and this is the appropriate time to have the necessary staff, military aide and physician to also go up. This first lift will be around 25 people.

At 3:00 PM, there will be another Secret Service shift change and this would be a good time for the staff to come down as the President usually quits working around 4:30 PM. 15 People have been counted for this lift.

At 7:00 PM, WHCA has a shift change and, if needed, staff can come back on this later flight if 3 o'clock is too early. Again, 15 people have been identified.

The helicopters used would be from the Marine Base at El Toro.

A White House Military Office will be established at the Sheraton and manned by a steno and WHMO representative to coordinate helicopter, motor pool, or other needs. By establishing this office, the advance people can work closely with all of the appropriate military personnel.

To help simplify the situation of too many people at the ranch, it would be beneficial to have Dennis as the staff representative up there because he will be there every day with the President working anyway. By doing this you would just have to send up a secretary and, if needed, a Press Staff person. This will be the last trip in which we will have to use temporary facilities, as the completion of the new facilities is on target for the first week of July.

Mrs. Reagan, again, has indicated that no stewards or valets will be used because Ann will be at the ranch.

There will be two courier runs per day to the ranch. The first one when Dennis goes up in the morning and the second at 3:00 PM. The papers and mail from Washington will arrive daily on United Airlines in Santa Barbara at approximately 11:40 AM.

As you can see, everything is centered around the helicopter lifts to eliminate the number of cars and wasted time; but, it in no means rules out vehicles in unexpected situations.

Again, these are proposed guidelines, but I believe that they will make the operation more efficient and will reduce the anxieties of the ranchers on Refugio Road.

If you concur, would you please let me know who you wish advised of these procedures and schedules.

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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<i>NO Document Description</i>	<i>pages</i>		<i>tions</i>
3 MEMO	2	4/15/1981	B2 B7(E)
HICKEY TO JAMES BAKER AND M. DEAVER RE HELICOPTERS (PAGES 1- 2, PARTIAL)			

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 15, 1981

*File*

MEMORANDUM FOR: JAMES A. BAKER, III  
→ MICHAEL K. DEEVER

FROM: EDWARD V. HICKEY, JR. *EWH*

SUBJECT: Helicopters

I would like to first mention that the VH-1N helicopter that I am recommending we bring back to the Presidential fleet is not a new project. It is simply reinstating aircraft that once were in operation during the Nixon and Ford Administrations, but cut out of Presidential use by President Carter. To form a better understanding of the situation, it is imperative that I show you why the White House needs the VH-1N in its fleet to complement the bigger VH-3D helicopter.

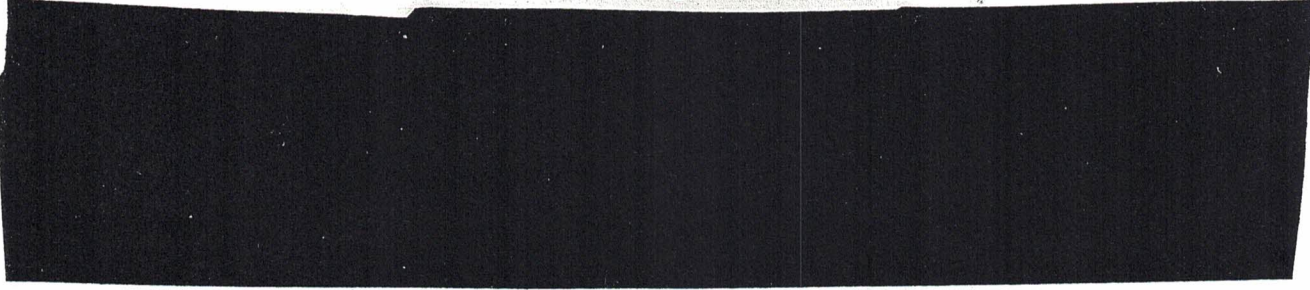
There are times when the VH-3D is not ideally suited for Presidential missions, specifically the VH-1N provides the capability of immediate helicopter response for long distance or overseas deployment. It can be transported by airplane without disassembly, which is a major factor if the President has to go overseas on short notice. Because it has exceptional power performance, the VH-1N makes it possible to safely take off and land at higher elevations than the VH-3D. A lower hourly cost for the VH-1N is a direct result of using only half as much fuel as the larger VH-3D. To show you the savings, we will take into consideration a possible use of this aircraft and that is at the President's Ranch in Santa Barbara. The specific costs for the VH-1N are \$481 per flight hour versus \$840 for the VH-3D. A single trip to California computed on twenty hours of flight time each way would show a savings of \$14,360 in cross-country operating costs alone per helicopter. Considering two helicopters were used, the savings would be \$28,720. During the past two years, the White House Military Office had a requirement for 217 missions for this type of aircraft and, because they had been put in storage, regular Marine Corps fleet-type helicopters were used for Presidential missions. These helicopters are identified as UH-1N.

Besides the Presidential missions, the VH-1N can be used to transport visiting heads-of-state, (Prime Minister Thatcher is the most recent), Cabinet and Congressional transport,



*b(2)  
b(7)(c)*

b(2)/b(7)(e)



After President Carter put the six VH-1N helicopters back into storage in the desert, the need for this type of aircraft was still there, as evidenced by the 217 missions over the last two years. To fill this void, the UH-1N was brought in. The UH-1N has the same power characteristics as the VH-1N, the differences being in configuration and communications.



b(2)  
b(7)(e)

There have been requests by other agencies to secure these aircraft but the Marine Corps has held fast because these are Presidential helicopters. It is interesting to note that the Marine Corps has a validated shortfall of UH-1N helicopters. The shortfall is a result of aircraft attrition, a requirement to increase the Marine Corps Reserve light helicopter structure, and the number of UH-1N helicopters that are required by other units (i.e., training, research and development, search and rescue, White House support, etc.).

In regard to White House support, the inventory shortage has the following implications:

1. Five UH-1N helicopters are assigned to HMX-1 for White House support. These helicopters, all in a standard combat configuration, cannot be reassigned to other Marine Corps units unless replaced by a helicopter with similar performance characteristics.

2. The six VH-1N helicopters, which are stored in the desert, cannot be used by the Marine Corps unless converted to UH-1N configuration. This modification, which costs more than the procurement price of a new helicopter, is not considered cost effective. The VH-1N could, however, be returned to the White House support mission without modification, thereby allowing the reassignment of UH-1N HMX-1 helicopters.

At this point, I want to point out the costs involved and then make some comparisons to show you that by having the Marine Corps reinstitute the VH-1N back into Presidential service it will end up saving the Federal Government money:

1. Purchase price of a new UH-1N is \$1.2 million.
2. Cost to convert or de-tune a VH-1N to UH-1N is \$1.25 million.
3. Cost of returning six VH-1N's to White House support is \$4.48 million over a two year period, \$3.14 million the first year and \$1.34 the second year. Part of the first year cost of \$3.14 million is a non-recurring, or start-up, charge of \$1.8 million.

It costs less for the Federal Government to bring six VH-1N aircraft out of the desert (\$4.48 million) than to buy four new UH-1N aircraft:

6 - VH-1N	=	\$4.48 million
4 - UH-1N at \$1.2 million	=	\$4.80 million

Hypothetically, if the six VH-1N helicopters were sold to various agencies, the cost to convert these helicopters to regular UH-1N helicopters would cost the Federal Government a lot of money. To convert a VH-1N to a UH-1N is \$1.25 million (again more than the price of a new one):

6 - VH-1N to UH-1N x \$1.25 million	=	\$7.5 million
6 - UH-1N x 1.2 million	=	<u>\$7.2 million</u>
		\$ .3 million

Working under another hypothetical case, let us say that the stored VH-1N helicopters were not all sold at the same time to various agencies, as they were above, it would be a very good possibility that the non-recurring charge of \$1.8 million could be applied to each purchase rather than the \$1.25 million to convert. If this were the case you would be looking at \$10.8 million.

Granted, the above cases were hypothetical, but you can see the savings that the Federal Government would incur by having the Marine Corps put the VH-1N helicopter back in service:

6 VH-1N	=	\$4.48 million
6 UH-1N	=	<u>\$7.20 million</u>
Savings to the taxpayer		\$2.72 million

The \$2.72 million savings almost pays for the first year charge of \$3.14 million in re-establishing the VH-1N program.

Cost for supporting the VH-1N program would not come from White House funds, but would be financed by the Department of Defense budget. The program would not increase the DOD

budget. The funds would come from within the budget just as the predicted savings were absorbed by the budget when the VH-1N program was cancelled in 1977. The priority and relatively small cost places this program in an "off the top" category. Until the VH-1N is submitted as a line item in the budget, which would probably occur in 1983, it would be financed by "redirected" funds from a line item program/project. Examples of funding would be one that was budgeted then cancelled, one that was "overbudgeted" and excessive funds were available, or one with a lower priority than the VH-1N program.

In closing, I again want to point out that the VH-1N is replacing the UH-1N combat configured helicopter, not the VH-3D helicopter. There are specific needs of both the VH-3D and VH-1N and, if reinstated as recommended, it will provide the White House with the type of support that the President needs and is required to have.

Request the opportunity to discuss this with you prior to any decisions being made.