POLICY JUSTIFICATION

United Arab Emirates – Evolved Seasparrow Missiles

The Government of United Arab Emirates (UAE) has requested a possible sale of 237 Evolved Seasparrow Missiles (ESSM), containers, spare and repair parts, shipboard equipment, support and test equipment, publications and technical documentation, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is $245 million.

This proposed sale will contribute to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a friendly country which has been and continues to be an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Middle East.

The proposed sale of ESSM missiles will provide a self-defense battlespace and firepower against known faster, lower, smaller and more maneuverable anti-ship missile threats. This improvement will enhance UAE's ability to support the allied defense posture.

Evolved Seasparrow missiles will fulfill UAE naval surface-to-air missile requirements. The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not affect the basic military balance in the region.

The principle contractors will be Raytheon Systems, Incorporated of Tucson, Arizona. One or more proposed offset agreements may be related to this proposed sale.

Implementation of this sale will require the assignment of one contractor representative in-country support for an unspecified period of time depending on the needs of the UAE. There will be up to 12 each U.S. Government and contractor representatives during several overseas visits of the proposed location of the Intermediate Level Maintenance Facility for technical design and construction reviews.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Defense Advisory Committee on Military Personnel Testing

AGENCY: Assistant Secretary of Defense for Force Management Policy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to Public Law 92–463, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Defense Advisory Committee on Military Personnel Testing is scheduled to be held. The purpose of the meeting is to review planned changes and progress in developing computerized and paper-and-pencil enlistment tests and renorming of the tests.

DATES: July 11, 2002, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., on July 12, 2002, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ADDRESSES: The meeting will be held at the Four Seasons Hotel in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Dr. Jane M. Arabian, Assistant Director, Accession Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Force Management Policy), Room 2B271, The Pentagon, Washington, DC 20301–4000, telephone (703) 697–9271.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Persons desiring to make oral presentations or submit written statements for consideration at the Committee meeting must contact Dr. Jane M. Arabian at the address or telephone number above no later than June 24, 2002.

Dated: June 3, 2002.

Patricia L. Toppings,

Alternate OSF Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

Defense Science Board; Meeting

AGENCY: Department of Defense.

ACTION: Notice of advisory committee meeting.

SUMMARY: The Defense Science Board (DSB) Task Force on Enduring Freedom Lessons Learned will meet in closed session on June 25, 2002, in the Pentagon, Washington, DC. This Task Force will review current activities of Operation Enduring Freedom to determine both near- and longer-term technical and operational

considerations that could be used to improve this operation and future campaigns initiated in the War Against Terrorism.

The mission of the Defense Science Board is to advise the Secretary of Defense and the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology & Logistics on scientific and technical matters as they affect the perceived needs of the Department of Defense. At this meeting, the Defense Science Board Task Force will review and evaluate operational policy and procedures, command and control, intelligence, combat support activities, weapon system performance, and science and technology requirements.

In accordance with section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, Public Law 92–463, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. II), it has been determined that this Defense Science Board Task Force meeting concerns matters listed in 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1) and that, accordingly, this meeting will be closed to the public.

Dated: June 3, 2002.

Patricia L. Toppings,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. 02–14253 Filed 6–6–02; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001–08–M

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers

Availability of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the South River, Raritan River Basin, Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration Study

AGENCY: Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, DoD.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: The New York District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) has prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the South River, Raritan River Basin Raritan, Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration Study. The purpose of the study is to identify a plan that would protect the South River, Sayerville and Woodbridge communities from damages caused by hurricanes and storms, and restore degraded habitats in the South River. The DEIS was prepared to evaluate those alternatives identified in the Feasibility Report.

DATES: The DEIS will be available for public review when this announcement is published. The review period of the document will be until July 22, 2002. To request a copy of the DEIS please call (212) 264–4663.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For further information regarding the DEIS, please contact Mark Burlas, Project Wildlife Biologist, telephone (212) 264–4663, Planning Division, ATTN: CENAN–PL–EA, Corps of Engineers, New York District, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York, 10278–0090.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 1. The South River, Raritan River Basin, Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study was authorized by resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Public Works and Transportation and adopted May 13, 1993. The resolution states that: Resolved by the Committee on Public Works and Transportation of the United States House of Representatives, that, the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, is requested to review the report of the Chief of Engineers, titled Basinwide Water Resources Development Report on the Raritan River Basin, New Jersey, published as House Document 53, Seventy-first Congress, Second Session, and other pertinent reports, to determine whether modifications of the recommendations contained therein are advisable at the present time in the interest of flood control and related purposes on the South River, New Jersey.

2. The South River, Raritan River Basin, Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction and Ecosystem Restoration Feasibility Study has been conducted by the Corps with the non-Federal project partner, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP). The study area initially included the entire South River basin. The South River is the first major tributary of the Raritan River, located approximately 8.3 miles upstream of the Raritan River's mouth at Raritan Bay. The South River is formed by the confluence of the Matchaponix and Manalapan Brooks, just above Duhernal Lake, and flows northward from Duhernal Lake a distance of approximately 7 miles, at which point it splits into two branches, the Old South River and the Washington Canal. Both branches flow northward into the Raritan River. The South River is tidally controlled from its mouth upstream to Duhernal Lake Dam; fluvial conditions prevail above the dam. Based on coordination with NJDEP, County and local governments, it was determined that there are no widespread flooding problems in the South River watershed upstream of the Duhernal Lake dam. Consequently, the study area was modified, focusing on river reaches below the dam, specifically flood-prone areas within the Boroughs of South River and Sayreville, the Township of Old Bridge, and the Historic Village of Old Bridge (located within the Township of East Brunswick). The downstream river reaches encompass virtually all the flood-prone structures in the watershed and the areas of greatest ecological degradation (and greatest potential for ecosystem restoration).

3. Periodic hurricanes and storms have caused severe flooding along the South River. Flood damages downstream of Duhernal Lake are primarily due to storm surges with additional damages associated with basin runoff. The communities repeatedly affected by storm surges are the Boroughs of South River and Sayreville, the Township of Old Bridge, and the Historic Village of Old Bridge in East Brunswick Township. There are approximately 1,247 structures (1,082 residential; 165 commercial) in the 100-year floodplains of these communities and 1,597 structures in the 500-year floodplains (1,399 residential; 198 commercial). Storm surges create the greatest damages in the study area occurring during hurricanes and northeasters that generate sustained onshore winds through multiple tidal cycles. For example, the northeaster of March 1993 (a 25-year event) resulted in approximately $17 million damage (2001 dollars) and closed the highway bridge connecting the Boroughs of South River and Sayreville.

4. The area under consideration for ecosystem restoration encompasses 1,278 acres along the Old South River and the Washington Canal and includes the 380-acre Clancy Island bounded by these waterways and by the Raritan River. Wetland plant communities account for 786 acres (61 percent) of the study area land cover. Uplands account for the remaining 492 acres, of which 234 acres are occupied by residential, commercial, and industrial development. These wetlands and uplands are ecologically degraded. Approximately 527 acres (41 percent of the study area) are dominated by monotypic stands of common reed (Phragmites australis). Other wetland communities are scattered around the site in a patchwork of fragmented parcels. The uplands are dominated by low quality scrub-shrub land cover. The current degraded ecological conditions appear to be the result of: (1) Construction and maintenance dredging associated with the Federal navigation channels in the South River,