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Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name	NORTH,	OLIVER: FILES			With	ndrawer
					DLB	6/7/2005
File Folder	NSDD O	N VICE PRESIDE	NT'S TASK FORCE (1	0 OF 13)) FOI,	4
					F99-	008/2
Box Number	34				WIL	LS
			-	Ne	54	Destrictions
ID Doc Type	Doc	ument Descriptio	n	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
13661 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 39		1	ND	B1
	R	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13663 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 40		1	ND	B1 B3
	R	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13664 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 42		2	ND	B1
	R	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13665 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 45		2	ND	B1
	R	2/2/2012	F1999-008/2			
13666 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 46		4	ND	B1
	D	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13668 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 47		2	ND	B1
13671 CABLE	#180	233Z OCT 85		2	10/18/1985	B1
	R	<i>3/5/2007</i>	F99-008/2	2		2.
13672 MEMO	RB B	ENTLEY TO ROBI	ERT OAKLEY, RE:	3	11/7/1985	B1

COMMENTS ON ISSUES PAPERS OF VICE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON TERRORISM **R** 3/5/2007 F99-008/2

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]

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

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Box Number	34				WIL	LS
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ID Doc Type	Doc	ument Descriptio	n	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
13674 MEMO		TH TO JOHN POIN		2	11/12/1985	B1
			E PRESIDENT'S TASK NG TERRRORISM			
	R	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13677 PAPER		E PAPER NO. 3 (AI SION)	LTERNATIVE	1	ND	B1
	R	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13679 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 7		1	ND	B1
	R	2/2/2012	F1999-008/2			
13681 PAPER		E PAPER NO. 11		1	ND	B1
	R	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13682 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 14		2	ND	B1
	R	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13684 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 16		1	ND	B1
	R	2/2/2012	F1999-008/2			
13685 PAPER		E PAPER NO. 17		1	ND	B1
	R	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13687 PAPER		E PAPER NO. 21		1	ND	B1
	<i>R</i>	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13689 PAPER		E PAPER NO. 22		1	ND	B1
	D	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			

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ID Doc Type	Doc	ument Descriptio	n	Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions
13691 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 24	<u>,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,</u>	1	ND	B1
	R	10/1/2008	NLRRF99-008/2			
13692 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 25		1	ND	B1
	R	3/5/2007	F99-008/2			
13694 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 30		1	ND	B1
	R	5/16/2006	F99-008/2			
13695 PAPER	ISSU	E PAPER NO. 45		1	ND	B1

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ISSUE PAPER NO. 35

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: STATE, DEFENSE, CIA, JCS

SUBJECT: Country Team Briefings

ISSUE: A terrorist incident often forces an Embassy Country Team to deal with the variety of resources the USG has committed to combat terrorism. All USG employees need to be better aware of the terrorist threat overseas. At present only employees of State, AID and USIA are required to take the FSI course on coping with terrorism. Some agencies offer their own training, but most do not. In many posts a majority of employees are not from these agencies and therefore may not have had any briefing on terrorism before arriving at post.

The Ambassador may be required to present potential options or describe our capabilities to the host nation. Prior knowledge of USG policies, resources, and capabilities will ensure a quick transition to the necessary crisis management.

<u>PROPOSAL</u>: The State Department should move ahead with plans to expand the coping with terrorism course from one to two days. The course should cover the policies, resources and capabilities committed to combatting terrorism, as well as security matters, and be given to employees before departing for post.

The NSC should direct that this course become mandatory for all USG employees, whose agencies do not offer equivalent alert training.

The State Department should require all posts to establish their own briefing program for newcomers, which includes risk assessment and other country specific situations. Furthermore, counter-terrorism exercises at post should be combined with a detailed briefing on U.S. counter-terrorist policies and capabilities.

The State Department should proceed with its plans for a special high level briefing on security and terrorism for Ambassadors, DCM's and Chiefs of Mission conferences. State, working with DOD and CIA should put together a briefing paper on crisis support capabilities which can be sent to Chiefs of Mission when a crisis is anticipated or immediately after it has begun.

STAFF CONTACT: Mr. B. Hutchings, 395-4950

ISSUE PAPER NO. 36

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: NSC, FBI, TREASURY

SUBJECT: U.S. Intrastructure Vulnerabilities

ISSUE: Several recognized authorities have indicated that the U.S. infrastructure is extremely vulnerable to acts of terrorism or sabotage. Examples include the computerized banking system, power grids, and communications networks. Sources claim what is needed is a long-term program of security enhancement to minimize the effects of terrorism or sabotage against these facilities. Most sources agree that while there does not appear to be an immediate threat, the ease with which infrastructure targets can be attacked with potentially catastrophic results make them lucrative for terrorists in peacetime and vulnerable during open hostilities.

<u>PROPOSAL</u>: NSC should direct FEMA to take the lead in an interagency study to identify the extent to which these infrastructure assets are vulnerable and propose near- and long-term programs to rectify what appears to be a potentially serious national security problem.

STAFF CONTACT: CAPT L. H. Boink, 395-6177

Issue Paper No. 37

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COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: JUSTICE, STATE, DEFENSE, CIA

SUBJECT: Interference with the Movement of Nuclear Material

ISSUE: Domestically, there is increasing evidence of organized interference directed against Department of Energy (DOE) nuclear material shipments. Organized surveillance, demonstrations and actual harassment of shipments by antinuclear groups are increasing steadily in numbers and militancy. Most of the protestors being arrested for illegal acts of interference are not being prosecuted, primarily because of budget and manpower constraints. Protest organizations openly state that future DOE shipments will attract even larger demonstrations and increased civil disobedience because of the reduced threat of prosecution. Present Federal statutes do not provide for criminal penalties unless acts of violence occur or if trucks, trains or other government property is damaged.

Overseas, similar, if not necessarily affiliated, protest organizations such as Greenpeace or the "Greens" in the FRG harass movements from port-of-entry to military installation and between installations. In several instances they have broken through the perimeter fencing, entered installations and caused damage. While none of these activities have, as yet, actually prevented movement of materials or damage to them, the increasing stridency of the movements and their apparent frustration with their present inability to shape events argues that they may pursue extralegal means to impede or stop movement of U.S. nuclear materials.

<u>PROPOSAL</u>: Existing legislation should be reviewed against a potential terrorist threat to movements of nuclear materials to see whether any loopholes to prosecution exist.

Internationally, additional emphasis should be placed on all-source intelligence collection on known antinuclear groups. Consideration should be given initiating bilateral talks with selected host countries on standards of protection for shipments and for active prosecution under the law for criminal acts.

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ID Document Type Document Description	No of pages	Doc Date	Restric- tions
13661 PAPER ISSUE PAPER NO. 39	1	ND	B1

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

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No of pages	Doc Date	Restric- tions
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ISSUE PAPER NO. 40

This issue paper is classified Top Secret and will be distributed separately to cognizant activities.

Staff Contact: CAPT D. L. McMunn, USN, Not received State 3



ISSUE PAPER NO. 38

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: JUSTICE

SUBJECT: Improved Security for Nuclear Reactor Facilities

ISSUE: Most background checks by nuclear power reactor licensees are limited to State and local files. These files do not include information about an individual's criminal record, it any, in other parts of the country.

The Security of nuclear power facilities is critical to the prevention of a nuclear terrorism incident. At the present time, power reactor licensees only have access to State and local files. These licensees need access to certain information in FBI criminal history files to assist in screening prospective nuclear facility employees. Additionally, there are no current provisions calling for a background investigation on any individual having unescorted access to nuclear reactor facilities.

A commission report indicated that between 1974 and 1982 there were 32 possible deliberate acts of damage at 24 operating reactors and reactor construction sites. A 1983 Commission memorandum concluded that the major threat of sabotage to a nuclear plant is associated with the insider. By giving the nuclear power reactor licensee assess to FBI criminal history files and thus give the Bureau the authority to help screen individuals having unescorted access to sensitive areas of the nuclear plant, we will greatly aid in preventing sabotage from within. Legislation has been introduced (Anti Nuclear Terrorism Act of 1985, S274).

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has considered various means of controlling insider sabotage, including security clearance procedures, psychological testing, and implementation of a two-man rule in all vital areas of nuclear power reactors.

PROPOSAL: New procedures should be implemented to improve security for nuclear power reactors, including new legislation if required. Before pursuing new legislation, the results of the NRC study of this question should be reviewed and the reasons why NRC has failed to seek such legislation should be evaluated.

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STAFF CONTACT: COL D. L. Cole, 395-4950

ISSUE PAPER NO. 41

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: STATE, JUSTICE

SUBJECT: Adequacy of the International Legal System to Deal with Terrorism

ISSUE: The international legal system, judging by every recent terrorist incident, has both the legal means and the legal obligation to bring the offenders to justice in some manner. The legal system can be improved, but it is already adequate.

Nevertheless, various private initiatives, in the U.S. and abroad, should be encouraged to work out closer international legal cooperation. The usefulness of these endeavors also lies in establishing personal contacts between U.S. and foreign government officials and scholars working on international legal problems.

The immediate problem area is to encourage governments to implement fully the legal obligations that they have already accepted.

<u>PROPOSAL</u>: The Departments of State and Justice should seek every opportunity to improve the international consensus for governments to act in counter-terrorist events to the full extent of the authority available to them. To this end, State and Justice should continue government to government contacts and should continue to stimulate appropriate initiatives from the private sector.

STAFF CONTACT: CAPT. D.J. McMunn, 395-4950

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Box Number 34		54	
ID Document Type Document Description	No of pages	Doc Date	Restric- tions
13664 PAPER ISSUE PAPER NO. 42	2	ND	B1

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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ISSUE PAPER NO. 43

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: All Departments and Agencies

SUBJECT: U.S. Presence Abroad

ISSUE: The threat posed by terrorism to U.S. interests, personnel and property abroad, and acceptance of its likely continuation, has lead to a number of actions designed to harden the target and/or reduce it in size. Those efforts have not been fully coordinated, nor have all agencies fully participated.

In a few high-threat posts, the difficult decision to remove dependents has been made and implemented. On occasion, only children have been sent home, a measure which automatically removes some parents as well. When matters become quite serious, major staff reductions have taken place. All of these actions are in response to actual or anticipated terrorist acts, usually after the fact, and are intended to limit the exposure. This reaction may represent partial achievement of the terrorist's goals, but the costs and consequences, real or perceived, of successful attacks on employees and/or dependents are probably and potentially far greater, particularly if nothing significant was done in advance to lessen the danger by, for example, cutting back wherever possible.

The "bricks and mortar" approach, making U.S. installations and residences more difficult to attack, is very expensive. Further, its effectiveness is limited to the extent that not all threatened agencies or persons are, can be, or are willing to be included in the protected building/area. Since terrorists will seek scft targets, successful efforts to protect one facet of the U.S. presence may result in increased danger for another in the same city.

PROPOSAL: The Department of State should direct Ambassadors in all designated high-threat areas to institute a thorougn review of the personnel requirements of all Agencies represented, in-country, in order to reduce the exposure of personnel and facilities to terrorist attacks to the minimum consistent with effectiveness. The review should carefully examine the question of hardening all Embassy-related facilities, or including them within a security perimeter, regardless of practices prevailing elsewhere. The Department of Defense should direct the appropriate CINCS to undertake similar reviews for their commands.

NSC should create an interagency committee of all agencies with representation abroad to report to the NSC the results of each agency review, so that appropriate reductions of personnel abroad can be ordered.

STAFF CONTACT: LTCOL Robert Earl, 395-4950

ISSUE PAPER: 44

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: STATE, CIA

SUBJECT: International Research, Development, and Acquisition (RD&A) Initiatives

ISSUE: A review of current RD&A programs indicates that while there has been occasional interaction between the U.S and foreign combatting terrorism RD&A communities, these ad hoc exchanges could be much more productive than is now realized.

PROPOSAL: The State Department, through the Interdepartmental Group on Terrorism (IG/T), should continue to pursue bilateral arrangements for RD&A exchanges with selected foreign counterparts such as we are already carrying out with the UK and the Israelis. We recognize how difficult it is to structure formally bilateral relationship on a matter as sensitive as counter-terrorism defensive capabilities and technologies. We need to keep pressing for greater cooperation, while understanding that progress, which will be based on mutual trust trust, will develop slowly.

STAFF CONTACT: CAPT L. H. Boink, 395-4950

ISSUE 44

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ISSUE PAPER NO. 45

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: STATE, TREASURY

SUBJECT: Protection of Foreign Dignitaries in the United States

ISSUE: The Report of the Secretary of State's Advisory Panel on Overseas Security (Inman Report) noted fragmentation of responsibilities and duplication of effort in the protection of foreign dignitaries and missions in the United States. Noting the advantages of centralization, the report recommended "....the ultimate transfer of protective responsibilities of all foreign officials to the Diplomatic Security Service." However, the principle of reciprocity has been firmly established in the protection of visiting heads of state for the past 15 years -- they recognize protection from the same service as does the President of the United States. For political rather than security reasons, this system may not be reversible. Moreover, the liaison relationship benefits of discharging this duty are extremely helpful to the Secret Service in their primary function of protection the President and Vice President during trips abroad.

More fundamentally, two points should be noted. First, almost all terrorism directed against the United States occurs abroad; we obtain greater security benefits to our leaders by adequate protection abroad than to foreign leaders when they visit the United States. Second, centralization of protective responsibility for all visiting foreign dignataries will do more than provide the appearance of reciprocity -- it will significantly enhance security to a level significantly superior to the existing system.

<u>PROPOSAL</u>: The current system in which the Secret Service provides protection for visiting heads of state should continue. However, in order to reduce the fragmentation and duplication problems identified (correctly) by the Inman Panel, the Secret Service responsibility should be broadened slightly to include visiting heads of state "and the accompanying party." This addition would preclude the

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egregious duplication that exists now in which, for example, the head of state is protected by the Secret Service but the head of state's spouse is protected by the State Department. A motorcade, as another example, would become wholly a Secret Service responsibility whenever the visiting head of state was part of it. If the visiting foreign minister or other foreign dignitary were to break off from the motorcade or head of state's party for separate business elsewhere, protection responsibility would revert to the State Department.

STAFF CONTACT: LTCOL R. L. Earl, 395-4950

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ID	Document Type Document Description	No of pages	Doc Date	Restric- tions
13666	5 PAPER ISSUE PAPER NO. 46	4	ND	B1

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

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ID Document Type Document Description	No of pages	Doc Date	Restric- tions
13668 PAPER ISSUE PAPER NO. 47	2	ND	B1

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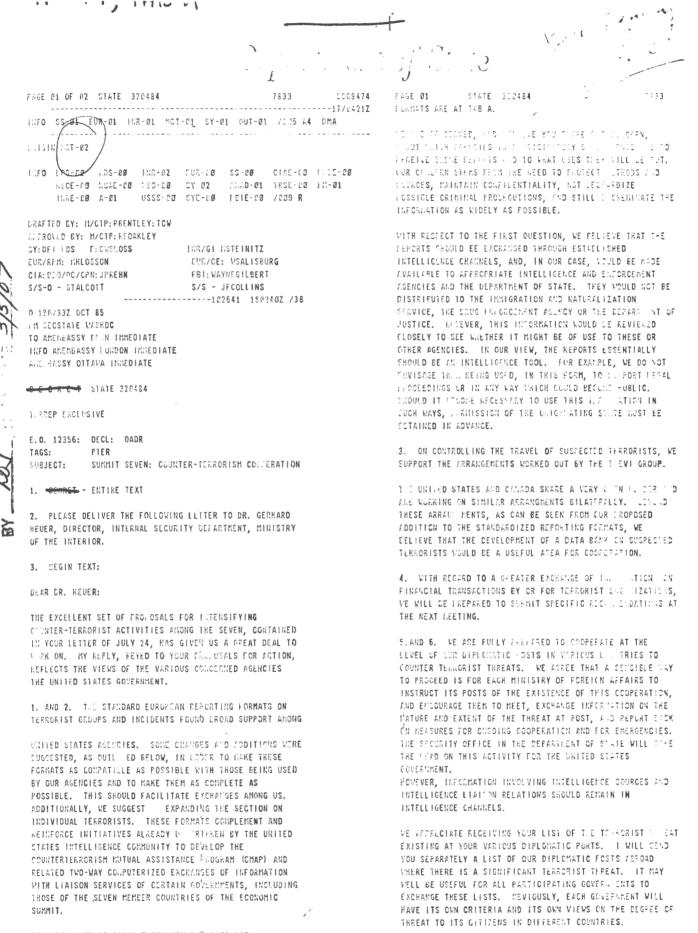
B-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]

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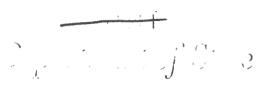


VE HAVE TRIED TO EALANCE PETWEEN THE WEED FOR CONCLETENESS, SO THE FORMATS WILL BE USLEUL TO STECHALIZED CONSUMERS, AND SIMPLICITY, SO THAT THEY WILL TE SUITABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS WHO ARE TO RECEIVE THEM. THE SUGGESTED

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7. - WE ARE IN FULL ASPEEDENT ON THE MEASURES NOU SUID ST TO IMPLEMENT THE VIENNA CURVENTION ON DIFLU ATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS, CHECIFICALLY IN SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE, INCREASED CONSULANT ON 11114



TREE 02 OF 02 STATE 322484 7633 THOMG THE CEVEN ON DIPLEMENTS FFLIEVED TO BE ENGAGED IN TREORIST RELATED ACTIVITIES, AND INTIVING THIS OPERATION IN OUR TOUGHEENTITIES AT FIGTS.

WITH AUSPECT TO REFUGAL TO ADDERT ENY FERENCES AS A DIPLEMAT MED HAS FEEN EXAFELED FROM ANDINER - UNING FOR TERRORIST KELATED ACTIVITIES, WE SUGGEST THAT, AS A FIRST STEP, THIS FE ACCEPTED AS ANTEMATIC ALLS THE SEVEN, AND THAT A FUGLIC ANNOUNCEMENT TO THIS EFFECT &E INCLUDED IN

THE FINAL COMMUNIOUE OF THE HEADS OF STATE AFTER THE TORYO SUMMIT. WITH RESPECT TO DIFLEMATS EXPELIED BY OTHER COUNTRIES, WE FROPOSE THAT FARTICIFATING GOVERNMENTS CONSULT FIRST REFORE DECIDING ON VHETHER TO REFUSE TO ACCEPT THE PERSON.

8. WHER REGARD TO YOUR LOINT FLOUT INTENSITYING AND ROPDEMING CONFERATION TO FIGHT TERRORISM 10 OTHER STATES, I WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A SPECIFIC SUGGESTION.

TEFORE THE END OF 1985 VMEN JAPAN ASSUMES THE SUMMIT SEVEN CHRIENBASHIP, I MOULD UNGE YOU TO CALL A FOLLOW-UP HEATING TO THAT HELD LAST MARCH IN BONN. FERHAPS A TRACTICAL MAY TO INVOCED MOULD IF TO CALL A CHE-DAY HAETING OF THE SEVEN, WITH THE COAL OF CUTAINING THE AGREEMENT OF PARTICIPATING COVERNMENTS ON THE STANDARDIZED REPORTING FORMAT AND ON THE VARIOUS MEASURES WE HAVE DISCUSSED.

THIS HEETING COULD BE IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWED BY A SOMEWHAT HARGER ONE DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THE EXTENT TO WHICH OUR AGREENED'S COULD DE ACCEPTALLE TO OTHER GOVERMMENTS THAT SHARE THE AFPROACH SUGGESTED, ARE THREATENED BY SOME OF THE SAME TERRORIST GROUPS AS THREATEN THE SEVEN AND WITH WHOSE LAW ENFONCEMENT AND INTFLLIGENCE AGENCIES VE SHOULD BE ABLE TO COOPERATE SATISFACTORILY. COUNTRIES I VOULD PROFOCE FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION AS INVITEES TO SUCH A LARGER MLETING ARE SPAIN, FELGIUM, THE NUTBURLANDS AND DEMMARK.

I LOOK FORWARD TO GETTING TOSCIMER WITH YOU SOON.

SINCERELY,

ROGERT B. DAKLEY DIRECTOR OFFICE FOR COUNTER-TERRORISM AND ENERGENCY PLANNING

TAB A

PART I (INCIDENT)

COUNTRY/OFFICE/DATE
TYPE OF INCIDENT (GY CODE)
COUNTRY/PLACE/ DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENT
TERRORIST GROUP (GY CODE)

PART II (INCIDENT)

1. CATE/TIME PLACE/PROVINCE NETWOD OF OPERATION PERSONS INVOLVED GROUPS INVOLVED

- 1**1** - 1 - 1

2. MEANS USED (WEAPONS / CONVERTECHNICAL MEANS) VEAPONS -CAPLOSIVES (INCLUDING TIMING DEVICES, ETC.) MEANS OF TRANSPORT WEANS OF CONMUNICATION, IF /NY (RADIOS, ETC.)

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3. CALMALTIES: TEAC IN METHONS INTIGUES OF D FUSTIONES

4. CLAIMS FOR HUTIVES (LESEGES) PLACE/DATE/DISTRIEUTION DEGREE OF CREDIBILITY WARRINGS GIVEN FEFCRE INCIDENT HUTIVES

5. REGOTIATIONS: DOMANOS/RESPONSE TO DEMANDS DEADLINES/ RESPONSE TO MISSED DOADLINES THREATS

6. TARGET FERSONS (IMCLUDE DETAILS OF PUSITION) PROCERTY (INCLUDE DETAILS ON TYPE OF MARGET) FROTECTION OF TARGET

7. RESULTS OF HEVESTICATION IDENTITIES (FFAL ALD FALCE) THANTLE COLLECTS (INCLUDING VISAS, REAL AND FALSE) OTHER DOCUMENTS ROUTES AND FLACES STAYED AT ARMS AND EXPLOSIVES SUPPORTERS AND CONTACTS

8. JUDICIAL FROGEDINGS ARKEST WAREANTS LEGAL ACTIONS AERDAD SENTENCES RELEASES (EXTRADITION OR DEPORTATION) OTHER

9. ATMARKS

PART III (PERSONS)

I. NAME (FROLUDING KNOWN ALLASES)

2. CLIGRAFHIC DATA CATE OF EIRTH PLACE OF EIRTH REIGHT COLOR: EYES/BAIR/SKIN DISTINGUISHING MARKS OR CHARACTERISTICS EUID CURRENT AND FAST FOCRESSES/TELLIANCE TO DES EDUCATIONAL EACKGROUND ENPLOYMENT, FAST AND PRESENT CRIMINAL KECCRD: DATES/ OFFENSE/FOCATION/DISPOSITION IDENTIFYING NUMBERS HENRY CLASSIFICATION

3. FOLE OR POSITION IN GROUP/ACTIVITIES OF CLOUP SUSPECTED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY OF INDIVIDUAL

4. KNOWN TRAVEL: DOMESTIC/FOREIGN CONTACTS WITH OTHER GROUPS

5. FROWN SOUFFIS OF INCOME

6. FROTO (3"25" GLITSY, IF MARLIDLE COULTZ

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON, D.C.

John follie - maybe thre should be an individual who some as Executive Director of both the TIWS and the IG/T .-- altondrich, one call ton the double-hat idea with the Ambreader at Lorac " under bol State + NSC. - plus more sdeff for bolk NSCITIWE al State/IGIT -

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November 7, 1985

TO: Robert B. Oakley

FROM: RBBentley

SUBJECT: Comments on Issues Papers of Vice President's Task Force on Terrorism

I have divided the papers into three categories:

A. Issues on which State and the Task Force agree. (20 papers)

B. Issues on which State and the Task Force disagree, but where State's views are properly represented (14) papers).

C. Issues on which State and the Task Force disagree, but where State's position is misrepresented. (1) papers).

Issue Paper

National program - B

2.. National Policy - A

National Coordinator - C

4. Definition of Terrorism - B (but State's views are stronger than TF indicates)

5. Coordination of Public Diplomacy/Statements during an Incident - A (Virtual adoption of State's paper)

6. Policy for Active Response to Terrorist Threats and Incidents - B

International Agreements for Combatting Terrorism - B

8. Extradition Treaties - A (adoption of State's position)

9. Response Options to Terrorism - B

10. Counter-terrorism Exercises and Simulations - B (but understates State's View)

Intelligence Fusion Center for Terrorism - B (final State proposal, submitted late, is that NIO/CT coordinate other agencies; fusion center overshoots the mark)

12. Hostage Family Liaison - B

Foreign and Domestic Public Awareness - C (repeats most of State's paper, but adds some -- see marked areas)

14. Government-Media Relations During a Terrorist Incident
- C (marked portion is a section State rejected in the original proposal)

15. Murder of U.S. Citizens Abroad - A

16. Deployment of Counterterrorist Forces - C (State disagreed strongly with the original draft, which argued for the deployment and use of CT forces at the outset of an incident. State proposed readiness, but quick deployment of EST)

17. Operational Security of JSOC/DELTA - A (DOD must have weighed in)

18. Prohibition of Training and Support/Counter-terrorist/ Mercenary Training Camps - A (State position adopted)

19. Congressional Oversight of Counter-Terrorist Operations - A (State position adopted)

20. Expanded HUMINT Capability Against Terrorism - A

21. Paramilitary Terrorist Response Capability - A

22 Multilateral CT Strike Force - A

23. (TS) - B (but State views not reflected)

Increased Coordination with Law Enforcement Elements Domestically and Overseas - C (State's disagreement understated. The bottom line of State's proposal is to give greater attention to coordinating with police, but retain the <u>Ambassador's</u> current authority to decide how best to get the job done in our missions.)

Rewards - B (TF doesn't agree that it is being done.)

26. International Informal Incentives - A

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27. Terrorism as a Crime - A (State's formulation adopted)

28. Death Penalty for Hostage-taking - A (State's formulation adopted)

29. FOIA - C (New recommendation takes State's criticism -that FOIA adequate -- partially into account, then ascribes a lesser point to State as its dissent.) 30. Terrorism Intelligence Analysts - A

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PSYOPS to Combat Terrorism - C (marked portions of recommendations are all new)

32. Controlling Cross Border Travel of Known Terrorists - A (Although TF added a new idea)

33. Review Provisions of Vienna Convention - A (however, TF did an about-face and accepted State's position)

34. Preventing Flyaway of Hijacked Aircraft - A (Issue dropped. State's position adopted)

35. Country Team Briefings - B

36. U.S. Infrastructure Vulnerabilities - A (Note NSC dig at IG/T)

37. Interference with the movements of Nuclear Material - C (but we may agree to drop the issue).

38. Improved Security for Nuclear Reactor Facilities - C (but minor)

> 39. R&D for Combatting Terrorism - B

40 (TS) - B (but State not asked to comment)

41. Adequacy of the International Legal System to deal with Terrorism - A (State proposal adopted)

Deployment Policy for JSOC - C (The issue in this paper was "automatic deployment"; that has been dropped in the restatement of the issue and of our dissent)

43. U.S. Presence Abroad - A (Additional State idea -- to use the NSC to make reductions work -- is not a dissent, but a suggestion for implementation.)

44. International RD&A Initiatives - B (a question of degree)

(State (SY) feels very strongly that the Secret Service must agree to take on a broader role. In final State version, submitted late, SY wants NSC to resolve the difference)

(additional State papers not taken into consideration by the TF).

46. EST Deployment Policy47. Use of Intelligence Exchanges for Policy Purposes.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

PRINCIPALS' MEETING OF VICE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON COMBATTING TERRORISM NOVEMBER 12, 1985 4:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. ROOSEVELT ROOM - WHITE HOUSE

AGENDA

- o Opening Remarks The Vice President
- o Progress Report Admiral Holloway
- o Discussion of Draft Recommendations
- o Plans for Final Report

(Note: Draft Recommendation No. 45 should be under Tab 2 to be rewritten vice Tab 3.)



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

List of Participants for The Third Meeting of the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism 12 November 1985 4:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Roosevelt Room White House

THE VICE PRESIDENT

State

Secretary George P. Shultz Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead Director of the Office for Counterterrorism and Emergency Planning Ambassador Robert B. Oakley

Treasury

General Counsel Robert M. Kimmitt Deputy for Security Affairs and Crisis Management J. Robert McBrien

Defense

Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger Deputy Assistant Secretary for Defense Noel Koch

Justice

Attorney General Edwin Meese III

<u>Transportation</u> Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole Assistant Secretary for Policy and International Affairs Matthew Z. Scocozza

Office of Management and Budget Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs Dr. Alton Keel Deputy Chief of National Security Division Robert Howard

<u>Central Intelligence</u> Deputy Director John N. McMahon National Intelligence Officer for Counterterrorism Charles Allen

Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Admiral William Crowe, USN Director of Joint Special Operations Agency/JCS MG Wesley Rice, USMC

Federal Bureau of Investigation Director of the Federal Brueau of Investigation Judge William H. Webster Executive Assistant Director of Investigation Oliver B. Revell White House Assistant to the President Fred F. Fielding Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs VADM John Poindexter Staff Member in Office of National Security Affairs LCOL Oliver North Chief of Staff to the Vice President Craig Fuller Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs Donald Gregg Executive Director, Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism, Admiral James L. Holloway, III, (Ret.) Deputy Director of Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism, Ambassador Edward Peck ADM M. Staser Holcomb, USN, Retired, Consultant to the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism Member of the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism COL Dave Cole, USA Member of the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism LTC Pat Daly, USAF Member of the Vice President's Task Force on Compatting Terrorism LTC Bob Earl, USMC Member of the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism LCDR Craig P. Coy, USCG

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THE VICE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON

COMBATTING TERRRORISM

RFT



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON 6 November 1985

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE SECRETARY OF STATE THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE THE CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE PRESIDENT ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION CHIEF OF STAFF TO THE VICE PRESIDENT ASSISTANT TO THE VICE PRESIDENT FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AFFAIRS

SUBJECT:

Meeting of Task Force on Combatting Terrorism

Enclosed are the draft recommendations and an agenda for the Task Force meeting at 4:00 p.m., November 12, 1985 in the Roosevelt Room at the White House.

The Senior Review Group met on Thursday, November 7. As a result, the draft recommendations are categorized into four sections: Tab 1 issue still in contention; Tab 2 draft recommendations agreed upon in principle but requiring refinement; Tab 3 issues in basic agreement; and, Tab 4 issues initially raised that are being dropped by consensus of the Senior Review Group.

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A. L. Holloway, JAI Admiral, USN, (Retired) Executive Director Task Force on Combatting Terrorism

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Enclosures: Agenda Tab l Issue In Contention Tab 2 Issues Agreed Upon in Principle Tab 3 Issues Agreed Upon Tab 4 Issues To Be Dropped

(Unclassified when enclosures removed)

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

PRINCIPALS' MEETING OF VICE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON COMBATTING TERRORISM NOVEMBER 12, 1985 4:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. ROOSEVELT ROOM - WHITE HOUSE

AGENDA

- o Opening Remarks The Vice President
- o Progress Report Admiral Holloway
- o Discussion of Draft Recommendations
- o Plans for Final Report

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ISSUE PAPER NO. 1

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: All Agencies

SUBJECT: National Program for Compatting Terrorism

<u>DRAFT RECOMMENDATION</u>: The attached appendix should serve as the interim programming document of the national program for combatting terrorism.

(Note: The appendix is currently being prepared by Adm. Staser Holcomb, Terry Arnold, and members of the Working Group, based on the program element information solicited from all agencies in September. The status of this appendix will be briefed to the Task Force Principals on 12 November.) ISSUE PAPER NO. 2

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: All Departments and Agencies

SUBJECT: National Policy for Combatting Terrorism

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: The NSC should promulgate a NSDD (with the policy statements along the lines already expressed in Issue Paper No. 2) as the national policy for compatting terrorism, and NSDDs 30, 138, 179, and 180 should be superseded.

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ISSUE PAPER NO. 7

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: STATE, DEFENSE, NSC, CIA, TRANSPORTATION, JUSTICE

SUBJECT: International Agreements for Combatting Terrorism

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: The Department of State should pursue a three-track effort regarding international agreements for combatting terrorism.

- A multilateral treaty against terrorism should be sought with a large number of participants in order to attain a broad international expression of condemnation for international terrorism. The objective should be one of wide participation in a general statement, that can be achieved quickly.
- 2. A parallel effort should be undertaken to obtain a series of bilateral agreements with our allied and like-minded nations for the purpose of combatting terrorism. The objective in these bilaterals would be to move quickly to achieve agreements in areas where there is already a concurrence of views on both sides. If where only limited concessions can be gained, these should be accepted and agreements rapidly concluded. This way, a network of bilateral agreements concerning terrorism might be achieved in a relatively short period of time.
- Efforts to ensure compliance with existing treaties should continue to be pursued aggressively with a view to broadening these where appropriate.

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ISSUE PAPER NO. 16

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: STATE, DEFENSE, NSC

SUBJECT: Deployment of Counterterrorist Forces

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: The Defense Department, NSC, and State Department should review current deployment criteria and authorization policy with a view toward early deployment of counterterrorist forces. Issues to be considered should include:

- "Decoupling" of the decision to deploy Emergency Support Teams and Counterterrorist Joint Task Force (CTJTF) components;
- Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff authority to deploy CTJTF assets to appropriate overseas Forward Staging Bases (FSB) to facilitate more expeditious response to terrorist incidents;
- Political and legal questions relating to base, access and transit rights, including planning to meet eventual contingencies;
- 4. Forward deployment/prepositioning of CT elements and/or equipment to FSB's near high threat areas. (Note: OJCS currently studying this issue.)

Actual employment of the force would properly remain a decision of the National Command Authorities.

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13685 PAPER ISSUE PAPER NO. 17	1	ND	B1	

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1368	7 PAPER ISSUE PAPER NO. 21	1	ND	B1

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13689	9 PAPER ISSUE PAPER NO. 22	1	ND	B1

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ISSUE PAPER NO. 25

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: STATE

SUBJECT: Rewards

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: The Department of State should expedite the authority for payment of rewards authorized under the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism, and issue clearly delineated guidance to appropriate U.S. government agencies on how to utilize the provisions of the Act to maximum advantage. Ensure that rewards actually authorized are effectively publicized in both target foreign populations and to the domestic American audience. The full range of aggressive options to include the creative use of rewards for psy-op efforts should be explored so long as the terrorists themselves do not benefit from the payment. Finally recommend consideration be given to obtaining Congressional support for increasing the amount that can be authorized in any one case to \$1 million and to an expanded use of the awards authority, recognizing the practical political constraints that impact on its implementation.

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ISSUE PAPER NO. 30

COGNIZANT ACTIVITY: DCI, FBI

SUBJECT: Terrorism Intelligence Analysts

DRAFT RECOMMENDATION: The National Intelligence Officer for Terrorism should establish and oversee an interdepartmental career development program that will encourage a core of intelligence analysts to devote themselves to addressing terrorism as a specialty. Training, plans and resources, interagency rotations, exchanges with friendly governments, and participation in various agency and CINC gaming evolutions should be included in the program.

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13695	5 PAPER ISSUE PAPER NO. 45	1	ND	B1

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