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WITHDRAWAL SHEET

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4/29/2016

File Folder

IMPROVING THE INTELL PROCESS: INTELLIGENCE

LEGISLATION: PRIVACY ACT: HR3378 - DOJ/NSA

AMEND OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL & STREETS ACT

F02-0083/01

OF 1986 (2)

Box Number

13

PRADOS - 112

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ID	Doc Type	Document Description	No of Doc Date Restrictions Pages
175933	FOLDER	LETTER	21 8/15/1986 B1

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing

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.

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IMPROVING THE INTELL PROCESS: INTELLIGENCE

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LETTER

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URGENT NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL

08 AUG 22 A 9 55

SYSTEM I LOG NUMBER:	6138 (S)
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Document No.	406283
Document No.	706

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	DATE: 8/22/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON TODAY								
SUBJECT:				4151 OMNIBUS D		URITY			
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EMARKS:									

Please give your recommendations on the attached signing statement by noon today. Thanks.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew Staff Secretary Ext. 2702 I have signed H.R. 4151, the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986 to improve the physical and technical security of U.S. diplomatic establishments abroad and the people who staff them as well as the physical security of foreign missions and officials in this country.

This historic Act provides the legislative basis necessary to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Panel on Overseas Security, chaired by Admiral B.R. Inman. It strengthens the security capability of our Foreign Service, and underlines its commitment not only to the safety of the official U.S. presence overseas, but that of the larger American community abroad. It gives new strength and new emphasis to our national drive against international terrorism. This Act sends a powerful message to all who choose not to honor normal standards for the conduct of diplomatic relations.

The Act provides for the major restructuring of our security efforts recommended by the Inman Panel. It establishes within the State Department a new Bureau of Diplomatic Security and a Diplomatic Security Service to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of our security personnel.

The Act also authorizes resources for a comprehensive worldwide security program. The key element is a five-year construction program to replace and upgrade our most vulnerable posts overseas. But this initiative is more than a security construction program. We will also improve communications with state-of-the art technology so they are faster and more secure, and strengthen counterintelligence and intelligence-sharing with host governments and within our own government.

This Act will complement the ambitious program we have already launched to meet the threat posed by dramatically increased international terrorism. By reprogramming existing resources, the Foreign Service has hired nearly 300 new security agents with significantly improved training. We have made substantial physical security improvements at 152 overseas posts. We have added more Marine Security Guards and Marine Guard detachments at posts, and strengthened local guard forces. We have doubled the size of our armored vehicle fleet overseas, and streamlined threat—alert procedures. Besides improving physical security, we have made a major effort to inform and train our people. Mobile training teams have visited high—threat posts overseas, to give specialized security training to U.S. personnel and their dependents and to discuss the threat of terrorism with American communities.

Overall this is an unprecedented national program to modernize the physical and technical security of all civilian departments and agencies abroad. The aim is to enable the people who represent us overseas to preserve the tradition of warmth and openness that has characterized our diplomatic presence in an increasingly uncertain, and often dangerous, environment.

The Act also incorporates important provisions of other legislation that the Administration has proposed. We are particularly pleased that H.R. 4151 includes Title VIII, Victims of Terrorism Compensation, which provides a variety of protections and services for government employees and certain others who are either taken hostage or injured or killed in terrorist activities. This long-needed provision has been endorsed strongly by the Administration. We have been working for passage of this legislation since 1981. We appreciate the bipartisan support of the Congress in enacting this title of H.R. 4151.

In my view the Act contains overly numerous detailed specifications with regard to implementation, including a very large number of distinct reporting requirements. On several topics the Act purports to direct the President in the exercise of his inherent Constitutional authorities in the area of foreign affairs, for example in Sections 601(a) and 701. Although we share many of the objectives of these provisions, it will be necessary to consider the particular circumstances in each case before raising topics for international consideration. As a matter of longstanding principle, I will reiterate my refusal to accept as legally binding Congressional efforts to impose legislative restrictions or directions with respect to international negotiations which are, under the Constitution of the United States, reserved exclusively to the President. In this connection I would like to record my understanding that Section 601(a) does not change any of the requirements under existing law for peaceful nuclear cooperation with the United States. Further I note that some allies and trading partners with excellent nonproliferation credentials, advanced nuclear projects and in situations that do not pose a threat of nuclear proliferation may find it necessary to use plutonium to meet the requirements of their nuclear programs. Therefore, I will not interpret Section 601(a)(3) as seeking to undermine the peaceful nuclear programs of these countries. Moreover, under Subsection (B) of Section 601(a)(3) decisions as to adequacy of physical protection may take into account a variety of factors including transport means, the nature of the nuclear material, and the cost of additional measures.

Effective comprehensive security will be a central concern in the conduct of U.S. foreign relations in the foreseeable future. The enactment of H.R. 4151 is a major step into that future. In passing this historic measure, the Congress has provided the necessary legislative basis to give new strength

to our ongoing efforts against international terrorism. Now I call upon the Congress to provide the funds we have requested to allow the Administration to accelerate those efforts. Failure to provide the appropriations we need for diplomatic security as well as for the Department of State's other operations and for our Foreign Assistance programs will lead to a policy of withdrawal, a policy that will leave much of the world to our adversaries. I call upon the Congress to provide the resources necessary to maintain our strong and resolute foreign policy around the world. To do otherwise would be a tragic mistake for us all.

TIME STAMP

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/21/86 85 AUG 2 POON CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: NOON Fri., 8/22								
SUBJECT: ENROLLED BILL H.R. 4151 - OMNIBUS DIPLOMATIC SECURITY AND ANTI TERRORISM ACT OF 1986								
ACTION FYI ACTION FYI								
VICE PRESIDENT		D	MILLER - ADMIN.					
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Please submit noon tomorrow.	your comments of Thank you.	on the	attached to my offi	.ce by				

RESPONSE:



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

AUG 21 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Enrolled Bill H.R. 4151 - Omnibus Diplomatic Security SUBJECT:

and Antiterrorism Act of 1986

Sponsors - Rep. Mica (D) Florida and 34 others

Last Day for Action

August 27, 1986 - Wednesday

Purpose

Authorizes \$2.44 billion for the Department of State to fulfill its security-related responsibilities; sets forth the responsibility of the Secretary of State with respect to diplomatic operations in the United States and abroad; provides for an Assistant Secretary of State to head the Bureau of Diplomatic Security; stipulates coordination by the State Department with Federal, State, and local agencies, and agencies of foreign governments, to enhance security programs; promotes strengthened security measures and provides for accountability of United States Government personnel with security-related responsibilities; establishes mechanisms to combat international and nuclear terrorism; authorizes compensation for hostages and victims of terrorism; and establishes new maritime security measures.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget Approve	Office	of Managem	ent and Budget	Approval
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Department of State

Central Intelligence Agency Nuclear Regulatory Commission United States Information Agency Department of Transportation National Security Council Department of Justice Peace Corps Department of Defense Department of the Treasury General Services Administration Department of Energy

Approval (Signing Statement attached) Approval Approval Approval Approval Approval Approval Approval (Informally) No objection No objection No objection (Informally) No objection (Informally)

1

Office of Personnel Management
Veterans Administration
Arms Control and Disarmament
Agency
United States Trade
Representative
Small Business Administration
Agency for International
Development

No objection (Informally) No objection (Informally)

No objection (Informally)

No objection (Informally)

No comment

No comment

Discussion

In December 1985, following the recommendations of the Inman panel, the Administration transmitted to Congress an enhanced diplomatic security proposal that was intended to address the well-documented problems with security in United States embassies and missions abroad. This five-year, \$4.4 billion proposal entailed \$2.7 billion for construction or reconstruction of embassies and consulates at 98 posts overseas, and \$1.7 billion for increased security staff, communications, and other equipment. It set forth the responsibilities of the Secretary of State concerning diplomatic security and established a statutory Bureau of Diplomatic Security within the State Department, headed by an Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security. The Administration bill also established an Accountability Review Board, which would conduct formal investigations into incidents involving serious security failures, and set forth procedures for such investigations.

Titles I-IV of the enrolled bill closely resemble the Administration's proposal but differ in the following significant ways, as they:

- -- vest more authorities and responsibilities in the Secretary of State, including the authority to determine overseas staffing levels of all agencies with activities abroad;
- -- contain greater detail in outlining the functions of the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security;
- -- authorize appropriations of \$328 million for 1986 and 1987 for salaries and expenses, counterterrorism R&D, and antiterrorism assistance rather than the \$580 million in the Administration's proposal that was part of a five-year, \$1.7 billion program. The bill also authorizes \$2.1 billion for construction for the five-year period 1986-1990, which is \$600 million less than the five-year, \$2.7 billion program requested by the Administration;

-- provide that American contractors should be the prime contractors for the diplomatic construction program for projects in excess of \$5 million and that, to the extent practicable, not less than ten percent of the appropriations for contracts shall be awarded to each of

two groups of American contractors--American minority contractors and American small business contractors;

- -- prohibit use of appropriations for site acquisition, development, or construction of any facility in Israel, Jerusalem, or the West Bank;
- -- establish an Inspector General for the United States Information Agency; and
- -- direct that an independent Office of Inspector General, empowered to carry out audits of overseas missions and posts (already authorized in law), be established by the State Department no later than October 1, 1986, and further direct that no career member of the Foreign Service be appointed as the Inspector General of the Department of State.

Titles V through XIII of H.R. 4151 include authorities that were not contained in the Administration's diplomatic security bill.

Title V contains provisions to combat international terrorism. It authorizes the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest or frustration of terrorists or narcoterrorists; authorizes a counterterrorism protection fund; prohibits the export of munitions to countries supporting terrorism, unless there is a Presidential waiver on national interest grounds; imposes controls on certain terrorism-related services and requires that persons providing these services be licensed; and authorizes the provision of airport security equipment, commodities, and training for Egypt.

Title VI directs the President to take several actions to strengthen physical security for peaceful nuclear materials. These actions include minimizing the amount of weapons-grade nuclear material in international transit and ensuring it is protected by the "most effective" means while in transit. Title VI also requires the Secretary of Defense to be consulted on the adequacy of physical security before a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) export license is issued to transfer special nuclear material abroad; requires a report to Congress from each of five agencies on the adequacy of physical security standards applied to the shipment and storage of plutonium and enriched uranium abroad which the United States has exported; authorizes the NRC and its licensees to have access to FBI criminal history data; and requires fingerprint investigations by the Attorney General of certain nuclear industry employees.

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Title VII deals with multilateral cooperation to combat international terrorism. It directs the President to seek the establishment of an International Antiterrorism Committee; urges the President to seek negotiation of international agreements on sharing passport and visa information; urges the President to instruct our Ambassador to the United Nations (U.N.) to seek the adoption of a U.N. resolution condemning the use of diplomatic privileges and immunities for terrorist purposes; and requires the President to submit a report to the Congress, within six months of enactment, on the steps taken to carry out the above provisions.

Title VIII, the Victims of Terrorism Compensation Act, is consistent with the Administration's recommendations. It provides permanent authority for the payment of medical, educational, cash benefits, and other compensation to Government employees, including members of the Uniformed Services, and members of their families who are victims of terrorism. Two separate cash payments are authorized for captives: (1) a cash payment of \$50 for each day of captivity for individuals held in a captive status from the period beginning or after November 4,1979, and ending on or before January 21, 1981 (this covers the Iranian hostages) and (2) for all captives held after January 21, 1981, cash payments of not less than one-half of the amount of the worldwide average per diem rate in effect for each day the captive is held.

Title IX contains provisions related to international maritime and port security that encourage the President to seek an international agreement to establish seaport and vessel security; authorize the Coast Guard to provide port, harbor, and coastal facility security; require the Secretaries of Transportation and State to develop and implement a plan for assessing the effectiveness of security measures at foreign ports; encourage the President to provide maritime security assistance to foreign countries; require the Secretary of State to issue travel advisories for ports identified as posing high risk of terrorism; and authorize the President to terminate service between United States ports and the ports of any country that has armed or aided terrorists in any way.

The Statement of Administration Policy provided to the House on this legislation requested deletion of a \$125 million authorization of appropriations for Coast Guard anti-terrorism activities because it duplicates existing Coast Guard authority. The bill as enrolled includes a five-year authorization of \$62.5 million for this purpose.

Title X authorizes a new State Department fellowship program intended to replace foreign national employees working in U.S. embassies in the U.S.S.R. and eastern bloc countries with selected American students and scholars of U.S.S.R. area studies. Title X also establishes a Board to select eligible fellows;

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authorizes up to 100 fellowships each year beginning in fiscal year 1987; and directs the Secretary of State to provide housing while the fellow is serving abroad.

Title XI contains provisions on security at military bases abroad and recommends that the Secretary of Defense review the security of each Defense base and installation outside the United States and take steps to improve that security.

Title XII relates to the criminal punishment of international terrorism. It includes a sense of the Congress provision that the President should establish a process to encourage the negotiation of an international convention to prevent and control international terrorism, and amendments to title 18 of the U.S. Code regarding extraterritorial jurisdiction over and criminal penalties for terrorist acts abroad against United States nationals.

Title XIII includes miscellaneous provisions the most significant of which:

- -- authorize appropriations for the Peace Corps of \$130 million and \$137.2 million for fiscal years 1986 and 1987. The fiscal year 1987 authorization is \$7.2 million higher than the Administration's request;
- -- require that any person convicted of certain espionage activities forfeit to the United States any property or proceeds obtained as a result of the illegal activity;
- -- state the sense of the Congress that (1) the United States should support the efforts of the people of Afghanistan to regain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their nation and (2) the Secretary of State should determine whether the actions of Soviet forces against the people of Afghanistan constitutes genocide; and
- -- state the sense of the Congress that the U.S.
 Representative to the United Nations work to have Kurt
 Waldheim's retirement allowance removed from the
 1986-1987 U.N. budget and all future U.N. budgets.

Agency Views

In its enrolled bill views letter, which recommends approval of H.R. 4151, the Department of State characterizes the enrolled bill as providing important new authorities for the protection of United States Government personnel overseas and compensation and services for Government employees and certain others who are either taken hostage, injured or killed in terrorist activities.

State also notes, however, that the enrolled bill continues the Congress' tendency toward micro-managing foreign affairs activities through a number of overly restrictive earmarks, restrictions, specifications, and prohibitions which are more fully discussed in State's views letter. State concludes, with regard to these provisions, that in the context of the bill as a whole they are relatively smaller points which are not significant enough to outweigh the substantial benefits of the enrolled bill. Regarding provisions prohibiting construction in Israel and establishing the Inspector General, State further notes that these provisions, although not desirable, were resolved sufficiently in conference to be acceptable. Finally, State expresses concerns with Title VI on international nuclear terrorism, noting, in particular, that section 601(a)(3) could set impossibly high standards that would threaten the presidential decision regarding long-term arrangements with Japan and EURATOM. State's signing statement appropriately deals with these issues.

All of the other concerned agencies have either no objection to the enrolled bill or recommend approval. The Department of Defense notes concern about the provision in the enrolled bill which directs the Secretary of State to establish appropriate overseas staffing levels for all Federal agencies with missions abroad. Defense states that the authority is unnecessary and that granting this authority to one official could nullify the existing coordination process, thus, potentially jeopardizing our national security. We are confident, however, that the issue of overseas staffing can be appropriately coordinated within the Executive branch without compromising national security.

H.R. 4151 passed both House of Congress by voice vote. The conference report was agreed to in both Houses by voice vote.

James C. Miller III

Director

Enclosures

Ken-FYI

6028

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 19, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM:

OLIVER L. NORTH

CRAIG P. COY ROBERT L. EARL

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 4151, The Omnibus

Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism

Act of 1986

Attached at Tab I is a memo from you to James Frey forwarding NSC comments on H.R. 4151. NSC recommends that the President approve the bill. We also recommend that a reenactment of the signing ceremony be scheduled when Congress reconvenes in order to recognize major contributors to the bill. We will prepare a formal Presidential statement for the signing ceremony.

(not available)
Cannistraro, Sable Danisky concur.

RECOMMENDATION:

That you sign and forward the memo at Tab I.

Approve	Disapprove
TPPIOVE	DISappiove

Attachment

Tab I - McDaniel Memo to Frey

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES M. FREY

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 4151, The Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986

NSC has reviewed H.R. 4151 as passed by the Congress and recommends that the President approve the bill. We recommend that a signing ceremony be scheduled when Congress reconvenes. This will provide an appropriate vehicle to publicly acknowledge the bill.

The bill contains recommendations from both the Inman Panel on Diplomatic Security and the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting Terrorism, as well as other provisions. The bill differs from the Administration's bill in the following key areas:

- -- Sec 103(b), Oversight of Posts Abroad The Administration bill did not include this language which mandates the Secretary of State to establish appropriate staffing levels for all Federal agencies abroad.
- -- Sec 105, Responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security The Administration bill did not specify responsibilities beyond those directed by the Secretary of State.
- -- Sec 401, Authorization The Administration bill did not specify authorization amounts. The enrolled bill authorizes the following amounts for each of the year's specified:
 - Salaries and Expenses (FY 86 and FY 87) \$308,104,000
 - Acquisition and Maintenance of Buildings Abroad (FY 86 and FY 87) \$857,806,000
 - Research and Development (FY 86 and FY 87) \$ 15,000,000
 - Capital Construction (FY 88, FY 89, FY 90) \$417,962,000
 - Anti-terrorism Assistance Program
 (FY 87) \$ 14,680,000

- -- Sec 402, Diplomatic Construction Program The enrolled bill directs the use of U.S. contractors except where prohibited by foreign law. It also directs at least 10 percent of the appropriated amount be set aside for monitoring contractors and 10 percent for small business contractors. The Administration bill had no such provision.
- -- Sec 414, Prohibition on the Use of Funds for Facilities in Israel, Jerusalem, or the West Bank The Administration bill had no such provision.
- Title VIII Victims of Terrorism Compensation This title provides compensation to civil servants or any citizen, national, or resident alien of the U.S. for medical benefits, dependent education benefits, disability benefits, and cash benefits if they are held captive. This is a new program that is essentially a "G.I. Bill" for hostages and hostage families. The Administration bill had no such provision.
- -- Sec 914, Authorization of Appropriations This section provides for \$12,500,000 to the Secretary of Transportation for port security activities. The Administration bill had no funds authorized.
- -- Title X, Fascell Fellowship Program This title establishes up to 100 fellowships for the study of the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe while serving at an overseas mission. The Administration bill had no such provision.
- -- Sec 1202, Extraterritorial Criminal Jurisdiction Over

 Terrorist Conduct This section makes the murder or
 attempted murder of U.S. citizens overseas a federal
 offense. The Administration bill had no such provision,
 although the Vice President's Task Force on Combatting
 Terrorism endorsed this measure.
- -- Sec 1301, Peace Corps Authorization of Appropriations The Peace Corps is authorized \$130,000,000 in FY 86 and \$137,200,000 in FY 87. The Administration bill had no such provision.

The enrolled bill contains the provisions of the Inman Panel report, the Vice President's Task Force Report (incorporated into NSDD-207, The National Program for Combatting Terrorism), and other bills endorsed by the Administration. Given the

endorsement of most of the key sections in H.R. 4151, the NSC recommends it become law. However, there are specific areas of interpretation of the bill with respect to the relationship between the State Department and the Intelligence community that we believe should be clarified in a Presidential statement. We will prepare a formal Presidential statement, for use at the reenactment ceremony, that stresses the importance of strengthening our intelligence and law enforcement capabilities overseas.

De Grafferreid

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C., 20506

August 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW

FROM:

RODNEY B. MCDANIEL BAL

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 4151, "Omnibus Diplomatic

Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986"

NSC has reviewed the OMB memo to the President and concurs with its recommendation.

The NSC strongly recommends a reenactment signing ceremony for this bill when Congress reconvenes in September. The original signing statement proposed by State at Tab A is too lengthy and detailed. At Tab B is an NSC-approved signing statement that notes the signing of the bill into law and the cooperation of the executive and legislative branches without diminishing the value of a September reenactment ceremony. State will be tasked to prepare Presidential remarks for the proposed reenactment ceremony.

Attachments

Tab A - State Proposed Signing Statement
Tab B - NSC-Approved Signing Statement

1

I have signed H.R. 4151, the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986 to improve the physical and technical security of U.S. diplomatic establishments abroad and the people who staff them as well as the physical security of foreign missions and officials in this country.

This historic Act provides the legislative basis necessary to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Panel on Overseas Security, chaired by Admiral B.R. Inman. It strengthens the security capability of our Foreign Service, and underlines its commitment not only to the safety of the official U.S. presence overseas, but that of the larger American community abroad. It gives new strength and new emphasis to our national drive against international terrorism. This Act sends a powerful message to all who choose not to honor normal standards for the conduct of diplomatic relations.

The Act provides for the major restructuring of our security efforts recommended by the Inman Panel. It establishes within the State Department a new Bureau of Diplomatic Security and a Diplomatic Security Service to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of our security personnel.

The Act also authorizes resources for a comprehensive worldwide security program. The key element is a five-year construction program to replace and upgrade our most vulnerable posts overseas. But this initiative is more than a security construction program. We will also improve communications with state-of-the art technology so they are faster and more secure, and strengthen counterintelligence and intelligence-sharing with host governments and within our own government.

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This Act will complement the ambitious program we have already launched to meet the threat posed by dramatically increased international terrorism. By reprogramming existing resources, the Foreign Service has hired nearly 300 new security agents with significantly improved training. We have made substantial physical security improvements at 152 overseas posts. We have added more Marine Security Guards and Marine Guard detachments at posts, and strengthened local guard forces. We have doubled the size of our armored vehicle fleet overseas, and streamlined threat-alert procedures. Besides improving physical security, we have made a major effort to inform and train our people. Mobile training teams have visited high-threat posts overseas, to give specialized security training to U.S. personnel and their dependents and to discuss the threat of terrorism with American communities.

Overall this is an unprecedented national program to modernize the physical and technical security of all civilian departments and agencies abroad. The aim is to enable the people who represent us overseas to preserve the tradition of warmth and openness that has characterized our diplomatic presence in an increasingly uncertain, and often dangerous, environment.

The Act also incorporates important provisions of other legislation that the Administration has proposed. We are particularly pleased that H.R. 4151 includes Title VIII, Victims of Terrorism Compensation, which provides a variety of protections and services for government employees and certain others who are either taken hostage or injured or killed in terrorist activities. This long-needed provision has been endorsed strongly by the Administration. We have been working for passage of this legislation since 1981. We appreciate the bipartisan support of the Congress in enacting this title of H.R. 4151.

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In my view the Act contains overly numerous detailed specifications with regard to implementation, including a very large number of distinct reporting requirements. On several topics the Act purports to direct the President in the exercise of his inherent Constitutional authorities in the area of foreign affairs, for example in Sections 601(a) and 701. Although we share many of the objectives of these provisions, it will be necessary to consider the particular circumstances in each case before raising topics for international consideration. As a matter of longstanding principle, I will reiterate my refusal to accept as legally binding Congressional efforts to impose legislative restrictions or directions with respect to international negotiations which are, under the Constitution of the United States, reserved exclusively to the President. In this connection I would like to record my understanding that Section 601(a) does not change any of the requirements under existing law for peaceful nuclear cooperation with the United States. Further I note that some allies and trading partners with excellent nonproliferation credentials, advanced nuclear projects and in situations that do not pose a threat of nuclear proliferation may find it necessary to use plutonium to meet the requirements of their nuclear programs. Therefore, I will not interpret Section 601(a)(3) as seeking to undermine the peaceful nuclear programs of these countries. Moreover, under Subsection (B) of Section 601(a)(3) decisions as to adequacy of physical protection may take into account a variety of factors including transport means, the nature of the nuclear material, and the cost of additional measures.

Effective comprehensive security will be a central concern in the conduct of U.S. foreign relations in the foreseeable future. The enactment of H.R. 4151 is a major step into that future. In passing this historic measure, the Congress has provided the necessary legislative basis to give new strength

໌ / ວ to our ongoing efforts against international terrorism. Now I call upon the Congress to provide the funds we have requested to allow the Administration to accelerate those efforts. Failure to provide the appropriations we need for diplomatic security as well as for the Department of State's other operations and for our Foreign Assistance programs will lead to a policy of withdrawal, a policy that will leave much of the world to our adversaries. I call upon the Congress to provide the resources necessary to maintain our strong and resolute foreign policy around the world. To do otherwise would be a tragic mistake for us all.

No

PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT UPON THE SIGNING INTO LAW H.R. 4151, THE OMNIBUS DIPLOMATIC SECURITY AND ANTI-TERRORISM ACT OF 1986

Today, I signed into law H.R. 4151, The Omnibus Diplomatic
Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986. This marks yet another
step forward in our bipartisan effort to eradicate international
terrorism. I would like to recognize the valuable contributions
to this legislation by the Vice President and his Task Force on
Combatting Terrorism; Secretary Shultz and Retired Admiral Inman
and their Panel on Diplomatic Security, and the work of Senator
Richard Lugar and Representatives Dante Fascell, Broomfield,
Mcia, and Snowe, as well as many other distinguished members of
Congress, for bringing the various parts of this bill together.
This is truly a bipartisan piece of work.

This bill once again puts those who would instigate acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens or property on notice that we will not be deterred from carrying out our obligations throughout the world. I am committed to ensuring the safety of our diplomats, servicemen, and citizens wherever the may be. This historic bill provides the organization and authorities necessary to implement the recommendations of the advisory Panel on Overseas Security. It also establishes within the State Department a new Bureau of Diplomatic Security and a Diplomatic Security Service to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of our security personnel. Another important piece of this bill that I am particularly pleased to have supported is the victims of terrorism assistance

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program. This will for the first time provide for the care welfare of the victims of terrorism and their families.

At the same time, I continue to urge cooperation with all nations, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, to seek ways to work together to end the continuing onslaught of international terrorism against civilized society. Seeking international cooperation is vital in the struggle against terrorism and that effort will remain a top foreign policy priority for me. Within the government, cooperation and coordination between all departments and agencies is also essential in protecting our vital national security interests from the terrorist threat.

We can never legislate an end to terrorism. However, we must remain resolute in our commitment to confront this criminal behavior in every way -- diplomatically, economically, legally, and when necessary, militarily. First rate intelligence remains the key element in each of these areas. We will continue to improve our ability to predict, prevent, and respond to threats of terrorism with an expanded intelligence gathering capability.

We will continue to work with Congress to identify legislation gaps in our ability to combat terrorism. This bill adds to our capabilities and further demonstrates our resolve. I congratulate those responsible for this historic bill.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 22, 1986

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR RODNEY B. McDANIEL

FROM:

OLIVER L. NORTH

ROBERT L. EARL & CRAIG P. COY ()

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 4151, "Omnibus Diplomatic

Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986"

Attached at Tab I is a memo from you to David Chew forwarding NSC concurrence in the OMB memo to the President and its recommendation (Tab II). Attached at Tab A is the State proposed signing statement which we do not recommend be used because of its length, detail, and tone. At Tab B is the NSC-approved statement for use when H.R. 4151 is signed. A more detailed statement can be prepared by State for a proposed reenactment of the signing after Congress reconvenes.

Your memo at Tab I is self-explanatory. FYI: There are a number of troublesome policy issues raised in this bill which we and the Intelligence Directorate will be addressing with the Admiral in the future.

State Department (Oakley) concurs.

Ken deGraffenreid, Vince Cannistraro (on leave), Don Mahley, Dave Major (on leave), Ron Sable (on leave), Lynn Sachs, Ron St. Martin (TDY) and Paul Thompson concur.

RECOMMENDATION

That you initial and forward the memo at Tab I.

Approve Mil

Disapprove ____

Attachments

Tab I - McDaniel Memo to Chew

Tab A - State Proposed Signing Statement

Tab B - Approved Signing Statement

Tab II - Chew Staffing Memo of August 21, 1986

Document No.	406283
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/21/86 SUBJECT: ENROLLED BILL H.R. 4151 - OMNIBUS DIPLOMATIC SECURITY AND ANTI TERRORISM ACT OF 1986							
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VICE PRESIDENT		Ū/	MILLER - ADMIN.				
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MARKS: Please submit your noon tomorrow. Tha	comments on	the	attached to my office	by			



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

AUG 21 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Enrolled Bill H.R. 4151 - Omnibus Diplomatic Security SUBJECT: and Antiterrorism Act of 1986 Sponsors - Rep. Mica (D) Florida and 34 others

Last Day for Action

August 27, 1986 - Wednesday

Purpose

Authorizes \$2.44 billion for the Department of State to fulfill its security-related responsibilities; sets forth the responsibility of the Secretary of State with respect to diplomatic operations in the United States and abroad; provides for an Assistant Secretary of State to head the Bureau of Diplomatic Security; stipulates coordination by the State Department with Federal, State, and local agencies, and agencies of foreign governments, to enhance security programs; promotes strengthened security measures and provides for accountability of United States Government personnel with security-related responsibilities; establishes mechanisms to combat international and nuclear terrorism; authorizes compensation for hostages and victims of terrorism; and establishes new maritime security measures.

Agency Recommendations

Department of State

Office	of	Management	and	Budget	Approval
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Statement attached) Central Intelligence Agency Approval Nuclear Regulatory Commission Approval United States Information Agency Approval Department of Transportation Approval National Security Council Approval Department of Justice Approval Approval (Informally) Peace Corps Department of Defense No objection Department of the Treasury

No objection No objection (Informally) General Services Administration

No objection (Informally) Department of Energy

Approval (Signing

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Office of Personnel Management
Veterans Administration
Arms Control and Disarmament
Agency
United States Trade
Representative
Small Business Administration
Agency for International
Development

No objection (Informally) No objection (Informally)

No objection (Informally)

No objection (Informally)

No comment

No comment

Discussion

In December 1985, following the recommendations of the Inman panel, the Administration transmitted to Congress an enhanced diplomatic security proposal that was intended to address the well-documented problems with security in United States embassies and missions abroad. This five-year, \$4.4 billion proposal entailed \$2.7 billion for construction or reconstruction of embassies and consulates at 98 posts overseas, and \$1.7 billion for increased security staff, communications, and other equipment. It set forth the responsibilities of the Secretary of State concerning diplomatic security and established a statutory Bureau of Diplomatic Security within the State Department, headed by an Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security. The Administration bill also established an Accountability Review Board, which would conduct formal investigations into incidents involving serious security failures, and set forth procedures for such investigations.

Titles I-IV of the enrolled bill closely resemble the Administration's proposal but differ in the following significant ways, as they:

- -- vest more authorities and responsibilities in the Secretary of State, including the authority to determine overseas staffing levels of all agencies with activities abroad;
- -- contain greater detail in outlining the functions of the Assistant Secretary for Diplomatic Security;
- -- authorize appropriations of \$328 million for 1986 and 1987 for salaries and expenses, counterterrorism R&D, and antiterrorism assistance rather than the \$580 million in the Administration's proposal that was part of a five-year, \$1.7 billion program. The bill also authorizes \$2.1 billion for construction for the five-year period 1986-1990, which is \$600 million less than the five-year, \$2.7 billion program requested by the Administration;

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- -- provide that American contractors should be the prime contractors for the diplomatic construction program for projects in excess of \$5 million and that, to the extent practicable, not less than ten percent of the appropriations for contracts shall be awarded to each of two groups of American contractors--American minority contractors and American small business contractors;
- -- prohibit use of appropriations for site acquisition, development, or construction of any facility in Israel, Jerusalem, or the West Bank;
- -- establish an Inspector General for the United States Information Agency; and
- -- direct that an independent Office of Inspector General, empowered to carry out audits of overseas missions and posts (already authorized in law), be established by the State Department no later than October 1, 1986, and further direct that no career member of the Foreign Service be appointed as the Inspector General of the Department of State.

Titles V through XIII of H.R. 4151 include authorities that were not contained in the Administration's diplomatic security bill.

Title V contains provisions to combat international terrorism. It authorizes the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest or frustration of terrorists or narcoterrorists; authorizes a counterterrorism protection fund; prohibits the export of munitions to countries supporting terrorism, unless there is a Presidential waiver on national interest grounds; imposes controls on certain terrorism-related services and requires that persons providing these services be licensed; and authorizes the provision of airport security equipment, commodities, and training for Egypt.

Title VI directs the President to take several actions to strengthen physical security for peaceful nuclear materials. These actions include minimizing the amount of weapons-grade nuclear material in international transit and ensuring it is protected by the "most effective" means while in transit. Title VI also requires the Secretary of Defense to be consulted on the adequacy of physical security before a Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) export license is issued to transfer special nuclear material abroad; requires a report to Congress from each of five agencies on the adequacy of physical security standards applied to the shipment and storage of plutonium and enriched uranium abroad which the United States has exported; authorizes the NRC and its licensees to have access to FBI criminal history data; and requires fingerprint investigations by the Attorney General of certain nuclear industry employees.

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Title VII deals with multilateral cooperation to combat international terrorism. It directs the President to seek the establishment of an International Antiterrorism Committee; urges the President to seek negotiation of international agreements on sharing passport and visa information; urges the President to instruct our Ambassador to the United Nations (U.N.) to seek the adoption of a U.N. resolution condemning the use of diplomatic privileges and immunities for terrorist purposes; and requires the President to submit a report to the Congress, within six months of enactment, on the steps taken to carry out the above provisions.

Title VIII, the Victims of Terrorism Compensation Act, is consistent with the Administration's recommendations. It provides permanent authority for the payment of medical, educational, cash benefits, and other compensation to Government employees, including members of the Uniformed Services, and members of their families who are victims of terrorism. Two separate cash payments are authorized for captives: (1) a cash payment of \$50 for each day of captivity for individuals held in a captive status from the period beginning or after November 4,1979, and ending on or before January 21, 1981 (this covers the Iranian hostages) and (2) for all captives held after January 21, 1981, cash payments of not less than one-half of the amount of the worldwide average per diem rate in effect for each day the captive is held.

Title IX contains provisions related to international maritime and port security that encourage the President to seek an international agreement to establish seaport and vessel security; authorize the Coast Guard to provide port, harbor, and coastal facility security; require the Secretaries of Transportation and State to develop and implement a plan for assessing the effectiveness of security measures at foreign ports; encourage the President to provide maritime security assistance to foreign countries; require the Secretary of State to issue travel advisories for ports identified as posing high risk of terrorism; and authorize the President to terminate service between United States ports and the ports of any country that has armed or aided terrorists in any way.

The Statement of Administration Policy provided to the House on this legislation requested deletion of a \$125 million authorization of appropriations for Coast Guard anti-terrorism activities because it duplicates existing Coast Guard authority. The bill as enrolled includes a five-year authorization of \$62.5 million for this purpose.

Title X authorizes a new State Department fellowship program intended to replace foreign national employees working in U.S. embassies in the U.S.S.R. and eastern bloc countries with selected American students and scholars of U.S.S.R. area studies. Title X also establishes a Board to select eligible fellows;

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authorizes up to 100 fellowships each year beginning in fiscal year 1987; and directs the Secretary of State to provide housing while the fellow is serving abroad.

Title XI contains provisions on security at military bases abroad and recommends that the Secretary of Defense review the security of each Defense base and installation outside the United States and take steps to improve that security.

Title XII relates to the criminal punishment of international terrorism. It includes a sense of the Congress provision that the President should establish a process to encourage the negotiation of an international convention to prevent and control international terrorism, and amendments to title 18 of the U.S. Code regarding extraterritorial jurisdiction over and criminal penalties for terrorist acts abroad against United States nationals.

Title XIII includes miscellaneous provisions the most significant of which:

- -- authorize appropriations for the Peace Corps of \$130 million and \$137.2 million for fiscal years 1986 and 1987. The fiscal year 1987 authorization is \$7.2 million higher than the Administration's request;
- -- require that any person convicted of certain espionage activities forfeit to the United States any property or proceeds obtained as a result of the illegal activity;
- -- state the sense of the Congress that (1) the United States should support the efforts of the people of Afghanistan to regain the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their nation and (2) the Secretary of State should determine whether the actions of Soviet forces against the people of Afghanistan constitutes genocide; and
- -- state the sense of the Congress that the U.S.
 Representative to the United Nations work to have Kurt
 Waldheim's retirement allowance removed from the
 1986-1987 U.N. budget and all future U.N. budgets.

Agency Views

In its enrolled bill views letter, which recommends approval of H.R. 4151, the Department of State characterizes the enrolled bill as providing important new authorities for the protection of United States Government personnel overseas and compensation and services for Government employees and certain others who are either taken hostage, injured or killed in terrorist activities.

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State also notes, however, that the enrolled bill continues the Congress' tendency toward micro-managing foreign affairs activities through a number of overly restrictive earmarks, restrictions, specifications, and prohibitions which are more fully discussed in State's views letter. State concludes, with regard to these provisions, that in the context of the bill as a whole they are relatively smaller points which are not significant enough to outweigh the substantial benefits of the enrolled bill. Regarding provisions prohibiting construction in Israel and establishing the Inspector General, State further notes that these provisions, although not desirable, were resolved sufficiently in conference to be acceptable. Finally, State expresses concerns with Title VI on international nuclear terrorism, noting, in particular, that section 601(a)(3) could set impossibly high standards that would threaten the presidential decision regarding long-term arrangements with Japan and EURATOM. State's signing statement appropriately deals with these issues.

All of the other concerned agencies have either no objection to the enrolled bill or recommend approval. The Department of Defense notes concern about the provision in the enrolled bill which directs the Secretary of State to establish appropriate overseas staffing levels for all Federal agencies with missions abroad. Defense states that the authority is unnecessary and that granting this authority to one official could nullify the existing coordination process, thus, potentially jeopardizing our national security. We are confident, however, that the issue of overseas staffing can be appropriately coordinated within the Executive branch without compromising national security.

H.R. 4151 passed both House of Congress by voice vote. The conference report was agreed to in both Houses by voice vote.

James C. Miller III

Director

Enclosures

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL

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PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT UPON THE SIGNING INTO LAW H.R. 4151, THE OMNIBUS DIPLOMATIC SECURITY AND ANTI-TERRORISM ACT OF 1986

Today, I signed into law H.R. 4151, The Omnibus Diplomatic
Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986. This marks yet another
step forward in our bipartisan effort to eradicate international
terrorism. I would like to recognize the valuable contributions
to this legislation by the Vice President and his Task Force on
Combatting Terrorism; Secretary Shultz and Retired Admiral Inman
and their Panel on Diplomatic Security, and the work of Senator
Richard Lugar and Representative Dante Fascell, as well as many
other distinguished members of Congress, for bringing the various
parts of this bill together. This is truly a bipartisan piece of
work.

This bill once again puts those who would instigate acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens or property on notice that we will not be deterred from carrying out our obligations throughout the world. I am committed to ensuring the safety of our diplomats, servicemen, and citizens wherever the may be. This historic bill provides the organization and authorities necessary to implement the recommendations of the advisory Panel on Overseas Security. It also establishes within the State Department a new Bureau of Diplomatic Security and a Diplomatic Security Service to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of our security personnel. Another important piece of this bill that I am particularly pleased to have supported is the victims of terrorism assistance

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE:	8/22/86 ACT	ION/CONCURR	ENCE/C	OMMENT DUE BY:	NOON TODAY		
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Please give your recommendations on the attached signing statement by noon today. Thanks. SPONSE:							

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URGENT NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY REFERRAL

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 8/22/86	ACTION/CONCUR	RENCE/CO	MMENT DUE BY: 10:00 ar	n, Mon.,	8/25
SUBJECT: SIGNING ST	TATEMENT FOR H	.R. 41	51 - Omnibus Diplomati and Anti Terroris		
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EMARKS: Attached is an alternate signing statement proposed by NSC. May I please have your comments on this by 10:00 a.m.					

Monday. Thank you.

RESPONSE:

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

[13] AUG 22 17 8 (August 22, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW

FROM:

RODNEY B. McDANIEL BA

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill H.R. 4151, "Omnibus Diplomatic

Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986"

NSC has reviewed the OMB memo to the President and concurs with its recommendation.

The NSC strongly recommends a reenactment signing ceremony for this bill when Congress reconvenes in September. The original signing statement proposed by State at Tab A is too lengthy and detailed. At Tab B is an NSC-approved signing statement that notes the signing of the bill into law and the cooperation of the executive and legislative branches without diminishing the value of a September reenactment ceremony. State will be tasked to prepare Presidential remarks for the proposed reenactment ceremony.

Attachments

Tab A - State Proposed Signing Statement
Tab B - NSC-Approved Signing Statement

cc: Clerk

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I have signed H.R. 4151, the Omnibus Diplomatic Security and Anti-Terrorism Act of 1986 to improve the physical and technical security of U.S. diplomatic establishments abroad and the people who staff them as well as the physical security of foreign missions and officials in this country.

This historic Act provides the legislative basis necessary to implement the recommendations of the Advisory Panel on Overseas Security, chaired by Admiral B.R. Inman. It strengthens the security capability of our Foreign Service, and underlines its commitment not only to the safety of the official U.S. presence overseas, but that of the larger American community abroad. It gives new strength and new emphasis to our national drive against international terrorism. This Act sends a powerful message to all who choose not to honor normal standards for the conduct of diplomatic relations.

The Act provides for the major restructuring of our security efforts recommended by the Inman Panel. It establishes within the State Department a new Bureau of Diplomatic Security and a Diplomatic Security Service to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of our security personnel.

The Act also authorizes resources for a comprehensive worldwide security program. The key element is a five-year construction program to replace and upgrade our most vulnerable posts overseas. But this initiative is more than a security construction program. We will also improve communications with state-of-the art technology so they are faster and more secure, and strengthen counterintelligence and intelligence-sharing with host governments and within our own government.

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This Act will complement the ambitious program we have already launched to meet the threat posed by dramatically increased international terrorism. By reprogramming existing resources, the Foreign Service has hired nearly 300 new security agents with significantly improved training. We have made substantial physical security improvements at 152 overseas posts. We have added more Marine Security Guards and Marine Guard detachments at posts, and strengthened local guard forces. We have doubled the size of our armored vehicle fleet overseas, and streamlined threat-alert procedures. Besides improving physical security, we have made a major effort to inform and train our people. Mobile training teams have visited high-threat posts overseas, to give specialized security training to U.S. personnel and their dependents and to discuss the threat of terrorism with American communities.

Overall this is an unprecedented national program to modernize the physical and technical security of all civilian departments and agencies abroad. The aim is to enable the people who represent us overseas to preserve the tradition of warmth and openness that has characterized our diplomatic presence in an increasingly uncertain, and often dangerous, environment.

The Act also incorporates important provisions of other legislation that the Administration has proposed. We are particularly pleased that H.R. 4151 includes Title VIII, Victims of Terrorism Compensation, which provides a variety of protections and services for government employees and certain others who are either taken hostage or injured or killed in terrorist activities. This long-needed provision has been endorsed strongly by the Administration. We have been working for passage of this legislation since 1981. We appreciate the bipartisan support of the Congress in enacting this title of H.R. 4151.

XX

In my view the Act contains overly numerous detailed specifications with regard to implementation, including a very large number of distinct reporting requirements. On several topics the Act purports to direct the President in the exercise of his inherent Constitutional authorities in the area of foreign affairs, for example in Sections 601(a) and 701. Although we share many of the objectives of these provisions, it will be necessary to consider the particular circumstances in each case before raising topics for international consideration. As a matter of longstanding principle, I will reiterate my refusal to accept as legally binding Congressional efforts to impose legislative restrictions or directions with respect to international negotiations which are, under the Constitution of the United States, reserved exclusively to the President. In this connection I would like to record my understanding that Section 601(a) does not change any of the requirements under existing law for peaceful nuclear cooperation with the United States. Further I note that some allies and trading partners with excellent nonproliferation credentials, advanced nuclear projects and in situations that do not pose a threat of nuclear proliferation may find it necessary to use plutonium to meet the requirements of their nuclear programs. Therefore, I will not interpret Section 601(a)(3) as seeking to undermine the peaceful nuclear programs of these countries. Moreover, under Subsection (B) of Section 601(a)(3) decisions as to adequacy of physical protection may take into account a variety of factors including transport means, the nature of the nuclear material, and the cost of additional measures.

Effective comprehensive security will be a central concern in the conduct of U.S. foreign relations in the foreseeable future. The enactment of H.R. 4151 is a major step into that future. In passing this historic measure, the Congress has provided the necessary legislative basis to give new strength

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to our ongoing efforts against international terrorism. Now I call upon the Congress to provide the funds we have requested to allow the Administration to accelerate those efforts. Failure to provide the appropriations we need for diplomatic security as well as for the Department of State's other operations and for our Foreign Assistance programs will lead to a policy of withdrawal, a policy that will leave much of the world to our adversaries. I call upon the Congress to provide the resources necessary to maintain our strong and resolute foreign policy around the world. To do otherwise would be a tragic mistake for us all.

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Congress, for bringing the various parts of this bill together.
This is truly a bipartisan piece of work.

This bill once again puts those who would instigate acts of terrorism against U.S. citizens or property on notice that we will not be deterred from carrying out our obligations throughout the world. I am committed to ensuring the safety of our diplomats, servicemen, and citizens wherever the may be. This historic bill provides the organization and authorities necessary to implement the recommendations of the advisory Panel on Overseas Security. It also establishes within the State Department a new Bureau of Diplomatic Security and a Diplomatic Security Service to increase the professionalism and effectiveness of our security personnel. Another important piece of this bill that I am particularly pleased to have supported is the victims of terrorism assistance

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program. This will for the first time provide for the care welfare of the victims of terrorism and their families.

At the same time, I continue to urge cooperation with all nations, on both a bilateral and multilateral basis, to seek ways to work together to end the continuing onslaught of international terrorism against civilized society. Seeking international cooperation is vital in the struggle against terrorism and that effort will remain a top foreign policy priority for me. Within the government, cooperation and coordination between all departments and agencies is also essential in protecting our vital national security interests from the terrorist threat.

We can never legislate an end to terrorism. However, we must remain resolute in our commitment to confront this criminal behavior in every way -- diplomatically, economically, legally, and when necessary, militarily. First rate intelligence remains the key element in each of these areas. We will continue to improve our ability to predict, prevent, and respond to threats of terrorism with an expanded intelligence gathering capability.

We will continue to work with Congress to identify legislation gaps in our ability to combat terrorism. This bill adds to our capabilities and further demonstrates our resolve. I congratulate those responsible for this historic bill.