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Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT, NSC: MEETING FILE

Withdrawer

DLB 10/16/2007

File Folder

NSC 00084 07/08/1983 [CENTRAL AMERICA] (1 OF 3)

FOIA

F95-042-4

Box Number 5

ORR, ROBERT

	19			
Document Description	No of Pages	Doc Date	Restrictions	
BUD TO AL, OLLIE, RE: CENTRAL AMERICA PAPER FOR NSC MEETING DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDA	1 NCE WI	7/7/1983 ГН Е.О. 132	33	
NSC MEETING PARTICIPANTS	1	ND	B1 B3	
WASHFAX MESSAGE FORM	1	7/8/1983	B1 B3	
RE: NICARAGUA	1	7/8/1983	B1	
RE: NICARAGUA	1	7/8/1983	B1	
NSC MEETING - FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1983	1	7/8/1983	B1	
JOHN POINDEXTER TO GEORGE VAN ERON, RE: NSC MEETING ON CENTRAL AMERICA **R 11/30/2012 M325/2**	1	7/7/1983	B1	
RE: NICARAGUA	2	ND	B1	
WILLIAM CLARK TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: IMPLEMENTING YOU CENTRAL AMERICA STRATEGY	3	7/18/1983	B1	
	BUD TO AL, OLLIE, RE: CENTRAL AMERICA PAPER FOR NSC MEETING DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDA NSC MEETING PARTICIPANTS WASHFAX MESSAGE FORM RE: NICARAGUA NSC MEETING - FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1983 JOHN POINDEXTER TO GEORGE VAN ERON, RE: NSC MEETING ON CENTRAL AMERICA R 11/30/2012 M325/2 RE: NICARAGUA WILLIAM CLARK TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: IMPLEMENTING YOU CENTRAL AMERICA	BUD TO AL, OLLIE, RE: CENTRAL AMERICA PAPER FOR NSC MEETING DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WIT NSC MEETING PARTICIPANTS 1 WASHFAX MESSAGE FORM 1 RE: NICARAGUA 1 NSC MEETING - FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1983 1 JOHN POINDEXTER TO GEORGE VAN ERON, RE: NSC MEETING ON CENTRAL AMERICA R 11/30/2012 M325/2 RE: NICARAGUA 2 WILLIAM CLARK TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: 3 IMPLEMENTING YOU CENTRAL AMERICA	BUD TO AL, OLLIE, RE: CENTRAL AMERICA 1 7/7/1983 PAPER FOR NSC MEETING DOCUMENT PENDING REVIEW IN ACCORDANCE WITH E.O. 132 NSC MEETING PARTICIPANTS 1 ND WASHFAX MESSAGE FORM 1 7/8/1983 RE: NICARAGUA 1 7/8/1983 RE: NICARAGUA 1 7/8/1983 NSC MEETING - FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1983 1 7/8/1983 JOHN POINDEXTER TO GEORGE VAN ERON, RE: NSC MEETING ON CENTRAL AMERICA R 11/30/2012 M325/2 RE: NICARAGUA 2 ND WILLIAM CLARK TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: 3 7/18/1983 WILLIAM CLARK TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: 3 7/18/1983	

The above documents were not referred for declassification review at time of processing Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

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ID Doc Type	Document Description		Doc Date	Restrictions
43978 MEMO	PRESIDENT TO LIST, RE: CENTRAL AMERICA	2	7/12/1983	B1
43979 PAPER	CENTRAL AMERICA: THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION	2	ND	B1
	R 9/26/2013 M325/2			
43980 PAPER	CENTRAL AMERICA	2	ND	B1
43981 PAPER	CENTRAL AMERICA: PUBLIC AFFAIRS/LEGISLATIVE ACTION PLAN	1	ND	B1
	R 9/26/2013 M325/2			
43982 REPORT	SIG REPORT ON CENTRAL AMERICA R 9/26/2013 M325/2	2	ND	B1
43983 PAPER	PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION - LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS	2	ND	B1
	R 9/26/2013 M325/2			
43984 MEMO	CHARLES HILL TO WILLIAM CLARK, RE: CENTRAL AMERICA - FORMING A NATIONAL BIPARTISAN COMMISSION	1	7/14/1983	B1
	R 11/30/2012 M325/2			

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

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43969 FORM 1 ND B1

B3

NSC MEETING PARTICIPANTS

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CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

CONFIDENTIAL

July 7, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT M. KIMMITT

FROM:

CAROL CLEVELAND

SUBJECT:

Attendance List for the National Security

Council Meeting, July 8, 1983 (LL)

The following officials plan to attend the National Security Council Meeting on Central American strategy which is scheduled for July 8, 1983, at 11:00 p.m. in the Cabinet Room. (C)

The Vice President's Office: Admiral Daniel J. Murphy

State:

Secretary George P. Shultz Dep Sec Kenneth W. Dam

Treasury:

Secretary Donald T. Regan Asst Sec Marc E. Leland

Defense:

Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger Dr. Fred C. Ikle (Under Secretary for Policy)

Justice:

Deputy Attorney General Edward C. Schmults

OMB:

Mr. David A. Stockman

Dr. Alton Keel (Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs)

CIA:

Mr. William J. Casey

USUN:

Amb Jeane J. Kirkpatrick

JCS:

Admiral James D. Watkins (Acting Chairman)
Admiral Arthur S. Moreau (Special Assistant to the Chairman)



White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997

By NARA, Date 10 (16 07

2

3

White House:

Mr. Edwin Meese, III
Mr. James A. Baker, III
Mr. Michael K. Deaver
Judge William P. Clark
Mr. Bichard G. Darman

Mr. Richard G. Darman Mr. Robert C. McFarlane

NSC:

Mr. Robert M. Kimmitt Major Oliver North Mr. Alfonso Sapia-Bosch

Approved	As	Amended	V
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Attached is a proposed seating arrangement.

Approved	As	Amended	V

Attachment Seating Plan

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Duherstein Poindexter

Keel

Darman

Kirkpatrick Shultz Dam

President Weinberger Ikle Schmults

Stockman

Murphy

Watkins Casey McFarlane Clark Regan Meese Baker Deaver

Moreau

North Sapia-Bosch Kimmitt

Door

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43971 REPORT

1 7/8/1983

B1

RE: NICARAGUA

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43972 REPORT

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7/8/1983

B1

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THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

July 7, 1983

Al -Ollie

Subject: Central American Paper for NSC Meeting

The central purpose of tomorrow's meeting is to give a status report as a basis for deciding on how to proceed. No decisions need be taken at the meeting although we will need decisions by the end of next week.

As to the status report, I want the President to know that: 1. We are losing. 2. Abprincipal reason we are losing is too little resources. (In short, the war effort issuffering a slow death of a thousand cuts) BUT 3. The American people have no sense of why we are losing (they do not know about the cuts and their effect). 4. We will continue to lose until we establish political accountability in this country. 5. We can do that by pooping out a vehicle for national debate -- a request for a significant increase in resources. 6. The debate should be engendered by the Bipartisan commission. 7. As a separate but related matter, we need to focus on Nicaragua--how to stop in the inflow of arms to it e.g. by quarantine or some other means. At a minimum, we should raise the value of the President including (in the remarks announcing his views at the time the commission is established) that "...until we stop the flow of arms to Nicaragua, we will continue to lose in El Salvador." Please make sure our paper says these things.

Bud

CC:

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43974 AGENDA

1 7/8/1983

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NSC MEETING - FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1983

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MSG FROM: NSJMP --CPUA TO: NSGVE

To: NSGVE --CPUA

GEORGE VAN ERON

--CPUA

07/07/83 10:48:52

NOTE FROM: JOHN POINDEXTER

SUBJECT: NSC MEETING ON CENTRAL AMERICA

I have discussed tomorrow's meeting with Bud. He agrees with me that we should not expect Presidential decisions tomorrow. The State paper is not all that important for our effort. The key will be our paper for the President. It should frame the major issues (e.g. bi-partisan commission, interdiction of arms to Nic.). Bud will prepare some guidance for you shortly, but start thinking about what should go in a 3 page paper for the President. Also we will need a draft agenda as soon as possible.

copy to: Ollie North

CPUA

cc: NSRMK

BOB KIMMITT

NSFEG --CPUA FLORENCE GANTT

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43976 PAPER

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43977 MEMO

3 7/18/1983

B1

WILLIAM CLARK TO THE PRESIDENT, RE: IMPLEMENTING YOU CENTRAL AMERICA STRATEGY

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43978 MEMO

2 7/12/1983 B1

PRESIDENT TO LIST, RE: CENTRAL AMERICA

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TOP SECRET

CENTRAL AMERICA THE PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION

43979

NLRR M325/2 43979 AL NARO DATE9/26/1

A Presidential Commission should be constituted as soon as possible to develop a long-range program of security, economic and humanitarian assistance for Central America. Accordingly:

The President and the Secretary of State should meet with Senators Jackson and Mathias and Congressmen Kemp and Barnes promptly to discuss a mandate for a bipartisan Presidential Commission on Central America.

The Commission's mandate is to be carefully and precisely defined. The duties of the Commission will be to undertake a study of the situation in Central America (drawing again upon all official sources) so that the Commission members will understand the strategic importance of the area and the threats to US security and national interests.

- The Commission will make recommendations to the President on initiatives that could be undertaken to improve the long-term security of the region, the social and economic betterment of the people of Central America, and how best to defeat the Soviet and Cuban effort to destabilize the area.
- It should be fully understood by everyone that the President, in creating such an organization, is in no way abdicating his responsibilities in foreign policy or in defending the interests of the United States. In particular:
 - -- The Secretary of State should make clear that the Administration's pending reprogramming and supplemental requests must be met promptly. He should also forward promptly a proposal for increases as appropriate in FY-84 resources devoted to the area.
 - -- It will be made clear in launching the Commission that we expect support for pending requests and for the removal of current restrictions on our actions.
- The Commission's treatment of covert action should be limited to one or two members with experience in such matters. (S)

TOP SECRET/SENSITIVE Declassify on: OADR

Tab A

2

The Director of White House Personnel should coordinate suggestions on the membership of the Commission with the Secretaries of State and Defense, the US Representative to the United Nations, and the Director of Central Intelligence prior to submission of names to the President. He should also work in close coordination with the White House Office of Legislative Affairs in carrying out these tasks. (C)

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43980 PAPER

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CENTRAL AMERICA...

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43.98

CENTRAL AMERICA PUBLIC AFFAIRS/LEGISLATIVE ACTION PLAN

The Department of State, in coordination with other appropriate departments and agencies, will immediately develop a public affairs/legislative action plan designed to improve support for our Central American policy. Particular emphasis will be placed on the process of implementing near and mid-term actions (Tab B) and support for the Presidential Commission (Tab A). (C)

NLRR M325/2 # 4398

The objective of this plan will be to educate and heighten the perceptions of the American people regarding the situation in Central American and the dangers posed by the Marxist/Leninist government of Nicaragua in their export of revolution to democratically oriented states. This campaign should also stress the danger of Soviet, Soviet Bloc, and Cuban interference in the region; the threat it poses for states in the area and its effect on U.S. security and national interests. Emphasis must be placed on the international dimension of the threat since the impact on U.S. interests will obviously affect the interests of friends and allies as well. (S)

The plan should provide for periodic visits (at least twice monthly) by senior officers to each of the twelve major media centers. Meetings should be planned with editorial boards, public fora, appearances on talk shows, etc., in order to reach the largest number of American citizens. (C)

- A detailed legislative action plan should be prepared to carry our message to Capitol Hill, to appropriate funds already requested and those to be requested under this plan. Responsibility for the outcome of events should be clearly delineated. (C)
- We should seek to relieve current legislative constraints regarding "certification" and the Boland Amendment. Full support will be sought to continue funding for Nicaraguan resistance activities. (TS/S)
- To protect options for the Commission, we must prevent the situation from deteriorating further. This rationale should be used in all public affairs/legislative action planning. (S)

This coordinated plan should be delivered by COB, July 13, 1983.

TOP SECRET/SENSITIVE Declassify on: OADR

TOP SECRET

Tab C

28



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

July 193, 11983, P. 6: 31

DIST. -

S D

P ARA S/S

S/S-I

MEMORANDUM TO MR. WILLIAM PATCLARK COM

SUBJECT: SIG Report on Central America

The attached report reflects the consensus reached at the SIG (foreign policy) chaired by the Deputy Secretary July 16, 1983.

Charles Hill Executive Secretary

DECLASSIFIED

Department of State Guidelines, July 21, 3.997

NARA, Date 10/16/07

SECRET/SENSITIVE

SIG REPORT ON CENTRAL AMERICA

43782

In the July 12 NSC meeting on Central America the President posed two questions: 1) In return for endorsing the concept of a Bipartisan Commission on Central America, can we obtain congressional support for our short term funding requirements and sufficient freedom from legislative constraints to carry out our policy? and 2) What can we do now to deter the Cubans from further escalation of their involvement in Central America?

The Bipartisan Commission and Our Short Term Legislative Plan:

In our judgment it is not possible to exact a specific price-from the Congress for our support for the bipartisan commission. We believe there is broad support for a commission .but few members of Congress are prepared to offer commitments on resources as part of a "deal" in advance. But, if Commission membership is reasonably representative, we believe that, with the President's active participation, it will be possible to exploit the general goodwill and sense of bipartisanship which will flow from Administration support for the Commission to advance our short term legislative objectives including: 1) passage of the FY 83 supplemental; 2) approval of the remaining \$30 million reprogramming for El Salvador; 3) approval of our FY 84 program; 4) defeat or substantial modification of Boland-Zablocki; 5) elimination of the strings on assistance to El Salvador contained in the FY 84 legislation. A legislative action plan to achieve these objectives is being prepared. To reiterate, the President's participation will be crucial. In the meantime we will move ahead with formation of the commission and we will provide it with our views on the long term economic and security needs of It is important that we take the lead to keep it the region. under control.

Deterring the Cubans

There is inter-agency agreement that consolidation of a Marxist-Leninist Sandinista regime would result in a fundamental deterioration of our Central American policy. For this reason it is essential that adequate US support for the democratic resistance forces within Nicaragua continue and that Cuban and Soviet bloc support for the Sandinistas be deterred. This requires creation of a credible threat of external paramilitary or military intervention against Cubans in Nicaragua or Cubans directly.

A range of military exercises and movements combined with other signals could help induce Castro to give up on his objective to help consolidate the Sandinista regime at this time. In addition, we should continue to induce the Soviets to make clear to Castro that they would not support him in an armed confrontation with the US.

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Our initiatives must be integrated with the overall strategy that is selected and care must be taken to avoid actions which would undercut our policy objectives. There are three basic categories of measures which can be taken:

- (1) Measures that will serve to strengthen the confidence and capabilities of Honduras (and El Salvador) some of which can be carried out without Congressional funding beyond the levels now requested from Congress or already approved. (Ahuas Tara II, limited ship movements, and naval exercises.)
- (2) Measure's that can be carried out with available DOD funding to induce Cuba to curb support for the Sandinistas.
- (3) Additional measures that would help greatly in strengthening Honduras and the Government of El Salvador would require additional funding from Congress.

We will move ahead with the first two categories now; implementation of the third category will depend on funding.

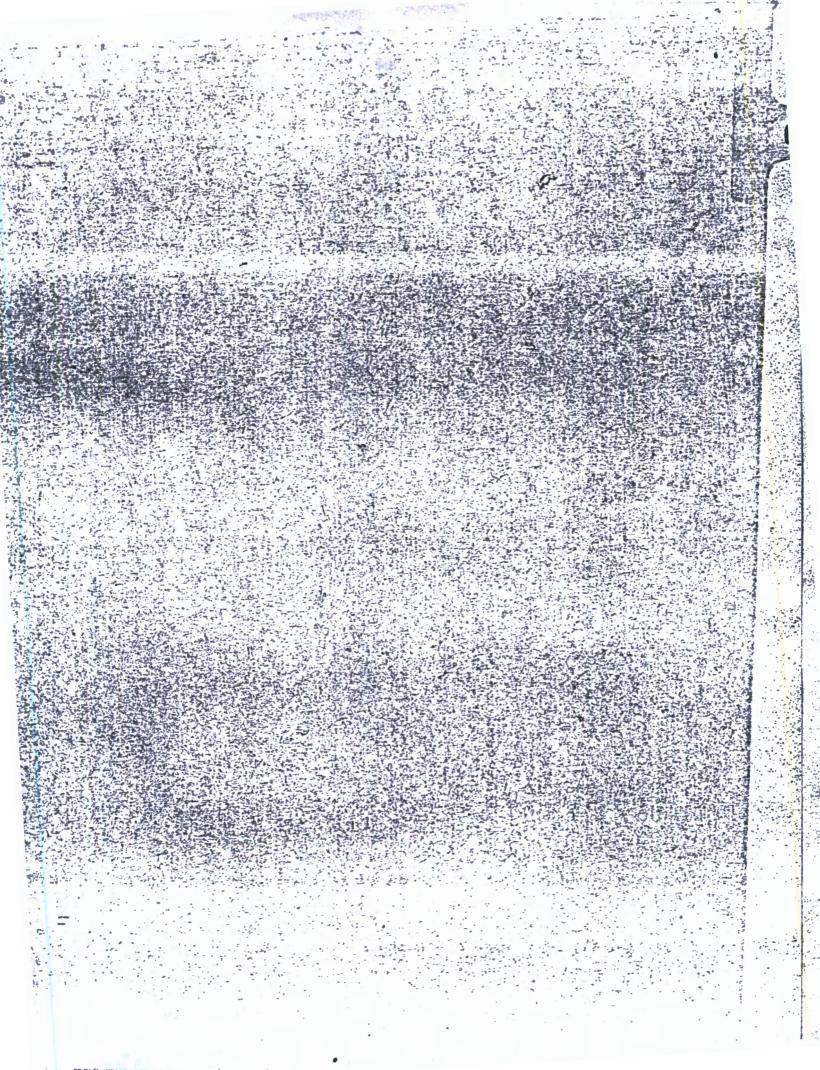
Public Affairs

In addition, we have approved an ambitious public affairs strategy which will flood the US with information and speakers on Central America and our policy. Our newly designated coordinator for Public Diplomacy, Otto Reich, will lead this effort.

Additional Measures

Much of what we would like to do, we can not do now because of Congressional and public opinion concerns. Timing is critical to our efforts and the Bipartisan Commission could play a crucial role. The Commission's report will be due December 1. At that time we may wish to take advantage of the report to seek additional short term (FY 84) resources (in addition to the longer term resources) for Central America and to take additional actions in the region.

We should also preserve the option to advise the Commission on the President's views regarding the interim short term (FY 84) requirements with the view toward possibly requesting such resources before December (depending on the Congressional climate and the situation in Central America).



PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION - LEGISLATIVE CONSIDERATIONS

The Presidential Commission concept is viewed by Congressmen as an imaginative idea which originated on the Hill as a bipartisan shelter for Members who are increasingly nervous with what they see as a complex and deteriorating situation in the region. It is therefore of critical importance that, as the Commission is constituted and its mandate formed, we proceed in a parallel fashion with the Hill or, at the least, in a fashion acceptable to majority opinion in the Congress as a whole.

To ensure Administration-Hill conformity, Assistant Secretaries Moore and Motley will contact the four authors of the concept to exchange views on what the Administration has in mind for the Commission and what they might have in mind. This will be done not later than July 14 and the results of these preliminary discussions will be made available to the Secretary for follow-up discussions by phone with Senator Jackson on July 15.

Starting immediately after the President's announcement of the Commission on July 18, senior officials will undertake consultations with a wider selection of Hill figures, again to assure that Administration and Congressional views on the Commission and its mandate are not divergent. Consultations will be with Senators Percy, Pell, Helms and Zorinsky of the SFRC; Congressmen Zablocki, Broomfield, Barnes (again), and Lagomarsino of the HFAC; Senators Kasten and Inouye of the Senate Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee; and Congressmen Long and Kemp (again) of the House Appropriations Committee Foreign Operations Subcommittee. Consultations will also be undertaken with the Senate Leadership, including Majority Leader Baker and Minority Leader Byrd, and the House Leadership, including Speaker O'Neill, Majority Leader Wright Similar consultations will be and Republican Leader Michel. undertaken with Chairman Goldwater and Vice Chairman Moynihan of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and with Chairman Boland and Ranking Minority Member Robinson of the House Select Committee on Intelligence. The Defense Department will be asked to conduct similar consultations with the Senate and House Armed Services Committees.

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NLRR M325/2 #43983

BY KML NARA DATE 9/26/13

DECL: OADR

Assuming that the Hill is satisfied that its concerns are met in the composition of the Commission and in the formulation of its mandate, the groundwork will have been laid for our seeking full funding of our 1983 Supplemental requests and for our full reprogramming request for El Salvador. Full funding of the 1983 Supplemental would include \$50 million of MAP for El Salvador, \$17 million for Honduras, \$15 million for Costa Rica and \$1.5 million for Panama Canal Military Schools (PACAM). It would also include a request for \$142 million of ESF. In addition, we would seek Congressional approval for \$60 million of reprogrammed funds for El Salvador, not the \$30 million previously approved.

Moving to secure full funding of the 1983 Supplemental and our reprogramming request will, we believe, be viewed by many on the Hill as an appropriate short-term quid for the quo of enthusiastic Administration support for the Commission concept. To be sure, there is the possibility that some Congressmen will argue that the full funding should await the initial results of Commission deliberations. In other words, we could find ourselves in a "chicken and egg" situation decidedly disadvantageous to the immediate needs of the region. On balance, however, we are confident that the latter sentiment can be overcome by our strong assertions that this money is necessary now to secure potential options of the Commission for the future.

When the Commission is constituted and has commenced its deliberations, the time should be appropriate for requests for increased funding over and above 1984 CPD levels. Such requests before that time could be highly damaging both to the Commission concept and to the requests for funds. Dropping a large bill on the table even before the Commission is underway would be seen by many skeptical Members as merely a cynical effort to use the Commission as a fig-leaf to cover a vastly increased U.S. involvement, much of it military, in the region.

In sum, properly constructed and run, the Presidential Commission can be of great benefit both to the Administration and to the Hill. It is important, however, that the Hill temperature be taken frequently, via consultations, to insure that our paths of interests do not part. A parting of the ways could discredit the Commission itself and effectively preclude possibilities for increased funding levels and bipartisan support which the President is seeking.

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Executive	Order	of	•	1	1	

NATIONAL BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON CENTRAL AMERICA

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution of the United States, and to establish, in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. I), the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Establishment (a) There is established the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The Commission shall be composed of no more than 11 members appointed or designated by the President. These members shall be drawn from among distinguished leaders of the government, business, labor, education, Hispanic, and religious communities. No more than 6 shall be members of the same political party.

- (b) The President shall designate one of the members to be the Chairman.
- Section 2. Functions. (a) The Commission shall study the nature of United States interests in the Central American region and the threats now posed to those interests. Based on its findings, the Commission shall provide advice to the President on elements of a long-term United States policy that will best respond to the challenges of social, economic, and democratic development in the region, and to internal and external threats to its stability and security. The Commission shall also provide advice on means of building a national consensus on a comprehensive United States policy for the region.
- (b) The Commission shall make a report to the President and the Congress by December 1, 1983.
- Section 3. Administration. (a) The heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Commission such information and assistance as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions.

- (b) Members of the Commission shall serve without any additional compensation for their work on the Commission.
 . However, members appointed from among private cifizens of the United States may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by law for persons serving intermittently in the government service (5 U.S.C. 5702-5707), to the extent funds are available therefor.
 - (c) The Secretary of State shall, with appropriate assistance from the heads of other Executive agencies, provide the Commission with such administrative services, staff, and other support servicies as may be necessary. Expenses of the Commission shall be paid from such funds as may be available to the Secretary of State.
 - Section 4. <u>General</u>. (a) Notwithstanding any other Executive Order, the responsibilities of the President under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended, which are applicable to the Commission, except that of reporting annually to the Congress, shall be performed by the Secretary of State, in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the Administrator of General Services.
 - (b) The Commission shall terminate 60 days after submitting its final report.

CHARTER OF THE NATIONAL BIPARTISAN COMMISSION ON CENTRAL AMERICA

I. AUTHORITY

The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America was established by Executive Order No. of July , 1983 ("the Order"), and is governed by the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act ("the Act"), 5 U.S.C. App. I, which sets forth standards for the formation, use, and operation of advisory committees.

II. PURPOSE

The National Bipartisan Commission on Central America was established to study the nature of United States interests in the Central American region and the threats now posed to those interests. Based on its findings, the Commission will provide advice to the President on elements of a long-term United States policy that will best respond to the challenges of social, economic, and democratic development in the region, and to internal and external threats to its stability and security. The Commission will also provide advice on means of building a national consensus on a comprehensive United States policy for the region.

III. ORGANIZATION AND MEMBERSHIP

- A. Membership. Pursuant to section 1(a) of the Order, the Commission shall be composed of eleven members appointed by the President from among distinguished leaders of the government, business, labor, education, Hispanic, and religious communities. No more than six may be members of the same political party.
- B. Officers. Pursuant to section 1(b) of the Order, the President shall designate one of the members of the Commission to be the Chairman. The Chairman may appoint, from among the members of the Commission, other officers as he deems appropriate.
- C. Subgroups. The Chairman may establish formal or informal subgroups as he deems appropriate to carrying out the work of the Commission.

III. SUPPORT FUNCTIONS

- A. Provision of Support. Pursuant to section 3(c) of the Order, the Department of State shall provide administrative services, and other necessary support to the Commission. Expenses of the Commission shall be paid from funds available to the Secretary of State.
 - B. Assistance from Executive Agencies. Pursuant to subsection 3(a) of the Order, heads of Executive agencies shall, to the extent permitted by law, provide the Commission such information and assistance as it may require for the purpose of carrying out its functions. Pursuant to section 3(c) of the Order, heads of Executive agencies shall also render, consistent with the Act, appropriate assistance to the Secretary of State in providing support to the Commission.
 - C. Staff. The Under Secretary for Management of the Department of State shall designate one officer or employee of the Department of State to serve as Executive Director of the Commission, one to serve as Counsel to the Commission, and other officers or employees of the Federal Government to fill such other staff positions as he deems appropriate.

IV. OPERATIONS

- A. Functions of the Chairman. In accordance with the Act, the Chairman shall:
- (1) call meetings with the concurrence of the Executive Director;
 - (2) prepare or approve the agenda for meetings;
 - (3) preside at meetings;
- (4) provide for the keeping of detailed minutes of meetings of the Commission;
- (5) provide for the maintenance and retention of the records of the Commission; and
- (6) certify the accuracy of the minutes of meetings of the Commission.
- B. Functions of the Executive Director. In accordance with the Act, the Executive Director shall:
- (1) attend each meeting of the Commission and adjourn such meetings if adjournment is in the public interest;
- (2) call or concur in the calling of all meetings of the Commission;
- (3) serve as contact point for the public to provide current information concerning the operations of the Commission; and
- (4) under the general direction of the Commission and its Chairman, supervise the operations of the staff.

- C. Meetings of the Commission. No quorum for meetings isrequired. All meetings of the Commission will be open to the public unless a determination has been made, in accordance with section 10(d) of the Act and 41 CFR 101-6.1023, that a meeting or a portion of a meeting should be closed to the public. Unless otherwise determined by the President for reasons of national security, timely notice of each meeting, whether open or closed, shall be published in the Federal Register stating the name of the Commission, the time, place, and purpose of the meeting, and the name, address, and telephone number of the designated Government employee that members of the public may contact for further information. Except in exceptional. circumstances, such notice shall be published at least 15 days in advance of the meeting day. If shorter notice is given, the reason must be stated in the notice. It is estimated that the Commission will hold approximately meetings, at intervals of approximately
- D. Records of the Commission. The Commission's records will consist of all papers, documents, and other materials pertinent to its establishment and activities, including its charter, agendas of meetings, determinations for closed meetings, minutes, reports, and all documents related to its proceedings and those of its subgroups, including working papers, drafts, studies or other documents made available to or prepared for or by the Commission or its subgroups. These records shall be available for public inspection and copying to the extent required by the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552. These records shall be maintained by the Commission for the term of its operations, and shall be deposited with the Department of State upon the termination of the Commission.
- E. Minutes of Meetings. Detailed minutes shall be kept of each meeting of the Commission, which shall include a record of the persons present, a complete and accurate description of matters discussed and conclusions reached, and copies of all reports received, issued or approved by the Commission. The accuracy of such minutes shall be certified by the Chairman.
- F. Public Participation. At any meeting of the Commission open to the public, but not at closed meetings, interested persons shall be permitted to attend and to make an appearance before or to file written statements with the Commission.

V. -- REPORT

Pursuant to subsection 2(b) of the Order, the Commission shall make a report to the President and the Congress by December 1, 1983.

VI. COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS

Pursuant to subsection 3(b) of the Order, members of the Commission shall serve without any additional compensation for their work on the Commission. However, members appointed from among private citizens of the United States may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized for persons serving intermittently in the government ervice (5 U.S.C. 5702-5707), to the extent funds are available therefor.

VII. ESTIMATED COSTS

Subject to the availability of funds, the est	timated cos	t
for operating the Commission, including travel ex	xpenses for	
members but excluding staff support, is \$		•
Estimated staff support required is	man-years,	at
an estimated cost of \$		

VIII. TERMINATION

Pursuant to subsection 4(b) of the Order, the Commission shall terminate 60 days after submitting its final report.

Unitel States Department of State'

Washington, D.C. 20520

90884

July 14, 1983

SECRET/SENSITIVE

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM P. CLARK THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: 'Central America - Forming a National Bipartisan Commission .

In accordance with the President's instructions as transmitted by memorandum dated July 12, 1983, there is hereby submitted a plan for convening a National Bipartisan Commission on Central America. The scenario now envisioned would have a preliminary staff level (Motley/Moore) meeting with Senator Jackson leading to a session hosted by the President to which would be invited the four principal Congressional sponsors of the Commission, along with other key members of the House and Senate (an analysis of legislative considerations in establishing the Commission is at Tab 1). The Executive Order establishing the Commission (a draft is at Tab 2) and the Commission's Charter (draft at Tab 3) would be promulgated on July 18, the same date on which the President would announce the Commission's formation.

The Commission must comply with the requirements of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Note that Section 9(b) of the Act limits the Commission to solely advisory functions and specifies that "[d]eterminations of action to be taken and policy to be expressed with respect to matters upon which" the Commission advises "shall be made solely by the President or an officer of the Federal Government."

> Charles Hill Charles Hill Executive Secretary

Attachments:

Tab 1 - Legislative Considerations

Tab 2 - Draft Executive Order

Tab 3 - Draft Charter

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DECLASSIFIED NARA DATE