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SPECIAL OPERATIONS/  
LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2500

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the Interagency Security  
Classification Appeals Panel,  
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ISCAP Appeal No. 2016-119,  
Document 2  
Declassification Date: March  
15, 2026

MEMORANDUM FOR PRINCIPAL DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR  
SPECIAL OPERATIONS AND LOW-INTENSITY CONFLICT

FROM: DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMBATING TERRORISM  
POLICY AND SUPPORT

Prepared by: Mr. Frank Light, (SO/LIC)CTP&S, FOIA (b)

SUBJECT: CSG SVTS, Friday, March 3, 2000, 11 a.m. - 12 noon.  
INFORMATION MEMORANDUM (U)

PURPOSE: (U) To provide background for Friday's CSG chaired by Mr. Clarke in the White House Situation Room.

(U) DISCUSSION: The CSG invitation (Tab A) restricts participation in the second and probably most interesting of the two agenda topics to one representative per agency. MG Honore and BG Sattler also intend to participate.

~~(S)~~ The first item on the agenda - the threat situation in India and Bangladesh in the context of POTUS travel -- is covered at Tab B. Not a DoD lead.

~~(S)~~ The second item concerns the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The USG's highest priority with the DPRK is nuclear weaponry and missiles, an issue worked through the Perry process in Berlin. To advance the discussions the U.S. has proposed a High Level Visit (HLV) by a DPRK delegation to Washington in late March. The North Koreans want something for coming. They first asked for a removal of U.S. troops from the south. When that got nowhere, they said they couldn't possibly come labeled as terrorists. Apparently they think removal from the list of state sponsors of terrorism will make them eligible for PL-480 Title 1 food assistance (they may not understand they also need to do more on nukes and missiles). State has made no commitments other than to agree to talk about it. Preparatory talks for the HLV may occur next week in New York, although State says the terrorism issue might not arise until March 13. Certainly U.S. representatives can discuss it better once there is interagency consensus on an approach.

~~(S)~~ Along with Cuba, Libya, Sudan, Syria, Iraq, and Iran, the DPRK is one of seven countries the U.S. has designated a state sponsor of terrorism even though the annual *Patterns of Global Terrorism* report that State issues each April notes the DPRK "has not been linked solidly to the planning or execution of an international terrorist attack since 1987." We understand that State may have distributed at a recent CSG a draft "roadmap" the U.S. would draw from to inform the DPRK of actions needed to get off the list. That draft has continued to evolve, and we expect State may present a new version for interagency coordination at the CSG. The USG approach on this issue may well affect DoD equities that go beyond counterterrorism policy. The issue also extends

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Reason: 1.5 (d)

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beyond North Korea: State has broached it with South Korea and Japan, both of which caution that the DPRK may try to play an American card in separate discussions with them.

(U) RECOMMENDATION: Convey strong DoD interest. Our position will require adequate time to assess the roadmap and its implications for defense policy.

Attachments:

- Tab A. ~~(S)~~ Agenda.
- Tab B. ~~(S//NF)~~ TWC analysis.
- Tab C. ~~(S)~~ Marked-up, early draft of DPRK roadmap.
- Tab D. (U) Process for determining state sponsors of terrorism.

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TIME OF TRANSMISSION:

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SITUATION ROOM**

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DATE/TIME: 2/29/00

MESSAGE #: 0349

FROM: RICHARD CLARKE PH: FOIA (b)(6) ROOM: 302

SUBJECT: CSG MEETING, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 2000 FROM 11:00AM TO 12:00PM IN THE WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM PAGES: 3

AGENDA ATTACHED

RICHARD CLARKE WILL BE CHAIRING

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

	LOCATION	DELIVER TO	ROOM	PHONE
11	STATE S/CT STATE/DC	Michael Sheehan David Carpenter		202-647-9892 202-647-6290
12	DOD/SOLIC	Brian Sheridan		FOIA (b)(6)
5	JCS/J-3 JCS/J-34	MGEN Russel Honore BGEN John Sattler		FOIA (b)(6)
2	CIA	Cofer Black		CIA Statute
14	FBI	Dale Watson	FOIA (b)(6)	202-324-4664
15	JUSTICE	Jim Reynolds		202-514-0849
	USSS	Dennis Lynch	FOIA (b)(6)	406-9134
	NSC	Paul Kurtz/Jack Pritchard/Mary McCarthy		handcarried

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# Counter-Terrorism Security Group

Chaired by Richard Clarke

March 3, 2000

11:00 - 12:00PM

WHITE HOUSE SITUATION ROOM

## AGENDA

1. POTUS trip to South Asia -- Review of Threat Situation
  - India
  - Bangladesh
2. North Korea \*\*\* (restricted participation -- one rep per agency for this portion of the meeting)
  - Preparations for terrorism discussions with DPRK

Please call Donna Lieberson or Beverly Roundtree with your clearance info to gain access to the White House compound. FOIA (b)(6) Thank you for your cooperation in advance.

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Reason: 1.5(b)  
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Circulated at CSG

Now undergoing revision along the lines indicated.

North Korea

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The current talks with North Korea on ~~terrorism~~ take place within the "Perry Process" of engaging Pyongyang on missile and nuclear issues. We have received DPRK agreement in just concluded talks in Berlin to a late March date for a "high-level visit" to the U.S. by a senior DPRK official. The North has focused first on "resolving" the terrorist list issue in the context of the Perry process, and as necessary to secure economic aid (PL 480, Title I). Counselor Sherman is consulting with ROK and Japan on the terrorism list dialogue and other issues; we intend to consult with Seoul and Tokyo as we proceed.

North Korean Steps to Getting Off the State Sponsors List

- Terminating all support, including arms or equipment sales to Usama bin Ladin's al-Qaida terrorist network, or to any associated operatives. ~~Terminate any support to Usama bin Ladin or his terrorist network specifically related to CBRN.~~

Tamil's Plans?  
con. defecting

- Terminating all hostile surveillance of U.S. persons, facilities or installations around the world. \*

- ~~Terminating~~ <sup>Pursue / report</sup> all support for any foreign terrorist organization, specifically related to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear (CBRN).

- Terminating all support for all terrorist organizations, including specifically arms sales and other support to the LTTE and Hizballah.

- Terminate all ~~financial~~ support and financial relationships with all ~~terrorist~~ organizations.

- Deport or extradite five Japanese Red Army fugitives currently enjoying safehaven in North Korea.

- Express support for UN Conventions on Terrorism and intention to become party to more conventions.

- Issue authoritative, high-level renunciation and condemnation of terrorism, which expresses opposition to any future support for terrorism and terrorist organizations.

- Addressing abduction of Japanese of Japan in satisfactory manner.

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## State Sponsors of Terrorism

### The Statute(s)

The Anti-Terrorism and Arms Export Amendments Act of 1989 amended three statutes to create a uniform statutory process for designating countries whose governments have "repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism." This process is commonly referred to as placing a country on the "terrorism list" or designating a country as a "state sponsor of terrorism." The statutes provide for the imposition of a broad range of sanctions whenever the Secretary of State makes such a determination. A determination by the Secretary may not be rescinded unless the President submits to Congress a report with various certifications regarding the changed behavior of that country's government with respect to terrorism.

In authorizing the Secretary of State to determine whether to designate a country as a state sponsor of terrorism, Congress did not define the key terms in the statute nor did it establish specific criteria for making the determination. The Secretary has broad discretion in weighing the evidence and deciding which factors to consider in making a determination.

### The Process

The activities of foreign governments with respect to supporting terrorism are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Any proposals to change the terrorism list receive extensive coordination within the U.S. Government and draw upon a full range of public and classified information. Any changes to the terrorism list are announced as soon as they take effect. The Department's annual terrorism report, issued no later than April 30, includes an assessment of each country on the terrorism list.

### The Implications and Current List

Placing a country on the terrorism list imposes four main sets of USG sanctions: a ban on arms-related exports and sales; controls over export of dual use items and technology; prohibitions on economic assistance; and imposition of various financial and other restrictions. Additionally, inclusion on the terrorism list makes a country the target of various non-proliferation and other sanctions laws that penalize persons and countries that engage in certain trade with terrorism list countries. The seven countries currently on the "terrorism list" are: Iran, Iraq, Libya, Syria, Sudan, Cuba and North Korea.