

FOIA MARKER

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Original OA/ID Number: 478				
Document ID: 9406116				
Stack: v	Row: 44	Section: 4	Shelf: 5	Position: 3

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001a. letter	Anthony Lake to Janet Reno re: [Cuba Contingency Planning] (2 pages)	07/27/1994	P1/b(1)
001b. paper	re: Cuba Contingency Planning: Castro Illness/Death (16 pages)	04/26/1994	P1/b(1)
001c. talking points	re: Talking Points for Telephone Calls (2 pages)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)
001d. letter	re: Presidential Telegram to Governor of Florida (1 page)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)
001e. list	re: Interagency Task Force [partial] (4 pages)	04/00/1994	P3/b(3)
001f. paper	re: Contingency Planning/Chaos/Civil War (17 pages)	04/29/1994	P1/b(1)
001g. talking points	re: Talking Points for Telephone Calls (2 pages)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)
001h. letter	re: Presidential Telegram to Governor of Florida (1 page)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)
001i. list	re: Interagency Task Force [partial] (4 pages)	04/00/1994	P3/b(3)
001j. paper	re: Contingency Planning: Mass Exodus (12 pages)	04/29/1994	P1/b(1)
001k. talking points	re: Talking Points for Telephone Calls (2 pages)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)
001l. letter	re: Presidential Telegram to Governor of Florida (1 page)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

9406116

2011-1039-F
rs1870

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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001m. list	re: Interagency Task Force [partial] (4 pages)	04/00/1994	P3/b(3)
001n. cable	re: [Diplomatic Approaches to Governments] (1 page)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)
001o. letter	[Duplicate of 001a, incomplete copy] (1 page)	07/27/1994	P1/b(1)

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~~SECRET~~
NSC/RMO PROFILE

RECORD ID: 9406116
RECEIVED: 27 JUL 94 18

TO: RENO, J

FROM: LAKE

DOC DATE: 27 JUL 94
SOURCE REF:

KEYWORDS: CUBA
CM

IMMIGRATION

PERSONS:

SUBJECT: CUBAN MIGRATION CONTINGENCY PLANING

ACTION: LAKE SGD LTR

DUE DATE: 30 JUL 94 STATUS: C

STAFF OFFICER: SCHWARTZ

LOGREF:

FILES: PA

NSCP:

CODES:

DOCUMENT DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION

FOR CONCURRENCE

FOR INFO

CLARKE
NSC CHRON
SCHWARTZ
SODERBERG

COMMENTS:

DISPATCHED BY _____ DATE _____ BY HAND W/ATTCH

OPENED BY: NSDRS

CLOSED BY: NSASK

DOC 2 OF 2

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DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526

White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006

By me NARA, Date 9/11/06

211-1027

~~SECRET~~
ACTION DATA SUMMARY REPORT

RECORD ID: 9406116

DOC ACTION OFFICER

CAO ASSIGNED ACTION REQUIRED

001 LAKE
002

Z 94072720 FOR SIGNATURE
X 94072808 LAKE SGD LTR

DISPATCH DATA SUMMARY REPORT

DOC DATE DISPATCH FOR ACTION

DISPATCH FOR INFO

002 940727 RENO, J

~~SECRET~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
DISTRIBUTION RECEIPT

LOG 9406116
DATE 27 JUL 94

SUBJECT: CUBAN MIGRATION CONTINGENCY PLANING
DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: ~~SECRET~~

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

DATE

TIME

SIGNATURE

MS. JANET RENO
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
VIA JUSTICE SECURITY STAFF
ROOM 5214, MAIN JUSTICE
10TH & CONSTITUTION AVE, NW
WASHINGTON, DC

PRINT LAST NAME: _____

COPY: ORIGINAL _____

DATE, TIME, SIGN THE RECEIPT AND RETURN TO: NSC SECRETARIAT, ROOM 379 OEOB

PAGE 01 OF 01 PAGES

National Security Council
The White House

REC'D 7/27
6116 8:55 PM

PROOFED BY: g/m

LOG # 5116

URGENT NOT PROOFED: 1

SYSTEM PRB NSC INT

BYPASSED WW DESK: 1

DOCLOG g/m A/O

	SEQUENCE TO	HAS SEEN	DISPOSITION
Reed	<u>1</u>	<u>h/m</u>	
Kenney			
Itoh			
Soderberg			
<u>h/m</u> Berger	<u>2</u>	<u>o/v</u>	
Lake	<u>3</u>		
Situation Room			
West Wing Desk	<u>4</u>		
NSC Secretariat			

Natl Sec Advisor
seen

DATA

A = Action I = Information D = Dispatch R = Retain N = No Further Action

cc: VP McLarty Other _____

Should be seen by: _____
(Date/Time)

COMMENTS:

CC: NS ✓

DISPATCH INSTRUCTIONS:

JUL 29 8:04

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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001a. letter	Anthony Lake to Janet Reno re: [Cuba Contingency Planning] (2 pages)	07/27/1994	PI/b(1)

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2011-1039-F
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~~CONFIDENTIAL with~~
~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

6116

July 27, 1994

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR ANTHONY LAKE

THROUGH: RICHARD A. CLARKE *R. Clarke*

FROM: ERIC SCHWARTZ *ES*

Subject: Letter to Attorney General Janet Reno on Cuban
Migration Contingency Planning

I have attached for your consideration a letter to Attorney General Reno on immigration emergency planning with respect to Cuba.

Sandy has scheduled a Deputies' Committee meeting on this issue for Wednesday, August 3, at 2 p.m. It is a timely meeting, as the Justice Department has just completed the final draft of "Operation Distant Shore," its mass immigration emergency plan. Moreover, we have recently received a Cuba migration emergency plan prepared by the State Department which supplements (but does not supplant) the DOJ document.

The attached letter to the Attorney General describes each document and the issues that will be presented at the Deputies meeting.

For your information, the letter makes reference to Bill Bryson, who is the Associate Attorney General.

Concurrences: Alan Kreczko, Chat Blakeman

RECOMMENDATION

That you forward the letter to the Attorney General Reno at Tab I.

Attachment

Tab I Letter to Attorney General Reno

Tab A Copy of Draft Cuba Contingency Planning

~~CONFIDENTIAL with~~
~~SECRET ATTACHMENT~~
Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13526
White House Guidelines, September 11, 2006
By *AN* NARA, Date *4/11/16*
20161036-F



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

9410111

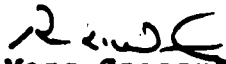
April 30, 1994

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
DECL: OADR

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM H. ITOH
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Cuba Contingency Planning

As requested by the National Security Council, attached are drafts of contingency plans for possible change in Cuba. The plans deal with three broad scenarios: a mass immigration emergency; the death or illness of Fidel Castro; and degeneration into chaos and/or civil war in Cuba. The inter-agency clearance status is indicated on the drafting pages.


Marc Grossman
Executive Secretary

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2008

By M NARA, Date 4/11/11

2011-1034-F

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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001b. paper	re: Cuba Contingency Planning: Castro Illness/Death (16 pages)	04/26/1994	P1/b(1)

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TAB A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICIALS TO BE CONTACTED BY THE PRESIDENT

Office

USG Officials

Speaker of the House
Cong. Tom Foley 225-5604

Senate Majority Leader
Sen. George Mitchell 224-5556

Senate Minority Leader
Sen. Robert Dole 224-3135

House Majority Leader
Cong. Richard Gephardt 235-0100

Governor of Florida
Hon. Lawton Chiles

Foreign Officials

President of Mexico

President of Russia

Prime Minister of Spain

President of Colombia

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2008

By M NARA, Date 4/11/14
2015 1034-7

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001c. talking points	re: Talking Points for Telephone Calls (2 pages)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)

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DECLARATION OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND INVOCATION OF
EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF
THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including title II of the Act of June 13, 1917 (the Act), as amended (50 U.S.C. 191-194), sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621, 1631), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby proclaim that, due to the actual and threatened illegal entry into the United States of aliens from the island of Cuba, a national emergency exists by reason of a threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States and I further order as follows:

Section 1: The emergency authority to regulate the anchorage and movement of vessels contained in title II of the Act is invoked and made available to the Secretary of Transportation (the Secretary) according to the following terms:

(a) The Secretary may make rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida. The function of the President respecting the approval of rules and regulations

issued by the Secretary is delegated to the Secretary such that any rules or regulations consistent with this Proclamation shall be deemed to have the approval of the President upon issuance by the Secretary. Any rule or regulation issued pursuant to this Proclamation may be effective immediately upon issuance as such rule or regulation shall involve a foreign affairs function of the United States.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to inspect any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida, at any time; to place guards on any such vessel; and, if necessary in his opinion to secure such vessel from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, including the right of the United States to restrict the illegal entry of aliens into the country, to take full possession and control of any such vessel and to remove the officers and crew and all other persons not specifically authorized by him to go or remain on board the vessel. The exercise by the Secretary of the authorities contained in this subsection has the consent of the President.

Sec 2: The Secretary is authorized to suspend temporarily the right of innocent passage of all vessels within the 12 nautical mile territorial sea of the United States along the coast of the State of Florida.

Sec 3: The Secretary may request assistance from such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the

United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Proclamation. Such department, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities shall, consistent with other provisions of law and to the extent practicable, provide requested assistance.

Sec. 4: The Secretary should exercise the authority conferred by title II of the Act and by this Proclamation consistent with international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as imposing a limitation on the legal authority of the Secretary.

Sec. 5: The Secretary may seek assistance from State and local authorities in carrying out the purposes of this Proclamation. Because State and local assistance is essential for an effective response to this emergency, I urge all State and local officials to cooperate with federal authorities and to take all actions within their lawful authority necessary to prevent the uncontrolled and illegal entry of large numbers of aliens.

Sec. 6: When the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy pursuant to section 3 of title 14 of the United States Code, all powers and authorities delegated to the Secretary by this Proclamation shall vest in and be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 7: All powers and authorities delegated by this Proclamation to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Navy may be redelegated.

Sec. 8: This Proclamation shall immediately be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

The White House,

TAB E

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The United States is a nation of immigrants. For generations, our nation has benefitted from the waves of people who have come to our shores, as they have become productive citizens and brought a welcome diversity of culture and traditions. Moreover, America has always been a refugee for those fleeing political and religious persecution.

America has welcomed the thousands of Cubans who have fled tyranny in their homeland over the last 30 years. And I am proud of the many contributions of our Cuban-American citizens.

But the United States cannot welcome illegal mass immigration. This mass exodus will again place thousands of lives in serious jeopardy from overcrowded boats that are inadequately equipped for the trip across the Florida Straits. Some 129,000 people fled during the 1980 boatlift. At that time, 52 vessels sank, 12 capsized, and 27 people who fled Cuba died. Moreover, Cuba emptied its prisons and mental hospitals. For years, the disorderly and dangerous Mariel episode put an enormous strain on federal and local resources -- over a billion dollars -- to accommodate these people and to return those who are excludable under our laws.

We will not allow our laws to be flouted and the lives of Cuban citizens to be put at risk. I fully intend to protect the integrity of our immigration laws.

In consultation with the Congressional leadership, with (name), the Governor of Florida, the Members of the Florida Congressional delegation, and with the Cuban-American community, I have authorized the U.S. Coast Guard to regulate the movement of all vessels in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to or within the State of Florida. No person may enter or leave the ports of Florida in violation of Coast Guard orders.

Persons who violate Coast Guard regulations will be subject to seizure and forfeiture of their vessels and criminal felony prosecution. Those who bring or conspire to bring illegal aliens into this country will be subject to heavy fines and imprisonment. I have instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to detain all Cubans entering the United States illegally and to hold them in custody until their cases can be adjudicated.

I appeal to all Americans to cooperate with this policy. This dangerous mass migration cannot succeed unless Americans seek to circumvent the regulations which we have adopted for this emergency.

Let me emphasize that provisions for legal and orderly immigration of Cubans to the United States will continue. Under the 1984 agreement with Cuba, over (update) Cuban immigrants have been admitted to the United States.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines
September 11, 2008
By M NARA, Date 4/11/16 204-10341

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TAB F

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE

Senior Level

A. Watson/M. Skol, State Department/ARA 647-5780/8562

Richard Feinberg, National Security Council Staff 395-4592

Mari Luci Jaramillo, Dep. Asst. Sec. Def./Regional Security
Affairs/Inter-American Affairs

Rear Admiral Luther Schriefer, ASD/RA/IA, Director,
Inter-American Affairs

Brig. Gen. James T. Hill, JCS, J-5 (Strategic Plans and
Policy), Asst. Dep. Dir., Pol-Mil Affairs

(b)(3)

Christine Sale, Deputy Commissioner, INS 514-1900

Rear Admiral Richard Appelbaum, U.S. Coast Guard 267-0977

Rolando Bonachea, Radio Marti, 401-7013

ARA/CCA

ARA/CCA - Dennis Hays, Coordinator, 647-9273

ARA/CCA - Nancy Mason, Deputy Coordinator, 647-9272

ARA/CCA - Marc Susser, Consular Officer, 647-9272

NSC

Barbro Owens-Kirkpatrick, National Security Council Staff
395-3860

Eric Schwartz, National Security Council Staff 395-3736

Donsia Strong, Domestic Policy Council 395-2330

Jim Carmen, Office of VP, 395-6033

DOD

Raimundo L. Ruga, OSD/RSA/IA, 703-697-9301

Paul Buchanan, OSD/RSA/IA, 703-697-9301

Patricia L. Irvin, Dep. Asst. Sec. Def./Humanitarian and
Refugee Affairs, 693-9845

Michael Myers, DASD/H&RA - Dir. for Humanitarian and
Refugee Affairs 703-693-9845

Alicia J.L. Edmonds, DASD/H&RA - Dir. for Humanitarian and
Refugee Affairs 703-693-9845

JCS

Col. Edward R. Ellis, JCS, J-5,

Col. Dexon B. Guzman, JCS, J-5 WHEM (Strategic Plans &
Policy) 703-695-8161

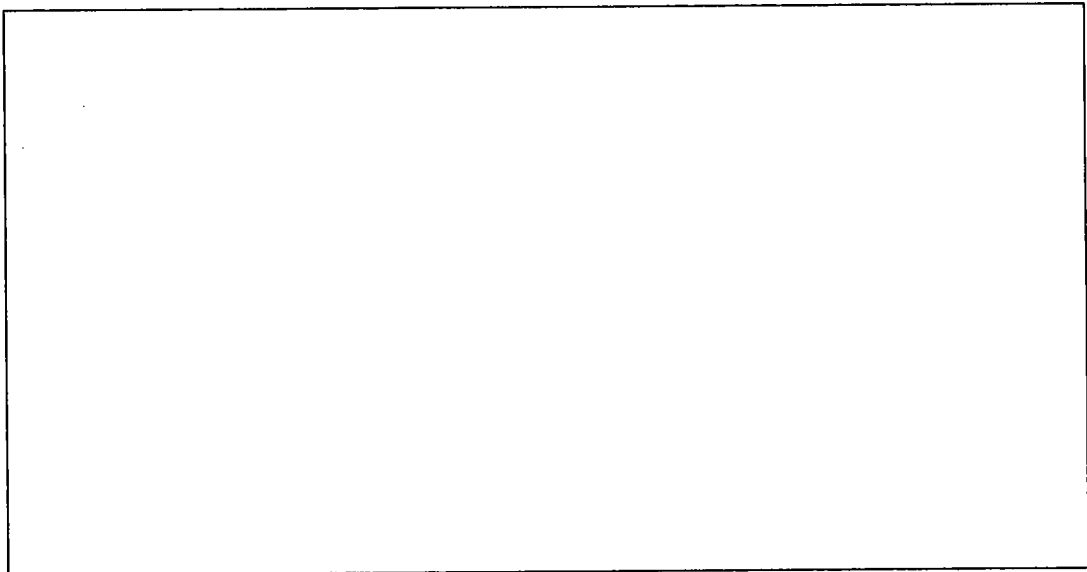
Maj. Douglas Hayner, JCS 703-695-1726

Cpt. William Boone, JCS, J-3 (Ops), 695-1726

LTCOL Rich Lilly, J-3/JCS, 695-1726

Col. Chuck Swannack, JCS/J5 (703) 695-8162

CIA



DOJ

Phyllis Coven, DOJ, Special Counsel to the Assoc. Atty.
Gen., 514-3392

John Andre, DOJ, 514-0791

INS

James Puleo, Assoc. Exec. Comm., INS/Operations 514-8223

George Reagan, Asst. Comm., Intelligence, INS 514-4402

David Nachtsheim, INS/Intelligence, 514-2964

John Cummings, INS/CO-OIA, 633-1100

Denise Blackburn, INS/CO-OIA, 633-2411

Kathleen Thompson, INS/CO-OIA, 633-3577

USCG

Capt. Jay Carmichael, USCG (Operational Law Enforcement),
267-1890

Cdr. Bob Morrison, USCG (G-OLE), 267-1890

Lt. Sloan A. Tyler, USCG-G-LMI, 267-0098

Bob Rzemieniewski, USCG--INM/P 7-9008

Kevin Miller, USCG--OES/OMC 7-3940

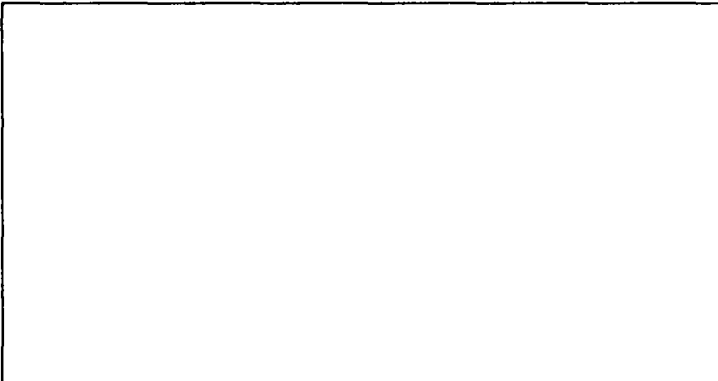
FEMA

Laurel Lacy, FEMA, Dir. Emerg. Prep. 646-3590

Richard Robuck, FEMA, Response and Recovery Dir.
646-3659

Joseph Flynn, FEMA, OGC, 646-4102

DTA



OMB

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HHS

Lavinia Limon, HHS/ORR (Office of Refugee Resettlement)
401-9324

David Smith, HHS/ORR (Acting Dep. Dir.) 401-9256

Radio Marti

Stu Lippe, Radio Marti, 401-7063

USIA

Michael Korff, USIA, 619-6878

State

P - Bruce Thomas 7-2473

D - Debby Schwartz 7-8930

C - Jonathan Farrar 7-6108

C - Theresa Loar 7-8745

CA/VO - George Lannon 3-1160

CA/VO/F - Patty Hill 3-1166

CA/VO/F/RAP - Elizabeth Berube 3-1156
CA/VO/F/RAP - Eric Schultz 3-1158
CA/VO/F/RAP - Jennifer Nurona 3-3894
H - Joel Danies 7-8732
H - Susan Jacobs 7-8802
H - Robert Tatoe 7-8802
HA/AS - Roger Dankert, 634-6670
RP/A - Terry Rusch 3-1047
RP/A/O - Ken Foster 3-1055
L/ARA - T. Michael Peay 7-6328
L/ARA - Allen Weiner 7-6328
L/HRR - Michelle Klein-Solomon 7-9328
L/LEI - Bob Harris 7-7324
L/LEI - Keith Loken 7-5111
L/CA - Vanessa Laird 7-4415
PM/ISO - Debbie Bolton 7-4271
PM/ISP - Col. Fitz Carty 7-0622
INR/IAA - Dave Smith 7-2248
INR/IAA/MAC - Ed Sutow 7-2331
INR/C - Kathy Walker 7-5893
INM/ICJ - Bob Perito 7-6643
HA/ASY - Roger Dankert 634-6659
HA/ASY - Jackson L. Smith 634-6670
USOAS - Peter Quilter 736-4764
IO/UNP - William McIlhenny 7-0043
IO/DHO - Margaret Pollack 6-7790
ARA/P - Margie Weisskohl 7-3296

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TAB G-I

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LIST OF KEY SOUTH FLORIDA CONTACTS

Name/Organization

Office

Media - TV

WTVJ - NBC
News Director

(305) 789-4254
Fax (305) 789-4273

WPLG - ABC
News Director
Tom Doer

(305) 325-2437
or (305) 576-1010
FAX (305) 325-2381

WCIX - CBS
News Director

(305) 593-0606
(305) 591-0666

WSVN - Fox

(305) 751-6692
Fox (305) 757-2266

Telemundo
(Spanish Language)

(305) 889-7000
(305) 884-0101

Univision
(Spanish Language)

(305) 471-3900

Media - Radio

Fe

(305) 642-4422
Fax (305) 541-9528

WCMQ

(305) 444-9292
Fax (305) 461-4951

Cadena Azul

(305) 541-3300
Fax (305) 643-6224

WXXX Radio Mambi

(305) 445-4040/4003 (dir)

WQBA La Cubanísima

(305) 441-2140
or (305) 441-2073
Fax (305) 445-8908

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By MI NARA, Date 4/11/16

244-1024-P

Media - Print

Miami Herald
El Nuevo Herald
Roberto Suarez

(305) 376-3534
Fax (305) 376-3509

Diario de las Americas

(305) 633-3341
Fax (305) 635-7668

Horacio Aguirre

Wall Street Journal
Jose De Cordoba

(305) 445-7372
FAX (305) 443-8325

A.P.

(212) 621-1820

U.P.I.

898-8000

Reuters

(212) 603-3576

TAB G - II

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Name/OrganizationOfficeState and Local Officials

Miami City Manager Cesar Odio	(305) 250-5400
Miami Police Department Major John Brooks	(305) 579-6590
Dade County Manager Joaquin Avino	(305) 375-1032
Dade County Office of Emergency Management Kathleen Hale, Director	(305) 273-6407
Dade County Seaport Carmen Lunetta, Director	(305) 371-7678
Dade County Aviation Department Gary Dellapa, Aviation Director	(305) 876-7077
Mayor, Hialeah Ron Martinez	(305) 883-5800
Carlos Valdes Fla. House of Reps	(305) 267-0134
Mayor, Key West Dennis Wardlow	(305) 292-8102
Planning for a Free Cuba Committee Bruce Jay Colan	(305) 577-4105

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Department of State Guidelines,
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TAB G - VII
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Cuban-American and Community Leaders

Name/Organization	Office	
Simon Ferro Becker & Poliakoff, P.A.	(305) 262-4433	
Jorge Mas Canosa Chairman, CANF	(305) 477-1873	
Francisco Hernandez President, CANF	(305) 477-1873	
Roberto Rodriguez de Aragon Junta Patriotica Cubana	(305) 448-9898	
Juan Suarez Rivas Union Liberal Cubana	(305) 266-0109	
Eladio Armesto Democratic League	(305) 530-8787	
Bishop Agustin Roman		
Jose Basulto Brothers to the Rescue	(305) 582-1144	(305) 667-6369
Mario Alphonso	(305) 554-0960	
Dr. Jaime Suchlich University of Miami		
Dr. Lisandro Perez Cuban Research Institute/FIU	(305) 348-1991	

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By AA NARA, Date 4/11/16

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TAB H

TALKING POINTS FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS

TALKING POINTS FOR TELEPHONE CALLS

- I'm calling you on an issue of national importance. As you know, another massive and illegal boatlift of Cubans to the United States is underway.
- I am determined that this will not succeed.

COSTS

- The last time this happened, in 1980, the costs in human and financial terms to the federal government, state governments and local communities, especially in Florida, were enormous. We are still living with the legacy of that event.
- In fiscal year 1980 alone, the federal government appropriated over \$345 million to deal with the earlier boatlift. Since 1980, Mariel Cubans have cost the federal government over one billion dollars. Detention costs for Mariel Cuban excludables currently cost this country roughly \$80 million/year.

RISKS

- Cubans coming to the United States on small boats do so at considerable risk. During the 1980 boatlift, a total of 52 vessels sank, 12 vessels capsized, 45 vessels were in such poor condition that they had to be abandoned, and 27 people who fled Cuba are known to have died.

OUR GOAL

- Americans who support illegal immigration to the United States are putting innocent lives at risk.
- We seek orderly and legal migration of Cubans to the United States. The United States and Cuba signed a migration agreement in 1984 which provided for the legal and orderly movement of Cubans to the United States under our visa and refugee programs. We have abided by this agreement and under its provisions over 30,000 immigrants, refugees and parolees have been admitted to the United States.
- In addition, in FY 93 alone, 1,638 immigrant visas were issued in Havana, roughly 3,100 people were admitted under the auspices of the USG refugee program, and over 27,000 Cubans received visas to enter the United States as visitors. So the agreement is working.

TEXT OF CABLE REQUESTING COOPERATION FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

1. THIS IS AN ACTION CABLE.
2. EMBASSY IS REQUESTED TO INFORM HOST GOVERNMENT THAT ON (INSERT DATE) THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED THAT THE USG HAS TAKEN THE FOLLOWING MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO THE VOLATILE SITUATION IN CUBA: (LIST MEASURES TAKEN).
3. POST SHOULD INFORM HOST GOVERNMENT THAT THESE MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN BECAUSE (INSERT EXPLANATION OF USG ACTIONS).
4. PRESS GUIDANCE FOR USE IS AS FOLLOWS: (INSERT PRESS GUIDANCE PREPARED BY NSC DEPUTIES COMMITTEE).
5. FOR MEXICO CITY, CARACAS, MADRID AND BOGOTA: PLEASE ASK HOST GOVERNMENT FOR ITS ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION, ITS RELATIONSHIP OR CONTACT WITH ANY OF THE FACTION LEADERS AND ITS SUGGESTIONS FOR RESTORING ORDER IN CUBA. INFORM THE GOVERNMENT THAT WE SHARE ITS INTEREST IN RESTORING STABILITY IN CUBA AND EXPRESS THE HOPE WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE THIS END.

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TAB J

ORDER NO. _____

ESTABLISHING REGULATIONS GOVERNING
THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS
DURING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY

By the authority vested in me as Secretary of Transportation by section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (the Act), as amended (50 U.S.C. 191), and pursuant to Proclamation No. _____, in which the President declared a national emergency and delegated certain functions, I hereby order as follows:

Section 1. In furtherance of the purposes of Proclamation No. _____, the Commandant, District Commanders and Captains of Ports (as defined in 33 CFR subpart 6.01) are authorized to regulate the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida according to the form and procedure in the existing regulations set forth in Executive Orders 10173, 10277, 10352 and 11249 (codified at 33 CFR part 6). All actions authorized under those regulations including, but not limited to, controlling access to vessels or waterfront facilities, taking possession and control of vessels, and establishing security zones, are authorized for carrying out the purposes of this Order.

Sec. 2. While the national emergency proclaimed in Proclamation No. _____ continues to exist, the Commandant of the

United States Coast Guard may exercise all powers and authorities vested in the Secretary of Transportation by section 1 of title II of the Act and by Proclamation No. _____, including the power to make additional rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida.

Dated: _____

[Name of Current Secretary]
Secretary of Transportation

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Order No. _____]

Establishing Regulations Governing
The Anchorage and Movement of Vessels
During a National Emergency

AGENCY: Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of 50 U.S.C. 191, whenever the President declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States, the Secretary of Transportation may make, subject to the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States. In Proclamation No. _____, the President declared a national emergency to exist by reason of a threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States and provided that rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of all vessels in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the

State of Florida shall be deemed to have the approval of the president upon issuance by the Secretary of Transportation.

Rules and regulations issued pursuant to the Proclamation may be effective immediately upon issuance as such rules and regulations involve a foreign affairs function of the United States and thus are not subject to the procedures in 5 U.S.C. 554.

By order, the Secretary has authorized the United States Coast Guard to regulate the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida. Such regulation will be accomplished according to the form and procedure in the existing regulations set forth in Executive Orders 10173, 10277, 10352 and 11249 (codified at 33 CFR part 6), and thus no amendments to the CFR are necessary at this time. Additionally, the Secretary has authorized the Commandant of the Coast Guard to exercise all powers and authorities vested in the Secretary of Transportation by 50 U.S.C. 191 and Proclamation No. _____, including the power to make additional rules and regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Effective immediately.

Dated: _____

[Name of Current Secretary]
Secretary of Transportation

COMMANDER
SEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT
909 S.E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FL 33131-3050

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO CGD SEVEN SOP
MASS MIGRATION PLAN

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this plan is to promulgate new procedures for Coast Guard District Seven involvement in a mass migration emergency, where there exists an authorized or unauthorized exodus of personnel from Cuba or another country. This plan prepares CGD SEVEN to deal effectively with any sudden, legal or illegal, large-scale immigration effort. This plan follows and supports the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Mass Immigration Emergency Plan.

2. DISCUSSION. From 21 April to 28 September 1980 more than one hundred and twenty thousand Cuban nationals migrated to the United States in a massive, uncontrolled and illegal movement by sea. This action was deliberately generated by an unfriendly foreign government. Joint Coast Guard and Navy forces were successful in reducing the mass immigration (to a low level), while providing humanitarian services. However, illegal migration, in varying degrees continues. Despite the normal humanitarian concerns of the Coast Guard with respect to potential marine disaster, emphasis must be placed on enforcing all U.S. laws in an attempt to stop a future mass immigration. The political and economic conditions in Cuba are deteriorating, thus increasing the possibility of another mass migration from Cuba to the U.S.. The proximity of Cuba to the United States makes them the most likely for such an occurrence but other Caribbean Island Nations may resort to the same type of activity. This plan can be modified for that possibility.

3. MISSION. The missions of this operation in order of priority will be to:

- a. Obtain timely intelligence.
- b. Provide search and rescue assistance.
- c. Prevent vessels from transiting to Cuba or other foreign countries for the purpose of transporting aliens to the U.S.
- d. Provide information on inbound refugees to other federal agencies to permit orderly processing and law enforcement actions to be taken.

e. Prevent vessels from landing refugees at unauthorized points of entry.

f. Turn refugees over to INS for processing.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. This operation is broken down into three phases which are addressed below.

a. The Ready Phase - Phase I. During this phase it is the responsibility of all Coast Guard commands or units to identify and report activity signalling the commencement of an illegal mass migration into the United States. This information is critical to the early initiation of action in response to such a development. This phase shall be considered to be in effect at all times. Other responsibilities under this phase are as follows:

(1) Intelligence. All CGD SEVEN commands have continuing intelligence collection responsibilities in response to our military and law enforcement responsibilities. These requirements require constant liaison with members of the intelligence community as necessary to provide data on maritime traffic.

(2) Reconnaissance and Surveillance. When evidence indicates a possible mass migration may occur, CGD SEVEN (oil) will request support of the intelligence community as necessary to provide data on maritime traffic.

(3) Negotiation. Should positive indications exist concerning illegal mass migration actions, CGD SEVEN (ole) will request information from COMDT concerning any possible bilateral agreements with the country of origin to permit high seas law enforcement and/or possible repatriations.

(4) Preparation. As the situation indicates, Group/GANTSEC Commanders will request from District resources needed to effect this plan.

b. The Interdiction Phase - Phase II. During this phase resources will deploy in order to rapidly permit the stopping of vessels used or intended for use in the illegal transportation of migrants. Commander, Coast Guard Groups Key West and Miami shall establish barrier patrols to intercept vessel traffic prior to the embarkation of illegal migrants. Other Groups or GANTSEC will be directed to establish barrier patrols as appropriate. In those situations where return of interdicted migrants to the country of origin is permitted, the barrier patrols will be located to take advantage of traffic densities.

Vessels with embarked migrants will be monitored for safety and to prevent surreptitious landing if there is no authority to return the migrants to point of origin. Surveillance activities will be intensified to permit the maximum effective utilization of resources. Actions to be considered during this phase are as follows:

(1) Port Closures. CGD SEVEN (M), MSO Miami, CG GP MIAMI and KEY WEST will review the feasibility of using the tactics of port closures or vessel movement control as a law enforcement tool.

(2) Interdiction at sea (Inbound). Vessels enroute to the United States with illegal migrants aboard shall be inspected where possible to determine registry status and condition. US vessels and, consistent with international law, foreign vessels will be boarded to confirm condition, destination and the status of those aboard. Barrier patrols will be established to take advantage of agreements permitting the return of migrants to the country of origin or other designated ports. Immigration and Naturalization Service officers, where possible, shall accompany CG cutters engaged in interdicting inbound vessels in order to permit inquiries relative to refugee claims (coordinated by D7 ole). If a bilateral agreement is not reached with the country of origin, all vessels transporting illegal migrants will be monitored to ensure safe passage to a designated port where processing of the migrants can be accomplished.

(3) Interdiction of vessels (Outbound). U.S. registered vessels may be heavily engaged in the illegal transport of migrants to the US since most source countries do not have marine transport systems to support such mass migrations. The primary law enforcement responsibility of the CG in response to a mass illegal migration will be to restrict the use of U.S. vessels attempting to engage in such activity. Barrier patrols will be established to deny entry of U.S. vessels into the source country where there is reason to believe that the vessel intends to engage in the transportation of aliens.

c. The Landing Phase - Phase III. All Coast Guard commands and units will cooperate with other agencies to permit prompt processing of migrants and effective law enforcement action against traffickers and the vessels. In this phase, INS assumes responsibility for receiving, detaining, and processing those illegal entrants who have reached the U. S. INS will ensure that the necessary emergency processing facilities are established.

All vessels brought into a designated port will be met by a processing team composed of INS, Customs and Coast Guard personnel. Once the boarding is complete, INS will allow the aliens to proceed to the initial processing center. Public Health Officials will be at the centers to aid the sick and injured. Coast Guard will have responsibility for moving or towing seized vessels to areas designated by U.S. Customs officials.

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*Immigration Emergency Plan
Executive Summary*

- o The purpose of the plan is to ensure that INS and all Federal agencies are prepared to deal promptly and effectively with any sudden, illegal, large-scale immigration effort
- o The plan provides a framework for coordinated Federal, State, and local action, with DOJ/INS as lead agency for immigration law enforcement
- o The plan assumes large-scale illegal immigration to the United States from Caribbean nations arriving primarily by vessel, at the nearest landfall in southern Florida
- o The concept of operations involves Readiness, Interdiction, Landing, Detention, Primary Inspection and Processing, Exclusion and Deportation, Resettlement, and Evaluation phases
 - ▶ The Service and other agencies are continuously involved in the *Ready Phase*, which includes:
 - collection and production of intelligence relating to the threat of mass illegal immigration
 - policy coordination and operational planning at the field office and headquarters level

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- preparation and readiness for the activation of a field-level Emergency Response Team located in Florida
- ▶ The *Ready Phase* also outlines procedures for:
 - a request to the President, by the Governor of Florida or the Attorney General, to declare an immigration emergency to activate Federal resources
 - designating the Associate Attorney General as the Federal Coordinating Officer, who will establish a coordination center in southern Florida prior to or at the time of the decision of the President to declare an immigration emergency, and guide the emergency response operations through the Emergency Response Team
 - establishing an Emergency Response Group, chaired by the Attorney General, for interagency policy coordination, and an Emergency Support Team to coordinate Headquarters-level interagency support to operations
 - activating Headquarters-level and field-level interagency teams for coordination of congressional and public affairs, and financial management support to operations
 - activating an INS Emergency Coordination Team to coordinate Service-wide inter-program support to operations
 - absent a declaration of emergency by the President, designating a Federal Coordinating Officer by the Attorney General, and request by the Attorney General to other Federal Department

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and agency heads, and the Governor of Florida and other states, for assistance and support for Department of Justice response to an immigration emergency

► The *Interdiction Phase* involves:

- interdicting vessels and other conveyances transporting aliens into the United States
- controlling vessel departures from the United States to prevent efforts to assist illegal entry or smuggle aliens
- interdiction operations by the Coast Guard outside the territorial waters of the United States which will attempt to return interdicted vessels and aliens immediately to the source country or to any receptive third country, with assistance of the State Department
- assistance to Coast Guard interdiction operations by Federal, State, and local agencies including the Customs Service, Department of Defense, and State of Florida

► The *Landing Phase* involves:

- interagency interdiction teams searching vessels involved in illegal entry, performing medical triage, arresting aliens attempting illegal entry and alien smugglers, seizing vessels for forfeiture, and transporting aliens to temporary staging facilities for preliminary screening

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- locating and arresting aliens who evade interdiction operations and begin to move from coastal areas into the interior of the United States
- establishing temporary staging facilities for preliminary screening and temporary custody of apprehended aliens to determine identity and fitness for travel
- determining fitness for travel and performing medical triage by or under the guidance of the Public Health Service
- after establishing identity and fitness for travel, transporting aliens transported from temporary staging facilities to detention centers identified by the Department of Defense outside of Florida
- investigating and prosecuting alien smugglers and other criminals
- initiating proceedings for forfeiture of vessels and conveyances used for alien smuggling
- initiating and completing, if possible, inspections by the Customs Service and Department of Agriculture

► **The *Detention Phase* involves:**

- long-term detention of aliens during the Primary Inspection/Processing Phase and pending the completion of exclusion or deportation proceedings, removal to a foreign country, or resettlement within the United States

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- use of facilities, supplies, and assistance provided by the Department of Defense and General Services Administration
- ▶ The *Primary Inspection/Processing Phase* involves:
 - completing primary inspection for exclusion proceedings or admission, including when appropriate the completion of deferred inspection, or termination or revocation of parole
 - completing investigations for deportation proceedings, asset forfeiture, administrative fines, civil penalties, and criminal prosecution
 - receiving and adjudicating applications for adjustment of status by paroled aliens
- ▶ The *Exclusion/Deportation Phase* provides for:
 - deportation and exclusion hearings
 - adjudicating claims for asylum or other relief
 - appeals of exclusion or deportation orders
 - arranging for removal of aliens ordered excluded or deported
- ▶ The *Admission/Resettlement Phase* provides for
 - medical admission examination by the Public Health Service
 - immigration admission processing and document issuance

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- appropriate resettlement assistance for aliens who are paroled, admitted or granted asylum, to be coordinated by the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Department of Justice, Community Relations Service, and other agencies

► The *Evaluation Phase* provides for the review and assessment of the operations implemented under the plan to:

- identify problems encountered and lessons learned
- develop long-term solutions to the problems encountered, including resources, policies, or programs within INS and with other agencies, make appropriate revisions to the plan, and draft legislative proposals if appropriate
- recognize INS employees and other persons whose efforts contributed significantly to the successful implementation of the plan

- o The phases outlined in the plan are not successive steps, but contemporaneous efforts which would continue, depending on the severity and duration of the immigration emergency, until no longer needed
- o Recovery activities, to resume normal operations and return detailed resources to their duty location, would begin as soon as practicable, but would not be uniform since any single resource may be needed in more than one phase

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- o The plan has been coordinated with the Associate Attorney General and over twenty other Departments and agencies, including the Coast Guard, Department of Defense, Customs Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Marshals Service, National Security Council, Department of State, Office of Immigration Litigation, General Services Administration, Executive Office for Immigration Review, and others

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TAB M

PRESS THEMES ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Declaration by the President

The President has declared a national emergency in connection with massive and illegal immigration into the United States from Cuba. He has instructed federal law enforcement agencies to undertake certain measures to cope with this emergency and asks all people to cooperate with these agencies in carrying out their instructions. This is not an appeal to exclude persons of any particular national origin or race from the United States. It is an attempt to prevent the catastrophic consequences of uncontrolled mass migration.

National and Local Impact

In fiscal year 1980 alone, the federal government appropriated over \$345 million to deal with the Mariel boatlift. Since 1980, the Mariel boatlift has cost the United States over one billion dollars, with federal, state and local costs for those Mariel Cubans now in detention estimated at \$80 million/year.

In 1980, both federal and state governments had to resort to extreme measures to cope with the emergency. Processing and resettlement camps were opened on four military bases in Florida, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and the President declared an emergency for the state of Florida. The cost to the taxpayer of an average week of Coast Guard activity during the crisis was \$650,000.

Boat People Will Be Detained

The President has instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to detain all Cubans entering the United States illegally as a result of the current boatlift. They will be held in custody until such time as their cases can be adjudicated. This process may take months.

Port Closings

The President has ordered the United States Coast Guard to close all ports in South Florida. No vessel may enter or leave these ports in South Florida without the express permission of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port. This instruction will be strictly enforced, and the cooperation of all citizens is requested. Individuals who violate federal regulations will be arrested and prosecuted and their vessels seized. This is not an appeal to exclude persons of any particular national origin or race from the United States. It is an attempt to prevent the catastrophic consequences of uncontrolled mass migration. Port closures will be administered in a way that will minimize interference with commercial shipping and fishing.

Breaking the Law: Port Closings

The President has authorized the U.S. Coast Guard to regulate the movement of all vessels in territorial waters off the Florida Coast, and to close all ports in Florida. No person may enter or leave the ports of Florida in violation of Coast Guard orders. All persons operating a vessel from a port in Florida should check with the Coast Guard and be advised of the most recent regulations relating to that port. Persons who violate Coast Guard regulations on entry to or departure from a port, or attempt to leave or enter a port without the express permission of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port, or violate a Coast Guard Captain of the Port order, are subject to seizure and forfeiture of their vessels and criminal felony prosecution (with a maximum of ten years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine) under 50 U.S.C. 191.

Persons who falsely respond to queries from officials as to their destination and intentions or who make any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements of entry are potentially subject to criminal felony prosecution in U.S. District Court for a violation of 18 U.S.C. 1001 (with a maximum potential sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine).

Two or more persons who conspire to violate any of these or other offenses against the U.S. are subject to criminal felony prosecution in U.S. District Court for violation of 18 U.S.C. 371. The penalty for conspiracy to commit a felony is up to a \$10,000 fine and up to five years imprisonment.

Breaking the Law: Alien smuggling

The President has appealed for the cooperation of state and local officials and the American people, to assist the federal government in coping with the current crisis. The President has pointed out that those who bring, or conspire to bring, Cubans into this country illegally are subject to prosecution.

Owners and masters of vessels should be aware that illegal transportation of undocumented aliens from Cuba may subject them to criminal felony prosecution (with a maximum potential sentence of ten years imprisonment and a \$50,000 fine), as well as forfeiture of their vessels, under the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (31 CFR\$ 515) and the Trading with the Enemy Act. Owners and masters of vessels, both U.S. and foreign flagged, should further be aware that transportation of undocumented aliens will subject them and their vessels to penalties under the immigration laws of the United States (8 U.S.C. 1323 and 1324). These penalties include:

- A civil fine of \$3,000 per alien, for bringing an undocumented alien to the United States, regardless of whether the alien is brought to a designated port of entry or to an immigration inspector;

- Possible seizure of the vessel, followed by civil forfeiture, or by return of the vessel after payment of a substantial penalty;
- In appropriate cases, criminal penalties of up to five years imprisonment and a \$250,000 fine for each alien.

All U.S. citizens and residents should be aware that it is no defense under these laws that the alien is later admitted or paroled into the United States, or that the owner or master believed that the alien might be entitled to asylum or other legal status in the United States. After the 1980 boatlift, 1,200 violations were processed and many private vessels were seized by the government.

Orderly Departure

The United States and Cuba signed a migration agreement in December 1984, which provided for the legal and orderly immigration of Cubans to the United States. We have abided by this agreement and under its provisions over 18,000 immigrants, refugees and parolees have been admitted to the United States since its signature. Cubans who want to enter the United States should visit the U.S. Interests Section in Havana or any diplomatic or consular post in a third country to determine whether they are qualified for legal entry into the United States. U.S. citizens and legal residents who wish to arrange for the immigration of their relatives should contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service for information about filing immigrant visa petitions.

In FY 93, over 1,600 immigrant visas were issued at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana and approximately 3,000 refugees and parolees were admitted to the United States. In addition, over 25,000 non-immigrant visas were issued to Cuban citizens to visit the U.S. on a temporary basis.

Human Suffering, Danger

Another illegal mass exodus of Cubans places thousands of innocent lives--both Cuban and American--in serious jeopardy. Cubans coming to the United States on small boats are doing so at great risk of life. The boats are often overcrowded and inadequately equipped for the trip. The Coast Guard does not have enough boats and aircraft to deal with the large number of emergencies reported so far. For reasons of safety, we strongly counsel against attempting passage in this manner.

During the 1980 boatlift, the Coast Guard assisted 1,387 vessels. A total of 52 vessels sank, 12 vessels capsized, 45 vessels were in such poor condition that they were abandoned, and 27 refugees died. We urge all U.S. citizens and residents not to undertake such hazardous voyages.

Uncontrolled migration also causes human suffering and risks ashore with regard to health, food, shelter and clothing needs for both the refugees and general populace of South Florida.

U.S. Sovereignty

Every sovereign nation has a right to regulate and restrict the entry of non-nationals into its territory. However, it cannot exclude or refuse to accept the return of its own nationals who are not admitted to another country.

Another Mariel

Given the continuing repression and economic deterioration in Cuba, there has been a lot of speculation about the possibility of "another Mariel" boatlift. We urge that such speculation be discouraged. Speculation feeds on itself and increases the risks of an effort to produce such an event. Our policy is clear. A Mariel-style boatlift would be a deliberate assault by Cuba on the sovereignty of the United States. We have repeatedly said that we will not permit it to happen. Cuba knows this. We urge all concerned to counsel those in this country who understandably seek the freedom of their friends and relatives to follow legal procedures and not to fall into tacit collaboration with the Cuban regime.

We need the cooperation of Congress and the Cuban-American community in our efforts to convince those who wish to immigrate to the United States to do so in a safe, legal and orderly manner.

We believe that another Mariel-type boatlift would be destabilizing for the Cuban regime and that it would hesitate to resort to one.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By MM NARA, Date 4/11/11

201-12345

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001f. paper	re: Contingency Planning/Chaos/Civil War (17 pages)	04/29/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

9406116

2011-1039-F
rs1870

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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]

TAB A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

OFFICIALS TO BE CONTACTED BY THE PRESIDENT

Office

USG Officials

Speaker of the House
Cong. Tom Foley 225-5604

Senate Majority Leader
Sen. George Mitchell 224-5556

Senate Minority Leader
Sen. Robert Dole 224-3135

House Majority Leader
Cong. Richard Gephardt 235-0100

Governor of Florida
Hon. Lawton Chiles

Foreign Officials

President of Mexico

President of Russia

Prime Minister of Spain

President of Colombia

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By M' NARA, Date 4/11/16

201-1034-1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001g. talking points	re: Talking Points for Telephone Calls (2 pages)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

9406116

2011-1039-F
rs1870

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or
financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President
and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of
personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed
of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C.
2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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

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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]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001h. letter	re: Presidential Telegram to Governor of Florida (1 page)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

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rs1870

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

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P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
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**DECLARATION OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND INVOCATION OF
EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF
THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including title II of the Act of June 13, 1917 (the Act), as amended (50 U.S.C. 191-194), sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621, 1631), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby proclaim that, due to the actual and threatened illegal entry into the United States of aliens from the island of Cuba, a national emergency exists by reason of a threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States and I further order as follows:

Section 1: The emergency authority to regulate the anchorage and movement of vessels contained in title II of the Act is invoked and made available to the Secretary of Transportation (the Secretary) according to the following terms:

(a) The Secretary may make rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida. The function of the President respecting the approval of rules and regulations

issued by the Secretary is delegated to the Secretary such that any rules or regulations consistent with this Proclamation shall be deemed to have the approval of the President upon issuance by the Secretary. Any rule or regulation issued pursuant to this Proclamation may be effective immediately upon issuance as such rule or regulation shall involve a foreign affairs function of the United States.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to inspect any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida, at any time; to place guards on any such vessel; and, if necessary in his opinion to secure such vessel from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, including the right of the United States to restrict the illegal entry of aliens into the country, to take full possession and control of any such vessel and to remove the officers and crew and all other persons not specifically authorized by him to go or remain on board the vessel. The exercise by the Secretary of the authorities contained in this subsection has the consent of the President.

Sec 2: The Secretary is authorized to suspend temporarily the right of innocent passage of all vessels within the 12 nautical mile territorial sea of the United States along the coast of the State of Florida.

Sec 3: The Secretary may request assistance from such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the

United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Proclamation. Such department, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities shall, consistent with other provisions of law and to the extent practicable, provide requested assistance.

Sec. 4: The Secretary should exercise the authority conferred by title II of the Act and by this Proclamation consistent with international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as imposing a limitation on the legal authority of the Secretary.

Sec. 5: The Secretary may seek assistance from State and local authorities in carrying out the purposes of this Proclamation. Because State and local assistance is essential for an effective response to this emergency, I urge all State and local officials to cooperate with federal authorities and to take all actions within their lawful authority necessary to prevent the uncontrolled and illegal entry of large numbers of aliens.

Sec. 6: When the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy pursuant to section 3 of title 14 of the United States Code, all powers and authorities delegated to the Secretary by this Proclamation shall vest in and be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 7: All powers and authorities delegated by this Proclamation to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Navy may be redelegated.

Sec. 8: This Proclamation shall immediately be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

The White House,

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

TAB E

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The United States is a nation of immigrants. For generations, our nation has benefitted from the waves of people who have come to our shores, as they have become productive citizens and brought a welcome diversity of culture and traditions. Moreover, America has always been a refugee for those fleeing political and religious persecution.

America has welcomed the thousands of Cubans who have fled tyranny in their homeland over the last 30 years. And I am proud of the many contributions of our Cuban-American citizens.

But the United States cannot welcome illegal mass immigration. Some 129,000 people fled during the 1980 boatlift. At that time, 52 vessels sank, 12 capsized, and 27 people who fled Cuba died. Moreover, Castro emptied his prisons and mental hospitals. For years, the disorderly and dangerous Mariel episode put an enormous strain on federal and local resources -- over a billion dollars -- to accommodate these people and to return those who are excludable under our laws.

In consultation with the Congressional leadership, with (name), the Governor of Florida, the Members of the Florida Congressional delegation, and with the Cuban-American community, I have authorized the U.S. Coast Guard to regulate the movement of all vessels in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to or within the State of Florida. No person may enter or leave the ports of Florida in violation of Coast Guard orders.

Persons who violate Coast Guard regulations will be subject to seizure and forfeiture of their vessels and criminal felony prosecution. Those who bring or conspire to bring illegal aliens into this country will be subject to heavy fines and imprisonment. I have instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to detain all Cubans entering the United States illegally and to hold them in custody until their cases can be adjudicated.

I appeal to all Americans to cooperate with this policy. Castro's ploy cannot succeed unless Americans seek to circumvent the regulations which we have adopted for this emergency.

Let me emphasize that provisions for legal and orderly immigration of Cubans to the United States will continue. Under the 1984 agreement with Cuba, over (update) Cuban immigrants have been admitted to the United States. But we cannot accept an unregulated and massive wave of immigrants.

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By MM NARA, Date 7/11/16

2011-1234-1

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001i. list	re: Interagency Task Force [partial] (4 pages)	04/00/1994	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

9406116

2011-1039-F
rs1870

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TAB F

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE

Senior Level

A. Watson/M. Skol, State Department/ARA 647-5780/8562

Richard Feinberg, National Security Council Staff 395-4592

Mari Luci Jaramillo, Dep. Asst. Sec. Def./Regional Security
Affairs/Inter-American Affairs

Rear Admiral Luther Schriefer, ASD/RA/IA, Director,
Inter-American Affairs

Brig. Gen. James T. Hill, JCS, J-5 (Strategic Plans and
Policy), Asst. Dep. Dir., Pol-Mil Affairs

(b)(3)

Christine Sale, Deputy Commissioner, INS 514-1900

Rear Admiral Richard Appelbaum, U.S. Coast Guard 267-0977

Rolando Bonachea, Radio Marti, 401-7013

ARA/CCA

ARA/CCA - Dennis Hays, Coordinator, 647-9273

ARA/CCA - Nancy Mason, Deputy Coordinator, 647-9272

ARA/CCA - Marc Susser, Consular Officer, 647-9272

NSC

Barbro Owens-Kirkpatrick, National Security Council Staff
395-3860

Eric Schwartz, National Security Council Staff 395-3736

Donsia Strong, Domestic Policy Council 395-2330

Jim Carmen, Office of VP, 395-6033

DOD

Raimundo L. Ruga, OSD/RSA/IA, 703-697-9301

Paul Buchanan, OSD/RSA/IA, 703-697-9301

Patricia L. Irvin, Dep. Asst. Sec. Def./Humanitarian and
Refugee Affairs, 693-9845

Michael Myers, DASD/H&RA - Dir. for Humanitarian and
Refugee Affairs 703-693-9845

Alicia J.L. Edmonds, DASD/H&RA - Dir. for Humanitarian and
Refugee Affairs 703-693-9845

JCS

Col. Edward R. Ellis, JCS, J-5,

Col. Dexon B. Guzman, JCS, J-5 WHEM (Strategic Plans &
Policy) 703-695-8161

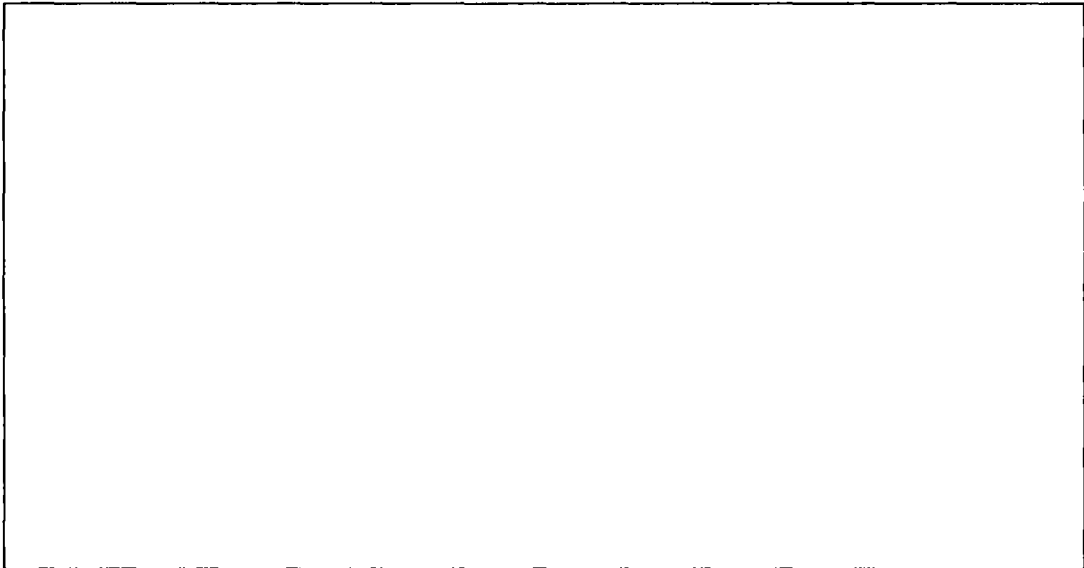
Maj. Douglas Hayner, JCS 703-695-1726

Cpt. William Boone, JCS, J-3 (Ops), 695-1726

LTCOL Rich Lilly, J-3/JCS, 695-1726

Col. Chuck Swannack, JCS/J5 (703) 695-8162

CIA



DOJ

Phyllis Coven, DOJ, Special Counsel to the Assoc. Atty.
Gen., 514-3392

John Andre, DOJ, 514-0791

INS

James Puleo, Assoc. Exec. Comm., INS/Operations 514-8223

George Reagan, Asst. Comm., Intelligence, INS 514-4402

David Nachtsheim, INS/Intelligence, 514-2964

John Cummings, INS/CO-OIA, 633-1100

Denise Blackburn, INS/CO-OIA, 633-2411

Kathleen Thompson, INS/CO-OIA, 633-3577

USCG

Capt. Jay Carmichael, USCG (Operational Law Enforcement),
267-1890

Cdr. Bob Morrison, USCG (G-OLE), 267-1890

Lt. Sloan A. Tyler, USCG-G-LMI, 267-0098

Bob Rzemieniewski, USCG--INM/P 7-9008

Kevin Miller, USCG--OES/OMC 7-3940

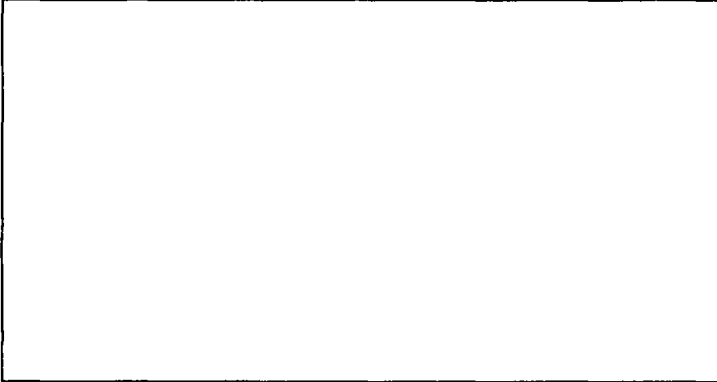
FEMA

Laurel Lacy, FEMA, Dir. Emerg. Prep. 646-3590

Richard Robuck, FEMA, Response and Recovery Dir.
646-3659

Joseph Flynn, FEMA, OGC, 646-4102

DTA



OMB

Tracy Davis, OMB 395-4580

Jeff Ashford, OMB 395-4580, FAX: 395-5651

HHS

Lavinia Limon, HHS/ORR (Office of Refugee Resettlement)
401-9324

David Smith, HHS/ORR (Acting Dep. Dir.) 401-9256

Radio Marti

Stu Lippe, Radio Marti, 401-7063

USIA

Michael Korff, USIA, 619-6878

State

P - Bruce Thomas 7-2473

D - Debby Schwartz 7-8930

C - Jonathan Farrar 7-6108

C - Theresa Loar 7-8745

CA/VO - George Lannon 3-1160

CA/VO/F - Patty Hill 3-1166

CA/VO/F/RAP - Elizabeth Berbe 3-1156
CA/VO/F/RAP - Eric Schultz 3-1158
CA/VO/F/RAP - Jennifer Nurona 3-3894
H - Joel Danies 7-8732
H - Susan Jacobs 7-8802
H - Robert Tatoe 7-8802
HA/AS - Roger Dankert, 634-6670
RP/A - Terry Rusch 3-1047
RP/A/O - Ken Foster 3-1055
L/ARA - T. Michael Peay 7-6328
L/ARA - Allen Weiner 7-6328
L/HRR - Michelle Klein-Solomon 7-9328
L/LEI - Bob Harris 7-7324
L/LEI - Keith Loken 7-5111
L/CA - Vanessa Laird 7-4415
PM/ISO - Debbie Bolton 7-4271
PM/ISP - Col. Fitz Carty 7-0622
INR/IAA - Dave Smith 7-2248
INR/IAA/MAC - Ed Sutow 7-2331
INR/C - Kathy Walker 7-5893
INM/ICJ - Bob Perito 7-6643
HA/ASY - Roger Dankert 634-6659
HA/ASY - Jackson L. Smith 634-6670
USOAS - Peter Quilter 736-4764
IO/UNP - William McElhenny 7-0043
IO/DHO - Margaret Pollack 6-7790
ARA/P - Margie Weisskohl 7-3296

DRAFT 1/24/94

TAB G-I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIST OF KEY SOUTH FLORIDA CONTACTS

Name/Organization

Office

Media - TV

WTVJ - NBC
News Director

(305) 789-4254
Fax (305) 789-4273

WPLG - ABC
News Director
Tom Doer

(305) 325-2437
or (305) 576-1010
FAX (305) 325-2381

WXXX - CBS
News Director

WSVN - Fox

(305) 751-6692
Fox (305) 757-2266

Telemundo
(Spanish Language)

Univision
(Spanish Language)

(305) 471-3900

Media - Radio

Fe

(305) 642-4422
Fax (305) 541-9528

WCMQ

(305) 444-9292
Fax (305) 461-4951

Cadena Azul

(305) 541-3300
Fax (305) 643-6224

WXXX Radio Mambi

(305) 445-4040/4003 (dir)

WQBA La Cubanisima

(305) 441-2140
or (305) 441-2073
Fax (305) 445-8908

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006 1011-129
By N' NARA, Date 4/14/16

Media - Print

Miami Herald
EL Nuevo Herald
Roberto Suarez

(305) 376-3534
Fax (305) 376-3509

Diario de las Americas
Horacio Aguirre

(305) 633-3341
Fax (305) 635-7668

Wall Street Journal
Jose De Cordoba

(305) 445-7372
FAX (305) 443-8325

A.P.

(212) 621-1820

U.P.I.

(202) 898-8000

Reuters

(212) 603-3576

TAB G - II

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Name/OrganizationOfficeState and Local Officials

Miami City Manager Cesar Odio	(305) 250-5400
Miami Police Department Major John Brooks	(305) 579-6590
Dade County Manager Joaquin Avino	(305) 375-1032
Dade County Office of Emergency Management Kathleen Hale, Director	(305) 273-6407
Dade County Seaport Carmen Lunetta, Director	(305) 371-7678
Dade County Aviation Department Gary Dellapa, Aviation Director	(305) 876-7077
Mayor, Hialeah Ron Martinez	(305) 883-5800
Carlos Valdes Fla. House of Reps	(305) 267-0134
Mayor, Key West Dennis Wardlow	(305) 292-8102
Planning for a Free Cuba Committee Bruce Jay Colan	(305) 577-4105

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By MI NARA, Date 4/11/16

2011-1029-f

TAB G - III
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cuban-American and Community Leaders

Name/Organization	Office	
Simon Ferro Becker & Poliakoff, P.A.	(305) 262-4433	
Jorge Mas Canosa Chairman, CANF	(305) 477-1873	
Francisco Hernandez President, CANF	(305) 477-1873	
Roberto Rodriguez de Aragon Junta Patriotica Cubana	(305) 448-9898	
Juan Suarez Rivas Union Liberal Cubana	(305) 266-0109	
Eladio Armesto Democratic League	(305) 530-8787	
Bishop Agustin Roman		
Jose Basulto Brothers to the Rescue	(305) 582-1144	(305) 667-6369
Mario Alphonso	(305) 554-0960	
Dr. Jaime Suchlich University of Miami		
Dr. Lisandro Perez Cuban Research Institute/FIU		

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By MC NARA, Date 4/14/16

2011-1034-F

TAB H

TALKING POINTS FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS

TALKING POINTS FOR TELEPHONE CALLS

- I'm calling you on an issue of national importance. As you know, the situation in Cuba is volatile and poses serious challenges to the U.S.
- I am determined to prevent panic flight from Cuba.

COSTS

- The last time there was a wave, in 1980, the costs in human and financial terms to the federal government, state governments and local communities, especially in Florida, were enormous. We are still living with the legacy of that event.
- In fiscal year 1980 alone, the federal government appropriated over \$345 million to deal with the earlier boatlift. Since 1980, Mariel Cubans have cost the federal government over one billion dollars. Detention costs for Mariel Cuban excludables currently cost this country roughly \$80 million/year.

RISKS

- Cubans coming to the United States on small boats do so at considerable risk. During the 1980 boatlift, a total of 52 vessels sank, 12 vessels capsized, 45 vessels were in such poor condition that they had to be abandoned, and 27 people who fled Cuba are known to have died.

OUR GOAL

- Americans who support illegal immigration to the United States are really helping chaotic conditions to continue.
- We seek orderly and legal migration of Cubans to the United States. The United States and Cuba signed a migration agreement in 1984 which provided for the legal and orderly movement of Cubans to the United States under our visa and refugee programs. We have abided by this agreement and under its provisions over 30,000 immigrants, refugees and parolees have been admitted to the United States.

TEXT OF CABLE REQUESTING COOPERATION FROM FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

1. THIS IS AN ACTION CABLE.
2. EMBASSY IS REQUESTED TO INFORM HOST GOVERNMENT THAT ON (INSERT DATE) THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED THAT THE USG HAS TAKEN THE FOLLOWING MEASURES IN RESPONSE TO THE VOLATILE SITUATION IN CUBA: (LIST MEASURES TAKEN).
3. POST SHOULD INFORM HOST GOVERNMENT THAT THESE MEASURES HAVE BEEN TAKEN BECAUSE (INSERT EXPLANATION OF USG ACTIONS).
4. PRESS GUIDANCE FOR USE IS AS FOLLOWS: (INSERT PRESS GUIDANCE PREPARED BY NSC DEPUTIES COMMITTEE).
5. FOR MEXICO CITY, CARACAS, MADRID AND BOGOTA: PLEASE ASK HOST GOVERNMENT FOR ITS ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION, ITS RELATIONSHIP OR CONTACT WITH ANY OF THE FACTION LEADERS AND ITS SUGGESTIONS FOR RESTORING ORDER IN CUBA. INFORM THE GOVERNMENT THAT WE SHARE ITS INTEREST IN RESTORING STABILITY IN CUBA AND EXPRESS THE HOPE WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TO ACHIEVE THIS END.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TAB J

ORDER NO. _____

ESTABLISHING REGULATIONS GOVERNING
THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS
DURING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY

By the authority vested in me as Secretary of Transportation by section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (the Act), as amended (50 U.S.C. 191), and pursuant to Proclamation No. _____, in which the President declared a national emergency and delegated certain functions, I hereby order as follows:

Section 1. In furtherance of the purposes of Proclamation No. _____, the Commandant, District Commanders and Captains of Ports (as defined in 33 CFR subpart 6.01) are authorized to regulate the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida according to the form and procedure in the existing regulations set forth in Executive Orders 10173, 10277, 10352 and 11249 (codified at 33 CFR part 6). All actions authorized under those regulations including, but not limited to, controlling access to vessels or waterfront facilities, taking possession and control of vessels, and establishing security zones, are authorized for carrying out the purposes of this Order.

Sec. 2. While the national emergency proclaimed in Proclamation No. _____ continues to exist, the Commandant of the

United States Coast Guard may exercise all powers and authorities vested in the Secretary of Transportation by section 1 of title II of the Act and by Proclamation No. _____, including the power to make additional rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida.

Dated: _____

[Name of Current Secretary]
Secretary of Transportation

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Order No. _____]

Establishing Regulations Governing
The Anchorage and Movement of Vessels
During a National Emergency

AGENCY: Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of 50 U.S.C. 191, whenever the President declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States, the Secretary of Transportation may make, subject to the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States. In Proclamation No. ____, the President declared a national emergency to exist by reason of a threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States and provided that rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of all vessels in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the

State of Florida shall be deemed to have the approval of the President upon issuance by the Secretary of Transportation.

Rules and regulations issued pursuant to the Proclamation may be effective immediately upon issuance as such rules and regulations involve a foreign affairs function of the United States and thus are not subject to the procedures in 5 U.S.C. 554.

By order, the Secretary has authorized the United States Coast Guard to regulate the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida. Such regulation will be accomplished according to the form and procedure in the existing regulations set forth in Executive Orders 10173, 10277, 10352 and 11249 (codified at 33 CFR part 6), and thus no amendments to the CFR are necessary at this time. Additionally, the Secretary has authorized the Commandant of the Coast Guard to exercise all powers and authorities vested in the Secretary of Transportation by 50 U.S.C. 191 and Proclamation No. _____, including the power to make additional rules and regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Effective immediately.

Dated: _____

[Name of Current Secretary]
Secretary of Transportation

TAB K

COMMANDER
SEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT
909 S.E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FL 33131-3050

MAR 09 1984

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO COGUSEVEN SOP
CUBAN MASS MIGRATION PLAN

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this plan is to promulgate procedures for the Coast Guard Seventh District in the event of a sudden mass migration from Cuba to the United States or its territories. This plan is intended to be consistent with and support the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Mass Immigration Emergency Plan.

2. DISCUSSION. Since 1980 large numbers of Cubans have been involved in mass movements by sea destined for the United States. The political and economic instability of Cuba creates a great potential for a sudden mass migration attempt to the United States or its territories in an illegal, uncontrolled manner. While the primary mission of the Coast Guard is to protect life and property from the perils of the sea, this plan also incorporates provisions for the enforcement of the laws and treaties of the United States, and in particular the U.S. Immigration Laws.

3. MISSION. The missions of this operation in order of priority will be to:

a. Provide search and rescue assistance to persons in peril at sea in accordance with U.S. and international law.

b. Interdict vessels attempting to transport migrants to the United States or its territories in violation of U.S. law.

c. Prevent vessels from departing the United States for the purpose of assisting migrants.

d. Direct vessels interdicted in the territorial waters of the U.S. to designated ports for law enforcement action.

e. Obtain timely intelligence.

f. Provide information on migrant activity to other federal and local agencies as necessary to permit law enforcement actions to be taken.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. This operation is broken down into three phases which are addressed below.

a. The Ready Phase - Phase I. During this phase, it is the responsibility of all Coast Guard commands to identify and report activity indicating the possible development of an illegal Cuban mass migration into the United States. This phase shall be considered to be in effect at all times. Other responsibilities under this phase are as follows.

(1) Intelligence. All District Seven units are responsible for collecting and reporting information relating to a possible Cuban mass migration to OGD SEVEN (oii) for analysis.

(2) Reconnaissance and Surveillance. When evidence indicates a possible Cuban mass migration may occur, OGD SEVEN (oii) shall collect intelligence data as necessary on the mass migration activity.

(3) Preparation. As the situation indicates, Outter and Group Commanders shall make requests to OGD SEVEN (ole) for any additional resources needed to effect this plan.

b. The Interdiction Phase - Phase II. During this phase, resources will rapidly deploy to carry out the interdiction and prevention objectives of this plan. An officer in tactical command will be designated to establish and assume tactical control of an extensive offshore barrier, and Coast Guard Groups Key West and Miami shall establish reefline barrier patrols to interdict inbound vessels with embarked migrants. Units also may be directed to interdict outbound vessels intending to illegally participate in mass migration activity. Other Groups may be directed to establish barrier patrols as appropriate. Vessels sighted with embarked migrants will be monitored to prevent surreptitious landing if there is no authority to repatriate. Actions to be considered during this phase are as follows:

(1) Vessel movement control. OGD SEVEN (m), MSO Miami, OG Group MIAMI and KEY WEST will review the feasibility of using U.S. vessel movement control or vessel movement control to prevent vessels from departing for the purpose of illegal participation in Cuban mass migration activity. OGD SEVEN (dl) shall be consulted regarding the legality of these actions in specific circumstances.

(2) Interdiction at sea (Inbound). U.S. registered and foreign vessels en route the United States with embarked migrants shall be boarded and inspected in accordance with international law, and Commandant and Seventh District policy in effect at the time. INS officials and agents may be embarked in USCG Cutters to assist in immigration matters. In cases where repatriation is not permitted (as is expected with Cuba), vessels with embarked migrants shall be monitored to ensure safe passage to a designated port for appropriate law enforcement action.

(3) Interdiction of vessels (Outbound). In addition to U.S. vessel movement control, barrier patrols shall be established, when appropriate and authorized, to interdict out bound vessels intending to illegally participate in Cuban mass migration activity.

c. The Landing Phase - Phase III. All Coast Guard commands and units will cooperate with other Federal, State and local agencies to permit prompt processing of migrants and effective law enforcement action against traffickers and their vessels. In this phase, INS assumes responsibility

for receiving, detaining, and processing migrants who have entered U.S. territorial waters. INS will ensure that the necessary emergency processing facilities are established. All vessels brought into a designated port will be met by a team composed of INS, Customs and Coast Guard personnel. INS will be responsible for the movement of aliens to initial processing centers. The Coast Guard shall have responsibility for moving or towing seized vessels to areas designated by U.S. Customs officials for U.S. Customs custody.

5. OPERATIONS TO BE CONDUCTED.

a. Force Requirements. The following USCG resources shall be available for deployment in support of Cuban mass migration operations. Resources from DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE and other agencies shall be requested and deployed based on availability and need.

(1) Anticipated Straits of Florida offshore surface operations will require:

- 01 - High endurance cutter (WHEC)
- 11 - Medium endurance cutters (WMEC)
- 12 - 110' or 82' patrol boat (WPB)
- 02 - USN Transport vessels
- 02 - USN Interdiction vessels

(a) Additional assistance from Department of Defense resources for air and surface support would greatly enhance this operation.

(2) Anticipated air operations will require:

- 06 - HH-65
- 08 - HC-130 with APS-137
- 08 - HU-25C
- 03 - HH-60 with FLIR AND NVG'S
- 01 - RG-8A
- 01 - CASA 212
- 01 - E-2 OR E-3 (7X24 coverage)

b. Deployment of Assets. CG resources will be deployed throughout South Florida and the Straits of Florida in accordance with the Operation Able Vigil Operation order.

(1) Units will initially be deployed for best effect to detect and interdict incoming aliens, forming a two-tiered barrier (offshore and reefline).

(2) Measures will be taken to prevent U.S. residents from assisting illegally in Cuban mass migration activities. These may include employment of forces to interdict vessels outbound from the U. S. for the purpose of embarking and transporting migrants illegally.

(3) If DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE forces are called upon, they will be initially deployed North of latitude 24 North.

c. U.S. Coast Guard responsibilities. (Phases I, II, and III)

(1) Conduct interdiction efforts to halt or discourage the use of boats involved in illegal mass migration activities.

(2) Conduct boardings and inspections of vessels in U.S. waters as part of the interdiction effort.

(3) Assist in the intelligence effort through the establishment of check points, reconnaissance and surveillance of vessels.

(4) Take appropriate action against those in violation of any federal laws, treaties or regulations within the maritime jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard.

(5) Exercise lead responsibility in the enforcement of vessel movement control when necessary, and authorized.

(6) Exercise lead responsibility for transporting and securing seized vessels to be placed under U.S. Customs custody at storage areas designated by U.S. Customs.

6. TASKING.

a. All Coast Guard units shall:

(1) Render assistance to all persons, vessels and aircraft in distress, as quickly as practicable, subject to the limitation of the resources available.

(2) Be guided by this plan and other directives issued by competent authority, including the Operation Able Vigil Operation order.

(3) Actively conduct the intelligence collection portion of Phase I to this operation at all times, as this function will likely be the first indication of a imminent Cuban mass migration.

(4) Periodically review this plan to ensure familiarity with its contents. Forward recommendations for improvements to this plan to OGD SEVEN (ole).

b. OGD SEVEN staff/divisions/branches shall:

(1) Request additional out of district resources from Commander, Atlantic Area and Maintenance and Logistics Command, Atlantic when necessary. (OGD SEVEN (o))

(2) Submit situation reports to Commandant and Commander, Atlantic Area relating to major distress, law enforcement, pollution, and/or assistance operations. (OGD SEVEN (opc))

(3) Maintain liaison with other services and agencies, both military and civil, in order that effective cooperation may be attained in matters of mutual interest. (All staff elements as appropriate. For example; OGD SEVEN (dl) should liaison with U.S. Attorney. Refer to Enclosure 2 of TAB A for listing of point of contacts and phone numbers of local agencies).

(4) Establish Officer in Tactical Command of the Offshore Barrier Patrol (OTC OSB) at the initialization of PHASE II, who shall be responsible for:

(a) Exercising military command and tactical control of all units assigned to offshore barrier operations. Plan, organize, direct, coordinate, support and control subordinate units in execution of this plan and the supporting Operation Able Vigil Operational order.

(5) Coordinate OTC requests for Department of Defense aviation support.

c. Commander, Deployed Aviation Force (CDAF):

(1) Provide aircraft to support operations tasking by OGD Seven.

(2) Schedule and coordinate assigned aircraft and crews to accomplish tasking.

(3) Accomplish unit level maintenance on all forward deployed aircraft.

(4) Coordinate intermediate and higher level maintenance with appropriate air station. Maintain status of outstanding spare components.

(5) Maintain central logistics facility to handle personnel/cargo slated to be air transported intra-theater. Direct liaison is authorized to coordinate logistics, supply and maintenance issues with the OTC OSB.

d. Commanding Officer, CG Air Stations Miami and Clearwater shall:

(1) As requested, provide logistical support to Commander Deployed Aviation Force.

(2) Operate and maintain Coast Guard aircraft assigned in support of this plan.

(3) Cooperate and maintain liaison with armed forces, federal and local civil agencies, and private interests.

e. Commanders, Coast Guard Group Miami and Group Key West shall:

(1) Assume role as Officer in Tactical Command (OTC) for reef line patrol sectors within respective areas of responsibility.

(2) Assist with vessel movement control and surveillance of all major inlets and marinas.

(3) Maintain liaison with other services and agencies, both military and civil, in order that effective cooperation may be attained in matters of mutual interest.

(4) Direct Coast Guard, Auxiliary and Reserve activities in the Group within the limits of established policy.

(5) As directed by OGD7, coordinate and provide WPBs for special offshore patrols.

(6) Group Key West assume duties as Forward Operating Base Commander (FOB). Provide supply, & maintenance and logistical support as necessary to OTC OSE.

f. Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Miami shall:

(1) Monitor the impact and utility of vessel movement control at various ports from Key West to Miami, and other appropriate locations. Make recommendations to OGD7 if deemed appropriate.

7. TACTICAL CONTROL (TACON)

a. All arriving OG units shall change TACON to OGD SEVEN upon crossing the district boundary into OGD SEVEN AOR.

b. Cutters for offshore operations shall change TACON to appropriate OTC when directed or upon entering operating areas. When released or as directed change TACON back to OGD SEVEN.

8. The following Tabs provide further information and details:

Tabs:

- A - Enforcement of U.S. Laws and Treaties
- B - Intelligence
- C - Legal Guidance
- D - Coast Guard Auxiliary
- E - Public Affairs
- F - Communications
- G - Port Security
- H - Personnel Augmentation

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Immigration Emergency Plan
Executive Summary

- o The purpose of the plan is to ensure that INS and all Federal agencies are prepared to deal promptly and effectively with any sudden, illegal, large-scale immigration effort
- o The plan provides a framework for coordinated Federal, State, and local action, with DOJ/INS as lead agency for immigration law enforcement
- o The plan assumes large-scale illegal immigration to the United States from Caribbean nations arriving primarily by vessel, at the nearest landfall in southern Florida
- o The concept of operations involves Readiness, Interdiction, Landing, Detention, Primary Inspection and Processing, Exclusion and Deportation, Resettlement, and Evaluation phases
 - The Service and other agencies are continuously involved in the *Ready Phase*, which includes:
 - collection and production of intelligence relating to the threat of mass illegal immigration
 - policy coordination and operational planning at the field office and headquarters level

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- preparation and readiness for the activation of a field-level Emergency Response Team located in Florida
- The *Ready Phase* also outlines procedures for:
 - a request to the President, by the Governor of Florida or the Attorney General, to declare an immigration emergency to activate Federal resources
 - designating the Associate Attorney General as the Federal Coordinating Officer, who will establish a coordination center in southern Florida prior to or at the time of the decision of the President to declare an immigration emergency, and guide the emergency response operations through the Emergency Response Team
 - establishing an Emergency Response Group, chaired by the Attorney General, for interagency policy coordination, and an Emergency Support Team to coordinate Headquarters-level interagency support to operations
 - activating Headquarters-level and field-level interagency teams for coordination of congressional and public affairs, and financial management support to operations
 - activating an INS Emergency Coordination Team to coordinate Service-wide inter-program support to operations
 - absent a declaration of emergency by the President, designating a Federal Coordinating Officer by the Attorney General, and request by the Attorney General to other Federal Department

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and agency heads, and the Governor of Florida and other states, for assistance and support for Department of Justice response to an immigration emergency

► The *Interdiction Phase* involves:

- interdicting vessels and other conveyances transporting aliens into the United States
- controlling vessel departures from the United States to prevent efforts to assist illegal entry or smuggle aliens
- interdiction operations by the Coast Guard outside the territorial waters of the United States which will attempt to return interdicted vessels and aliens immediately to the source country or to any receptive third country, with assistance of the State Department
- assistance to Coast Guard interdiction operations by Federal, State, and local agencies including the Customs Service, Department of Defense, and State of Florida

► The *Landing Phase* involves:

- interagency interdiction teams searching vessels involved in illegal entry, performing medical triage, arresting aliens attempting illegal entry and alien smugglers, seizing vessels for forfeiture, and transporting aliens to temporary staging facilities for preliminary screening

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- locating and arresting aliens who evade interdiction operations and begin to move from coastal areas into the interior of the United States
- establishing temporary staging facilities for preliminary screening and temporary custody of apprehended aliens to determine identity and fitness for travel
- determining fitness for travel and performing medical triage by or under the guidance of the Public Health Service
- after establishing identity and fitness for travel, transporting aliens transported from temporary staging facilities to detention centers identified by the Department of Defense outside of Florida
- investigating and prosecuting alien smugglers and other criminals
- initiating proceedings for forfeiture of vessels and conveyances used for alien smuggling
- initiating and completing, if possible, inspections by the Customs Service and Department of Agriculture

► **The *Detention Phase* involves:**

- long-term detention of aliens during the Primary Inspection/Processing Phase and pending the completion of exclusion or deportation proceedings, removal to a foreign country, or resettlement within the United States

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- use of facilities, supplies, and assistance provided by the Department of Defense and General Services Administration
- ▶ The *Primary Inspection/Processing Phase* involves:
 - completing primary inspection for exclusion proceedings or admission, including when appropriate the completion of deferred inspection, or termination or revocation of parole
 - completing investigations for deportation proceedings, asset forfeiture, administrative fines, civil penalties, and criminal prosecution
 - receiving and adjudicating applications for adjustment of status by paroled aliens
- ▶ The *Exclusion/Deportation Phase* provides for:
 - deportation and exclusion hearings
 - adjudicating claims for asylum or other relief
 - appeals of exclusion or deportation orders
 - arranging for removal of aliens ordered excluded or deported
- ▶ The *Admission/Resettlement Phase* provides for
 - medical admission examination by the Public Health Service
 - immigration admission processing and document issuance

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- appropriate resettlement assistance for aliens who are paroled, admitted or granted asylum, to be coordinated by the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Department of Justice, Community Relations Service, and other agencies
- ▶ The *Evaluation Phase* provides for the review and assessment of the operations implemented under the plan to:
 - identify problems encountered and lessons learned
 - develop long-term solutions to the problems encountered, including resources, policies, or programs within INS and with other agencies, make appropriate revisions to the plan, and draft legislative proposals if appropriate
 - recognize INS employees and other persons whose efforts contributed significantly to the successful implementation of the plan
- o The phases outlined in the plan are not successive steps, but contemporaneous efforts which would continue, depending on the severity and duration of the immigration emergency, until no longer needed
- o Recovery activities; to resume normal operations and return detailed resources to their duty location, would begin as soon as practicable, but would not be uniform since any single resource may be needed in more than one phase

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- o The plan has been coordinated with the Associate Attorney General and over twenty other Departments and agencies, including the Coast Guard, Department of Defense, Customs Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Marshals Service, National Security Council, Department of State, Office of Immigration Litigation, General Services Administration, Executive Office for Immigration Review, and others

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PRESS THEMES ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Declaration by the President

The President has declared a national emergency in connection with massive and illegal immigration into the United States from Cuba. He has instructed federal law enforcement agencies to undertake certain measures to cope with this emergency and asks all people to cooperate with these agencies in carrying out their instructions. This is not an appeal to exclude persons of any particular national origin or race from the United States. It is an attempt to prevent the catastrophic consequences of uncontrolled mass migration.

National and Local Impact

In fiscal year 1980 alone, the federal government appropriated over \$345 million to deal with the Mariel boatlift. Since 1980, the Mariel boatlift has cost the United States over one billion dollars, with federal, state and local costs for those Mariel Cubans now in detention estimated at \$80 million/year.

In 1980, both federal and state governments had to resort to extreme measures to cope with the emergency. Processing and resettlement camps were opened on four military bases in Florida, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and the President declared an emergency for the state of Florida. The cost to the taxpayer of an average week of Coast Guard activity during the crisis was \$650,000.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By WJ NARA, Date 4/11/11

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Boat People Will Be Detained

The President has instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to detain all Cubans entering the United States illegally as a result of the current boatlift. They will be held in custody until such time as their cases can be adjudicated. This process may take months.

Port Closings

The President has ordered the United States Coast Guard to close all ports in South Florida. No vessel may enter or leave these ports in South Florida without the express permission of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port. This instruction will be strictly enforced, and the cooperation of all citizens is requested. Individuals who violate federal regulations will be arrested and prosecuted and their vessels seized. This is not an appeal to exclude persons of any particular national origin or race from the United States. It is an attempt to prevent the catastrophic consequences of uncontrolled mass migration. Port closures will be administered in a way that will minimize interference with commercial shipping and fishing.

Breaking the Law: Port Closings

The President has authorized the U.S. Coast Guard to regulate the movement of all vessels in territorial waters off the Florida Coast, and to close all ports in Florida. No person may enter or leave the ports of Florida in violation of Coast Guard orders. All persons operating a vessel from a port in Florida should check with the Coast Guard and be advised of the most recent regulations relating to that port. Persons who violate Coast Guard regulations on entry to or departure from a port, or attempt to leave or enter a port without the express permission of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port, or violate a Coast Guard Captain of the Port order, are subject to seizure and forfeiture of their vessels and criminal felony prosecution (with a maximum of ten years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine) under 50 U.S.C. 191.

Persons who falsely respond to queries from officials as to their destination and intentions or who make any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements of entry are potentially subject to criminal felony statements of entry are potentially subject to criminal felony prosecution in U.S. District Court for a violation of 18 U.S.C. 1001 (with a maximum potential sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine).

Two or more persons who conspire to violate any of these or

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other offenses against the U.S. are subject to criminal felony prosecution in U.S. District Court for violation of 18 U.S.C. 371. The penalty for conspiracy to commit a felony is up to a \$10,000 fine and up to five years imprisonment.

Breaking the Law: Alien smuggling

The President has appealed for the cooperation of state and local officials and the American people, to assist the federal government in coping with the current crisis. The President has pointed out that those who bring, or conspire to bring, Cubans into this country illegally are subject to prosecution.

Owners and masters of vessels should be aware that illegal transportation of undocumented aliens from Cuba may subject them to criminal felony prosecution (with a maximum potential sentence of ten years imprisonment and a \$50,000 fine), as well as forfeiture of their vessels, under the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (31 CFR\$ 515) and the Trading with the Enemy Act. Owners and masters of vessels, both U.S. and foreign flagged, should further be aware that transportation of undocumented aliens will subject them and their vessels to penalties under the immigration laws of the United States (8 U.S.C. 1323 and 1324). These penalties include:

- A civil fine of \$3,000 per alien, for bringing an undocumented alien to the United States, regardless of whether the alien is brought to a designated port of entry or to an immigration inspector;
- Possible seizure of the vessel, followed by civil forfeiture, or by return of the vessel after payment of a substantial penalty;
- In appropriate cases, criminal penalties of up to five years imprisonment and a \$250,000 fine for each alien.

All U.S. citizens and residents should be aware that it is no defense under these laws that the alien is later admitted or paroled into the United States, or that the owner or master believed that the alien might be entitled to asylum or other legal status in the United States. After the 1980 boatlift, 1,200 violations were processed and many private vessels were seized by the government.

Orderly Departure

The United States and Cuba signed a migration agreement in

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December 1984, which provided for the legal and orderly immigration of Cubans to the United States. We have abided by this agreement and under its provisions over 18,000 immigrants, refugees and parolees have been admitted to the United States since its signature. Cubans who want to enter the United States should visit the U.S. Interests Section in Havana or any diplomatic or consular post in a third country to determine whether they are qualified for legal entry into the United States. U.S. citizens and legal residents who wish to arrange for the immigration of their relatives should contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service for information about filing immigrant visa petitions.

In the first six months of FY 91, over 900 immigrant visas were issued at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, approximately 800 refugees and parolees were admitted to the United States. In addition, over 25,000 non-immigrant visas were issued to Cuban citizens to visit the U.S. on a temporary basis.

By encouraging another boatlift, Castro is violating his commitment to normalized immigration procedures under the Mariel agreement, an accord which was only reached after long and laborious negotiations between the U.S. and Cuba.

Human Suffering, Danger

Another illegal mass exodus of Cubans places thousands of innocent lives--both Cuban and American--in serious jeopardy. Cubans coming to the United States on small boats are doing so at great risk of life. The boats are often overcrowded and inadequately equipped for the trip. The Coast Guard does not have enough boats and aircraft to deal with the large number of emergencies reported so far. For reasons of safety, we strongly counsel against attempting passage in this manner.

During the 1980 boatlift, the Coast Guard assisted 1,387 vessels. A total of 52 vessels sank, 12 vessels capsized, 45 vessels were in such poor condition that they were abandoned, and 27 refugees died. We urge all U.S. citizens and residents not to undertake such hazardous voyages.

Uncontrolled migration also causes human suffering and risks ashore with regard to health, food, shelter and clothing needs for both the refugees and general populace of South Florida.

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U.S. Sovereignty

Every sovereign nation has a right to regulate and restrict the entry of non-nationals into its territory. However, it cannot exclude or refuse to accept the return of its own nationals who are not admitted to another country.

Another Mariel

Given the continuing repression and economic deterioration in Cuba, there has been a lot of speculation about the possibility of "another Mariel" boatlift. We urge that such speculation be discouraged. Speculation feeds on itself and increases the risks of an effort to produce such an event. Our policy is clear. We have repeatedly said that we will not permit it to happen. Castro knows this. We urge all concerned to counsel those in this country who understandably seek the freedom of their friends and relatives to follow legal procedures and not to fall into tacit collaboration with the Castro regime.

We need the cooperation of Congress and the Cuban-American community in our efforts to convince those who wish to immigrate to the United States to do so in a safe, legal and orderly manner.

We believe that another Mariel-type boatlift would be destabilizing for Castro's regime and that he would hesitate to resort to one.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001j. paper	re: Contingency Planning: Mass Exodus (12 pages)	04/29/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

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2011-1039-F
rs1870

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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]

TAB A

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICIALS TO BE CONTACTED BY THE PRESIDENT

Office

USG Officials

Speaker of the House
Cong. Tom Foley 225-5604

Senate Majority Leader
Sen. George Mitchell 224-5556

Senate Minority Leader
Sen. Robert Dole 224-3135

House Majority Leader
Cong. Richard Gephardt 235-0100

Governor of Florida
Hon. Lawton Chiles

Foreign Officials

President of Mexico

President of Russia

Prime Minister of Spain

President of Colombia

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By M NARA, Date 9/11/16

2411-1034-F

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001k. talking points	re: Talking Points for Telephone Calls (2 pages)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

9406116

2011-1039-F
rs1870

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
0011. letter	re: Presidential Telegram to Governor of Florida (1 page)	04/00/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

9406116

2011-1039-F
rs1870

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DECLARATION OF A NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND INVOCATION OF
EMERGENCY AUTHORITY RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF
THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including title II of the Act of June 13, 1917 (the Act), as amended (50 U.S.C. 191-194), sections 201 and 301 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621, 1631), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, I hereby proclaim that, due to the actual and threatened illegal entry into the United States of aliens from the island of Cuba, a national emergency exists by reason of a threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States and I further order as follows:

Section 1: The emergency authority to regulate the anchorage and movement of vessels contained in title II of the Act is invoked and made available to the Secretary of Transportation (the Secretary) according to the following terms:

(a) The Secretary may make rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida. The function of the President respecting the approval of rules and regulations

issued by the Secretary is delegated to the Secretary such that any rules or regulations consistent with this Proclamation shall be deemed to have the approval of the President upon issuance by the Secretary. Any rule or regulation issued pursuant to this Proclamation may be effective immediately upon issuance as such rule or regulation shall involve a foreign affairs function of the United States.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to inspect any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida, at any time; to place guards on any such vessel; and, if necessary in his opinion to secure such vessel from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the observance of the rights and obligations of the United States, including the right of the United States to restrict the illegal entry of aliens into the country, to take full possession and control of any such vessel and to remove the officers and crew and all other persons not specifically authorized by him to go or remain on board the vessel. The exercise by the Secretary of the authorities contained in this subsection has the consent of the President.

Sec 2: The Secretary is authorized to suspend temporarily the right of innocent passage of all vessels within the 12 nautical mile territorial sea of the United States along the coast of the State of Florida.

Sec 3: The Secretary may request assistance from such departments, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities of the

United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Proclamation. Such department, agencies, officers, or instrumentalities shall, consistent with other provisions of law and to the extent practicable, provide requested assistance.

Sec. 4: The Secretary should exercise the authority conferred by title II of the Act and by this Proclamation consistent with international law, including the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the 1958 Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as imposing a limitation on the legal authority of the Secretary.

Sec. 5: The Secretary may seek assistance from State and local authorities in carrying out the purposes of this Proclamation. Because State and local assistance is essential for an effective response to this emergency, I urge all State and local officials to cooperate with federal authorities and to take all actions within their lawful authority necessary to prevent the uncontrolled and illegal entry of large numbers of aliens.

Sec. 6: When the Coast Guard operates as a part of the Navy pursuant to section 3 of title 14 of the United States Code, all powers and authorities delegated to the Secretary by this Proclamation shall vest in and be exercised by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sec. 7: All powers and authorities delegated by this Proclamation to the Secretary and the Secretary of the Navy may be redelegated.

Sec. 8: This Proclamation shall immediately be transmitted to the Congress and published in the Federal Register.

The White House,

DRAFT PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

The United States is a nation of immigrants. For generations, our nation has benefitted from the waves of people who have come to our shores, as they have become productive citizens and brought a welcome diversity of culture and traditions. Moreover, America has always been a refugee for those fleeing political and religious persecution.

America has welcomed the thousands of Cubans who have fled tyranny in their homeland over the last 30 years. And I am proud of the many contributions of our Cuban-American citizens.

But the United States cannot welcome illegal mass immigration which is deliberately provoked by a foreign government. Today, we are witnessing a cynical attempt by Fidel Castro to export large numbers of Cuban citizens to the United States in order to relieve pressures for domestic political and economic reform.

Fidel Castro is attempting again, as he did in 1980, to push aside the demands of the Cuban people for freedom by pushing them out of Cuba. His encouragement of another mass exodus will again place thousands of lives in serious jeopardy from overcrowded boats that are inadequately equipped for the trip across the Florida Straits.

Some 129,000 people fled during the 1980 boatlift. At that time, 52 vessels sank, 12 capsized, and 27 people who fled Cuba died. Moreover, Castro emptied his prisons and mental hospitals. For years, the disorderly and dangerous Mariel episode put an enormous strain on federal and local resources -- over a billion dollars -- to accommodate these people and to return those who are excludable under our laws.

We will not allow Castro to succeed in flouting our laws and callously putting the lives of Cuban citizens at risk. We will not permit him to ignore his obligations under an agreement in 1984 for an orderly immigration procedure for Cubans to enter this country. I fully intend to protect the integrity of our immigration laws.

In consultation with the Congressional leadership, with (name), the Governor of Florida, the Members of the Florida Congressional delegation, and with the Cuban-American community, I have authorized the U.S. Coast Guard to regulate the movement of all vessels in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to or within the State of Florida. No person may enter or leave the ports of Florida in violation of Coast Guard orders.

~~SECRET~~

Declassify on: OADR

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

Department of State Guidelines,

September 11, 2006

By M NARA, Date 4/11/16

2011-1234-F

~~SECRET~~

Persons who violate Coast Guard regulations will be subject to seizure and forfeiture of their vessels and criminal felony prosecution. Those who bring or conspire to bring illegal aliens into this country will be subject to heavy fines and imprisonment. I have instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to detain all Cubans entering the United States illegally and to hold them in custody until their cases can be adjudicated.

I appeal to all Americans to cooperate with this policy. Castro's ploy cannot succeed unless Americans seek to circumvent the regulations which we have adopted for this emergency.

Let me emphasize that provisions for legal and orderly immigration of Cubans to the United States will continue. Under the 1984 agreement with Cuba, over (update) Cuban immigrants have been admitted to the United States. But we will not accept Castro's blatant attempt to challenge U.S. sovereignty.

~~SECRET~~

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001m. list	re: Interagency Task Force [partial] (4 pages)	04/00/1994	P3/b(3)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

9406116

2011-1039-F
rs1870

RESTRICTION CODES

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TAB F

INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE

Senior Level

A. Watson/M. Skol, State Department/ARA 647-5780/8562

Richard Feinberg, National Security Council Staff 395-4592

Mari Luci Jaramillo, Dep. Asst. Sec. Def./Regional Security
Affairs/Inter-American Affairs

Rear Admiral Luther Schriefer, ASD/RA/IA, Director,
Inter-American Affairs

Brig. Gen. James T. Hill, JCS, J-5 (Strategic Plans and
Policy), Asst. Dep. Dir., Pol-Mil Affairs

(b)(3)

Christine Sale, Deputy Commissioner, INS 514-1900

Rear Admiral Richard Appelbaum, U.S. Coast Guard 267-0977

Rolando Bonachea, Radio Marti, 401-7013

ARA/CCA

ARA/CCA - Dennis Hays, Coordinator, 647-9273

ARA/CCA - Nancy Mason, Deputy Coordinator, 647-9272

ARA/CCA - Marc Susser, Consular Officer, 647-9272

NSC

Barbro Owens-Kirkpatrick, National Security Council Staff
395-3860

Eric Schwartz, National Security Council Staff 395-3736

Donsia Strong, Domestic Policy Council 395-2330

Jim Carmen, Office of VP, 395-6033

DOD

Raimundo L. Ruga, OSD/RSA/IA, 703-697-9301

Paul Buchanan, OSD/RSA/IA, 703-697-9301

Patricia L. Irvin, Dep. Asst. Sec. Def./Humanitarian and
Refugee Affairs, 693-9845

Michael Myers, DASD/H&RA - Dir. for Humanitarian and
Refugee Affairs 703-693-9845

Alicia J.L. Edmonds, DASD/H&RA - Dir. for Humanitarian and
Refugee Affairs 703-693-9845

JCS

Col. Edward R. Ellis, JCS, J-5,

Col. Dexon B. Guzman, JCS, J-5 WHEM (Strategic Plans &
Policy) 703-695-8161

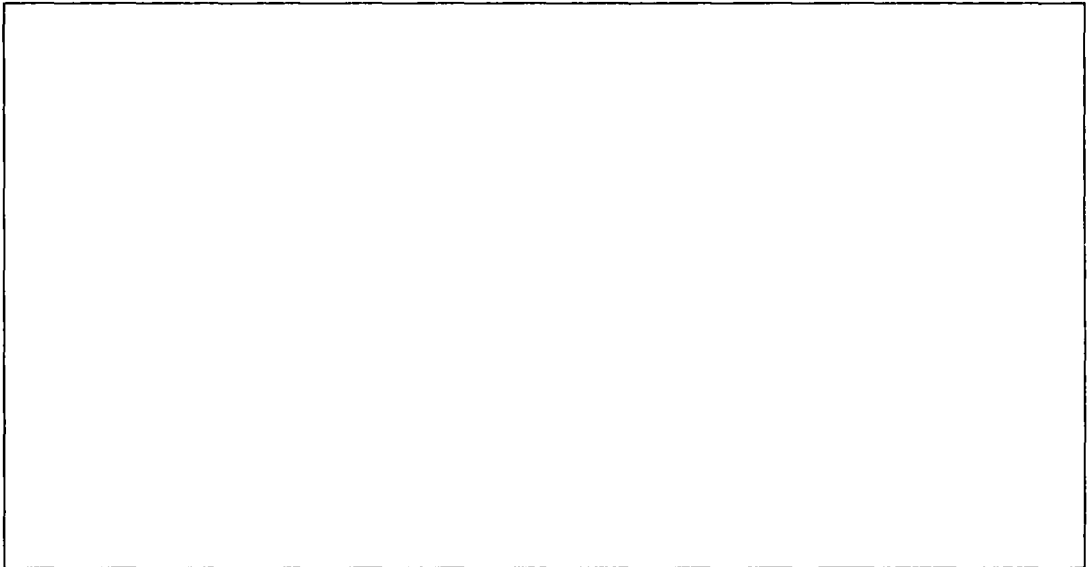
Maj. Douglas Hayner, JCS 703-695-1726

Cpt. William Boone, JCS, J-3 (Ops), 695-1726

LTCOL Rich Lilly, J-3/JCS, 695-1726

Col. Chuck Swannack, JCS/J5 (703) 695-8162

CIA



DOJ

Phyllis Coven, DOJ, Special Counsel to the Assoc. Atty.
Gen., 514-3392

John Andre, DOJ, 514-0791

INS

James Puleo, Assoc. Exec. Comm., INS/Operations 514-8223

George Reagan, Asst. Comm., Intelligence, INS 514-4402

David Nachtsheim, INS/Intelligence, 514-2964

John Cummings, INS/CO-OIA, 633-1100

Denise Blackburn, INS/CO-OIA, 633-2411

Kathleen Thompson, INS/CO-OIA, 633-3577

USCG

Capt. Jay Carmichael, USCG (Operational Law Enforcement),
267-1890

Cdr. Bob Morrison, USCG (G-OLE), 267-1890

Lt. Sloan A. Tyler, USCG-G-LMI, 267-0098

Bob Rzemieniewski, USCG--INM/P 7-9008

Kevin Miller, USCG--OES/OMC 7-3940

FEMA

Laurel Lacy, FEMA, Dir. Emerg. Prep. 646-3590

Richard Robuck, FEMA, Response and Recovery Dir.
646-3659

Joseph Flynn, FEMA, OGC, 646-4102

DIA



OMB

Tracy Davis, OMB 395-4580

Jeff Ashford, OMB 395-4580, FAX: 395-5651

HHS

Lavinia Limon, HHS/ORR (Office of Refugee Resettlement)
401-9324

David Smith, HHS/ORR (Acting Dep. Dir.) 401-9256

Radio Marti

Stu Lippe, Radio Marti, 401-7063

USIA

Michael Korff, USIA, 619-6878

State

P - Bruce Thomas 7-2473

D - Debby Schwartz 7-8930

C - Jonathan Farrar 7-6108

C - Theresa Loar 7-8745

CA/VO - George Lannon 3-1160

CA/VO/F - Patty Hill 3-1166

CA/VO/F/RAP - Elizabeth Berbe 3-1156
CA/VO/F/RAP - Eric Schultz 3-1158
CA/VO/F/RAP - Jennifer Nurona 3-3894
H - Joel Danies 7-8732
H - Susan Jacobs 7-8802
H - Robert Tatoe 7-8802
HA/AS - Roger Dankert, 634-6670
RP/A - Terry Rusch 3-1047
RP/A/O - Ken Foster 3-1055
L/ARA - T. Michael Peay 7-6328
L/ARA - Allen Weiner 7-6328
L/HRR - Michelle Klein-Solomon 7-9328
L/LEI - Bob Harris 7-7324
L/LEI - Keith Loken 7-5111
L/CA - Vanessa Laird 7-4415
PM/ISO - Debbie Bolton 7-4271
PM/ISP - Col. Fitz Carty 7-0622
INR/IAA - Dave Smith 7-2248
INR/IAA/MAC - Ed Sutow 7-2331
INR/C - Kathy Walker 7-5893
INM/ICJ - Bob Perito 7-6643
HA/ASY - Roger Dankert 634-6659
HA/ASY - Jackson L. Smith 634-6670
USOAS - Peter Quilter 736-4764
IO/UNP - Willilam McHelhunny 7-0043
IO/DHO - Margaret Pollack 6-7790
ARA/P - Margie Weisskohl 7-3296

DRAFT 4/29/94

TAB G-I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LIST OF KEY SOUTH FLORIDA CONTACTS

Name/Organization

Office

Media - TV

WTVJ - NBC
News Director

(305) 789-4254
Fax (305) 789-4273

WPLG - ABC
News Director
Tom Doer

(305) 325-2437
or (305) 576-1010
FAX (305) 325-2381

WCIX - CBS
News Director

(305) 593-0606
(305) 591-0666

WSVN - Fox

(305) 751-6692
Fox (305) 757-2266

Telemundo
(Spanish Language)

(305) 889-7000
(305) 884-0101

Univision
(Spanish Language)

(305) 471-3900

Media - Radio

Fe

(305) 642-4422
Fax (305) 541-9528

WCMQ

(305) 444-9292
Fax (305) 461-4951

Cadena Azul

(305) 541-3300
Fax (305) 643-6224

WXXX Radio Mambi

(305) 445-4040/4003 (dir)

WQBA La Cubanisima

(305) 441-2140
or (305) 441-2073
Fax (305) 445-8908

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By NM NARA, Date 4/11/16
Wolt 10347

Media - Print

Miami Herald
EL Nuevo Herald
Roberto Suarez

(305) 376-3534
Fax (305) 376-3509

Diario de las Americas

(305) 633-3341
Fax (305) 635-7668

Horacio Aguirre

Wall Street Journal
Jose De Cordoba

(305) 445-7372
FAX (305) 443-8325

A.P.

(212) 621-1820

U.P.I.

(202) 898-8000

Reuters

(212) 603-3576

TAB G - II
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Name/OrganizationOfficeState and Local Officials

Miami City Manager Cesar Odio	(305) 250-5400
Miami Police Department Major John Brooks	(305) 579-6590
Dade County Manager Joaquin Avino	(305) 375-1032
Dade County Office of Emergency Management Kathleen Hale, Director	(305) 273-6407
Dade County Seaport Carmen Lunetta, Director	(305) 371-7678
Dade County Aviation Department Gary Dellapa, Aviation Director	(305) 876-7077
Mayor, Hialeah Ron Martinez	(305) 883-5800
Carlos Valdes Fla. House of Reps	(305) 267-0134
Mayor, Key West Dennis Wardlow	(305) 292-8102
Planning for a Free Cuba Committee Bruce Jay Colan	(305) 577-4105

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006By ML NARA, Date 4/11/16
2011-1031-F

DRAFT 4/29/94

TAB G - III
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cuban-American and Community Leaders

Name/Organization	Office
Simon Ferro Becker & Poliakoff, P.A.	(305) 262-4433
Jorge Mas Canosa Chairman, CANF	(305) 477-1873
Francisco Hernandez President, CANF	(305) 477-1873
Roberto Rodriguez de Aragon Junta Patriotica Cubana	(305) 448-9898
Juan Suarez Rivas Union Liberal Cubana	(305) 266-0109
Eladio Armesto Democratic League	(305) 530-8787
Bishop Agustin Roman	
Jose Basulto Brothers to the Rescue	(305) 582-1144 (305) 667-6369
Mario Alphonso	(305) 554-0960
Dr. Jaime Suchlich University of Miami	
Dr. Lisandro Perez Cuban Research Institute/FIU	

DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526
Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2006

By MI NARA, Date 4/11/11

2011-1031-F

TAB H

TALKING POINTS FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS

TALKING POINTS FOR TELEPHONE CALLS

- I'm calling you on an issue of national importance. As you know, Fidel Castro has decided to launch another massive and illegal boatlift of Cubans to the United States.
- I am determined that Castro will not get away with it.

COSTS

- The last time this happened, in 1980, the costs in human and financial terms to the federal government, state governments and local communities, especially in Florida, were enormous. We are still living with the legacy of that event.
- In fiscal year 1980 alone, the federal government appropriated over \$345 million to deal with the earlier boatlift. Since 1980, Mariel Cubans have cost the federal government over one billion dollars. Detention costs for Mariel Cuban excludables currently cost this country roughly \$80 million/year.

RISKS

- Cubans coming to the United States on small boats do so at considerable risk. During the 1980 boatlift, a total of 52 vessels sank, 12 vessels capsized, 45 vessels were in such poor condition that they had to be abandoned, and 27 people who fled Cuba are known to have died.

OUR GOAL

- Our goal is to frustrate Castro's challenge to the United States. Americans who support illegal immigration to the United States are really helping the Castro regime. Castro is encouraging people to leave Cuba because it relieves pressure on his government and allows him to prolong his stay in power. He views the "export" of a large number of people as a safety valve.
- We seek orderly and legal migration of Cubans to the United States. The United States and Cuba signed a migration agreement in 1984 which provided for the legal and orderly movement of Cubans to the United States under our visa and refugee programs. We have abided by this agreement and under its provisions over 30,000 immigrants, refugees and parolees have been admitted to the United States.

-- In addition, in FY 93 alone, 1,638 immigrant visas were issued in Havana, roughly 3,100 people were admitted under the auspices of the USG refugee program, and over 27,000 Cubans received visas to enter the United States as visitors. So the agreement is working.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001n. cable	re: [Diplomatic Approaches to Governments] (1 page)	00/00/0000	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

9406116

2011-1039-F
rs1870

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ORDER NO. _____

ESTABLISHING REGULATIONS GOVERNING
THE ANCHORAGE AND MOVEMENT OF VESSELS
DURING A NATIONAL EMERGENCY

By the authority vested in me as Secretary of Transportation by section 1 of title II of the Act of June 15, 1917 (the Act), as amended (50 U.S.C. 191), and pursuant to Proclamation No. _____, in which the President declared a national emergency and delegated certain functions, I heraby order as follows:

Section 1. In furtherance of the purposes of Proclamation No. _____, the Commandant, District Commanders and Captains of Ports (as defined in 33 CFR subpart 6.01) are authorized to regulate the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida according to the form and procedure in the existing regulations set forth in Executive Orders 10173, 10277, 10352 and 11249 (codified at 33 CFR part 6). All actions authorized under those regulations including, but not limited to, controlling access to vessels or waterfront facilities, taking possession and control of vessels, and establishing security zones, are authorized for carrying out the purposes of this Order.

Sec. 2. While the national emergency proclaimed in Proclamation No. _____ continues to exist, the Commandant of the

United States Coast Guard may exercise all powers and authorities vested in the Secretary of Transportation by section 1 of title II of the Act and by Proclamation No. _____, including the power to make additional rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida.

Dated: _____

[Name of Current Secretary]
Secretary of Transportation

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

[Order No. _____]

Establishing Regulations Governing
The Anchorage and Movement of Vessels
During a National Emergency

AGENCY: Department of Transportation.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of 50 U.S.C. 191, whenever the President declares a national emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States, the Secretary of Transportation may make, subject to the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States. In Proclamation No. _____, the President declared a national emergency to exist by reason of a threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States and provided that rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of all vessels in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the

State of Florida shall be deemed to have the approval of the President upon issuance by the Secretary of Transportation. Rules and regulations issued pursuant to the Proclamation may be effective immediately upon issuance as such rules and regulations involve a foreign affairs function of the United States and thus are not subject to the procedures in 5 U.S.C. 554.

By order, the Secretary has authorized the United States Coast Guard to regulate the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the internal waters and territorial sea of the United States adjacent to, or within, the State of Florida. Such regulation will be accomplished according to the form and procedure in the existing regulations set forth in Executive Orders 10173, 10277, 10352 and 11249 (codified at 33 CFR part 6), and thus no amendments to the CFR are necessary at this time. Additionally, the Secretary has authorized the Commandant of the Coast Guard to exercise all powers and authorities vested in the Secretary of Transportation by 50 U.S.C. 191 and Proclamation No. _____, including the power to make additional rules and regulations.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Effective immediately.

Dated: _____

[Name of Current Secretary]
Secretary of Transportation

COMMANDER
SEVENTH COAST GUARD DISTRICT
909 S.E. FIRST AVENUE
MIAMI, FL 33131-3050

MAR 09 1984

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO COG07SEVEN SOP
CUBAN MASS MIGRATION PLAN

1. PURPOSE. The purpose of this plan is to promulgate procedures for the Coast Guard Seventh District in the event of a sudden mass migration from Cuba to the United States or its territories. This plan is intended to be consistent with and support the Department of Justice's (DOJ) Mass Immigration Emergency Plan.

2. DISCUSSION. Since 1980 large numbers of Cubans have been involved in mass movements by sea destined for the United States. The political and economic instability of Cuba creates a great potential for a sudden mass migration attempt to the United States or its territories in an illegal, uncontrolled manner. While the primary mission of the Coast Guard is to protect life and property from the perils of the sea, this plan also incorporates provisions for the enforcement of the laws and treaties of the United States, and in particular the U.S. Immigration Laws.

3. MISSION. The missions of this operation in order of priority will be to:

a. Provide search and rescue assistance to persons in peril at sea in accordance with U.S. and international law.

b. Interdict vessels attempting to transport migrants to the United States or its territories in violation of U.S. law.

c. Prevent vessels from departing the United States for the purpose of assisting migrants.

d. Direct vessels interdicted in the territorial waters of the U.S. to designated ports for law enforcement action.

e. Obtain timely intelligence.

f. Provide information on migrant activity to other federal and local agencies as necessary to permit law enforcement actions to be taken.

4. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS. This operation is broken down into three phases which are addressed below.

a. The Ready Phase - Phase I. During this phase, it is the responsibility of all Coast Guard commands to identify and report activity indicating the possible development of an illegal Cuban mass migration into the United States. This phase shall be considered to be in effect at all times. Other responsibilities under this phase are as follows.

(1) Intelligence. All District Seven units are responsible for collecting and reporting information relating to a possible Cuban mass migration to OGD SEVEN (oi) for analysis.

(2) Reconnaissance and Surveillance. When evidence indicates a possible Cuban mass migration may occur, OGD SEVEN (oi) shall collect intelligence data as necessary on the mass migration activity.

(3) Preparation. As the situation indicates, Cutter and Group Commanders shall make requests to OGD SEVEN (ole) for any additional resources needed to effect this plan.

b. The Interdiction Phase - Phase II. During this phase, resources will rapidly deploy to carry out the interdiction and prevention objectives of this plan. An officer in tactical command will be designated to establish and assume tactical control of an extensive offshore barrier, and Coast Guard Groups Key West and Miami shall establish reefline barrier patrols to interdict inbound vessels with embarked migrants. Units also may be directed to interdict outbound vessels intending to illegally participate in mass migration activity. Other Groups may be directed to establish barrier patrols as appropriate. Vessels sighted with embarked migrants will be monitored to prevent surreptitious landing if there is no authority to repatriate. Actions to be considered during this phase are as follows:

(1) Vessel movement control. OGD SEVEN (m), MSO Miami, CG Group MIAMI and KEY WEST will review the feasibility of using U.S. vessel movement control or vessel movement control to prevent vessels from departing for the purpose of illegal participation in Cuban mass migration activity. OGD SEVEN (dl) shall be consulted regarding the legality of these actions in specific circumstances.

(2) Interdiction at sea (Inbound). U.S. registered and foreign vessels en route the United States with embarked migrants shall be boarded and inspected in accordance with international law, and Commandant and Seventh District policy in effect at the time. INS officials and agents may be embarked in USCG Cutters to assist in immigration matters. In cases where repatriation is not permitted (as is expected with Cuba), vessels with embarked migrants shall be monitored to ensure safe passage to a designated port for appropriate law enforcement action.

(3) Interdiction of vessels (Outbound). In addition to U.S. vessel movement control, barrier patrols shall be established, when appropriate and authorized, to interdict out bound vessels intending to illegally participate in Cuban mass migration activity.

c. The Landing Phase - Phase III. All Coast Guard commands and units will cooperate with other Federal, State and local agencies to permit prompt processing of migrants and effective law enforcement action against traffickers and their vessels. In this phase, INS assumes responsibility

for receiving, detaining, and processing migrants who have entered U.S. territorial waters. INS will ensure that the necessary emergency processing facilities are established. All vessels brought into a designated port will be met by a team composed of INS, Customs and Coast Guard personnel. INS will be responsible for the movement of aliens to initial processing centers. The Coast Guard shall have responsibility for moving or towing seized vessels to areas designated by U.S. Customs officials for U.S. Customs custody.

5. OPERATIONS TO BE CONDUCTED.

a. Force Requirements. The following USCG resources shall be available for deployment in support of Cuban mass migration operations. Resources from DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE and other agencies shall be requested and deployed based on availability and need.

(1) Anticipated Straits of Florida offshore surface operations will require:

- 01 - High endurance cutter (WHEC)
- 11 - Medium endurance cutters (WMEC)
- 12 - 110' or 82' patrol boat (WPB)
- 02 - USN Transport vessels
- 02 - USN Interdiction vessels

(a) Additional assistance from Department of Defense resources for air and surface support would greatly enhance this operation.

(2) Anticipated air operations will require:

- 06 - HH-65
- 08 - HC-130 with APS-137
- 08 - HU-25C
- 03 - HH-60 with FLIR AND NVG'S
- 01 - RG-8A
- 01 - CASA 212
- 01 - E-2 OR E-3 (7X24 coverage)

b. Deployment of Assets. CG resources will be deployed throughout South Florida and the Straits of Florida in accordance with the Operation Able Vigil Operation order.

(1) Units will initially be deployed for best effect to detect and interdict incoming aliens, forming a two-tiered barrier (offshore and reefline).

(2) Measures will be taken to prevent U.S. residents from assisting illegally in Cuban mass migration activities. These may include employment of forces to interdict vessels outbound from the U. S. for the purpose of embarking and transporting migrants illegally.

(3) If DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE forces are called upon, they will be initially deployed North of latitude 24 North.

c. U.S. Coast Guard responsibilities. (Phases I, II, and III)

(1) Conduct interdiction efforts to halt or discourage the use of boats involved in illegal mass migration activities.

(2) Conduct boardings and inspections of vessels in U.S. waters as part of the interdiction effort.

(3) Assist in the intelligence effort through the establishment of check points, reconnaissance and surveillance of vessels.

(4) Take appropriate action against those in violation of any federal laws, treaties or regulations within the maritime jurisdiction of the U.S. Coast Guard.

(5) Exercise lead responsibility in the enforcement of vessel movement control when necessary, and authorized.

(6) Exercise lead responsibility for transporting and securing seized vessels to be placed under U.S. Customs custody at storage areas designated by U.S. Customs.

6. TASKING.

a. All Coast Guard units shall:

(1) Render assistance to all persons, vessels and aircraft in distress, as quickly as practicable, subject to the limitation of the resources available.

(2) Be guided by this plan and other directives issued by competent authority, including the Operation Able Vigil Operation order.

(3) Actively conduct the intelligence collection portion of Phase I to this operation at all times, as this function will likely be the first indication of a imminent Cuban mass migration.

(4) Periodically review this plan to ensure familiarity with its contents. Forward recommendations for improvements to this plan to OGD SEVEN (ole).

b. OGD SEVEN staff/divisions/branches shall:

(1) Request additional out of district resources from Commander, Atlantic Area and Maintenance and Logistics Command, Atlantic when necessary. (OGD SEVEN (o))

(2) Submit situation reports to Commandant and Commander, Atlantic Area relating to major distress, law enforcement, pollution, and/or assistance operations. (OGD SEVEN (opc))

(3) Maintain liaison with other services and agencies, both military and civil, in order that effective cooperation may be attained in matters of mutual interest. (All staff elements as appropriate. For example; OGD SEVEN (dl) should liaison with U.S. Attorney. Refer to Enclosure 2 of TAB A for listing of point of contacts and phone numbers of local agencies).

(4) Establish Officer in Tactical Command of the Offshore Barrier Patrol (OTC OSB) at the initialization of PHASE II, who shall be responsible for:

(a) Exercising military command and tactical control of all units assigned to offshore barrier operations. Plan, organize, direct, coordinate, support and control subordinate units in execution of this plan and the supporting Operation Able Vigil Operational order.

(5) Coordinate OTC requests for Department of Defense aviation support.

c. Commander, Deployed Aviation Force (ODAF):

(1) Provide aircraft to support operations tasking by OGD Seven.

(2) Schedule and coordinate assigned aircraft and crews to accomplish tasking.

(3) Accomplish unit level maintenance on all forward deployed aircraft.

(4) Coordinate intermediate and higher level maintenance with appropriate air station. Maintain status of outstanding spare components.

(5) Maintain central logistics facility to handle personnel/cargo slated to be air transported intra-theater. Direct liaison is authorized to coordinate logistics, supply and maintenance issues with the OTC OSB.

d. Commanding Officer, CG Air Stations Miami and Clearwater shall:

(1) As requested, provide logistical support to Commander Deployed Aviation Force.

(2) Operate and maintain Coast Guard aircraft assigned in support of this plan.

(3) Cooperate and maintain liaison with armed forces, federal and local civil agencies, and private interests.

e. Commanders, Coast Guard Group Miami and Group Key West shall:

(1) Assume role as Officer in Tactical Command (OTC) for reef line patrol sectors within respective areas of responsibility.

(2) Assist with vessel movement control and surveillance of all major inlets and marinas.

(3) Maintain liaison with other services and agencies, both military and civil, in order that effective cooperation may be attained in matters of mutual interest.

(4) Direct Coast Guard, Auxiliary and Reserve activities in the Group within the limits of established policy.

(5) As directed by OGD7, coordinate and provide WFBs for special offshore patrols.

(6) Group Key West assume duties as Forward Operating Base Commander (FOB). Provide supply, & maintenance and logistical support as necessary to OTC OSB.

f. Commanding Officer, Marine Safety Office Miami shall:

(1) Monitor the impact and utility of vessel movement control at various ports from Key West to Miami, and other appropriate locations. Make recommendations to OGD7 if deemed appropriate.

7. TACTICAL CONTROL (TACON)

a. All arriving OG units shall change TACON to OGD SEVEN upon crossing the district boundary into OGD SEVEN AOR.

b. Cutters for offshore operations shall change TACON to appropriate OTC when directed or upon entering operating areas. When released or as directed change TACON back to OGD SEVEN.

8. The following Tabs provide further information and details:

Tabs:

- A - Enforcement of U.S. Laws and Treaties
- B - Intelligence
- C - Legal Guidance
- D - Coast Guard Auxiliary
- E - Public Affairs
- F - Communications
- G - Port Security
- H - Personnel Augmentation

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

*Immigration Emergency Plan
Executive Summary*

- o The purpose of the plan is to ensure that INS and all Federal agencies are prepared to deal promptly and effectively with any sudden, illegal, large-scale immigration effort
- o The plan provides a framework for coordinated Federal, State, and local action, with DOJ/INS as lead agency for immigration law enforcement
- o The plan assumes large-scale illegal immigration to the United States from Caribbean nations arriving primarily by vessel, at the nearest landfall in southern Florida
- o The concept of operations involves Readiness, Interdiction, Landing, Detention, Primary Inspection and Processing, Exclusion and Deportation, Resettlement, and Evaluation phases
 - The Service and other agencies are continuously involved in the *Ready Phase*, which includes:
 - collection and production of intelligence relating to the threat of mass illegal immigration
 - policy coordination and operational planning at the field office and headquarters level

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- preparation and readiness for the activation of a field-level Emergency Response Team located in Florida
- ▶ The *Ready Phase* also outlines procedures for:
 - a request to the President, by the Governor of Florida or the Attorney General, to declare an immigration emergency to activate Federal resources
 - designating the Associate Attorney General as the Federal Coordinating Officer, who will establish a coordination center in southern Florida prior to or at the time of the decision of the President to declare an immigration emergency, and guide the emergency response operations through the Emergency Response Team
 - establishing an Emergency Response Group, chaired by the Attorney General, for interagency policy coordination, and an Emergency Support Team to coordinate Headquarters-level interagency support to operations
 - activating Headquarters-level and field-level interagency teams for coordination of congressional and public affairs, and financial management support to operations
 - activating an INS Emergency Coordination Team to coordinate Service-wide inter-program support to operations
 - absent a declaration of emergency by the President, designating a Federal Coordinating Officer by the Attorney General, and request by the Attorney General to other Federal Department

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and agency heads, and the Governor of Florida and other states, for assistance and support for Department of Justice response to an immigration emergency

► The *Interdiction Phase* involves:

- interdicting vessels and other conveyances transporting aliens into the United States
- controlling vessel departures from the United States to prevent efforts to assist illegal entry or smuggle aliens
- interdiction operations by the Coast Guard outside the territorial waters of the United States which will attempt to return interdicted vessels and aliens immediately to the source country or to any receptive third country, with assistance of the State Department
- assistance to Coast Guard interdiction operations by Federal, State, and local agencies including the Customs Service, Department of Defense, and State of Florida

► The *Landing Phase* involves:

- interagency interdiction teams searching vessels involved in illegal entry, performing medical triage, arresting aliens attempting illegal entry and alien smugglers, seizing vessels for forfeiture, and transporting aliens to temporary staging facilities for preliminary screening

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- locating and arresting aliens who evade interdiction operations and begin to move from coastal areas into the interior of the United States
- establishing temporary staging facilities for preliminary screening and temporary custody of apprehended aliens to determine identity and fitness for travel
- determining fitness for travel and performing medical triage by or under the guidance of the Public Health Service
- after establishing identity and fitness for travel, transporting aliens transported from temporary staging facilities to detention centers identified by the Department of Defense outside of Florida
- investigating and prosecuting alien smugglers and other criminals
- initiating proceedings for forfeiture of vessels and conveyances used for alien smuggling
- initiating and completing, if possible, inspections by the Customs Service and Department of Agriculture

► The *Detention Phase* involves:

- long-term detention of aliens during the Primary Inspection/Processing Phase and pending the completion of exclusion or deportation proceedings, removal to a foreign country, or resettlement within the United States

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- use of facilities, supplies, and assistance provided by the Department of Defense and General Services Administration
- ▶ The *Primary Inspection/Processing Phase* involves:
 - completing primary inspection for exclusion proceedings or admission, including when appropriate the completion of deferred inspection, or termination or revocation of parole
 - completing investigations for deportation proceedings, asset forfeiture, administrative fines, civil penalties, and criminal prosecution
 - receiving and adjudicating applications for adjustment of status by paroled aliens
- ▶ The *Exclusion/Deportation Phase* provides for:
 - deportation and exclusion hearings
 - adjudicating claims for asylum or other relief
 - appeals of exclusion or deportation orders
 - arranging for removal of aliens ordered excluded or deported
- ▶ The *Admission/Resettlement Phase* provides for
 - medical admission examination by the Public Health Service
 - immigration admission processing and document issuance

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- appropriate resettlement assistance for aliens who are paroled, admitted or granted asylum, to be coordinated by the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, Department of Justice, Community Relations Service, and other agencies
- ▶ The *Evaluation Phase* provides for the review and assessment of the operations implemented under the plan to:
 - identify problems encountered and lessons learned
 - develop long-term solutions to the problems encountered, including resources, policies, or programs within INS and with other agencies, make appropriate revisions to the plan, and draft legislative proposals if appropriate
 - recognize INS employees and other persons whose efforts contributed significantly to the successful implementation of the plan
- o The phases outlined in the plan are not successive steps, but contemporaneous efforts which would continue, depending on the severity and duration of the immigration emergency, until no longer needed
- o Recovery activities, to resume normal operations and return detailed resources to their duty location, would begin as soon as practicable, but would not be uniform since any single resource may be needed in more than one phase

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- o The plan has been coordinated with the Associate Attorney General and over twenty other Departments and agencies, including the Coast Guard, Department of Defense, Customs Service, Federal Aviation Administration, Marshals Service, National Security Council, Department of State, Office of Immigration Litigation, General Services Administration, Executive Office for Immigration Review, and others

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PRESS THEMES ON ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION

Declaration by the President

The President has declared a national emergency in connection with massive and illegal immigration into the United States from Cuba. He has instructed federal law enforcement agencies to undertake certain measures to cope with this emergency and asks all people to cooperate with these agencies in carrying out their instructions. This is not an appeal to exclude persons of any particular national origin or race from the United States. It is an attempt to prevent the catastrophic consequences of uncontrolled mass migration.

National and Local Impact

In fiscal year 1980 alone, the federal government appropriated over \$345 million to deal with the Mariel boatlift. Since 1980, the Mariel boatlift has cost the United States over one billion dollars, with federal, state and local costs for those Mariel Cubans now in detention estimated at \$80 million/year.

In 1980, both federal and state governments had to resort to extreme measures to cope with the emergency. Processing and resettlement camps were opened on four military bases in Florida, Arkansas, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and the President declared an emergency for the state of Florida. The cost to the taxpayer of an average week of Coast Guard activity during the crisis was \$650,000.

Helping Castro

Americans who support illegal immigration to the United States are really helping the Castro government in Cuba. Castro's revolution has failed to bring freedom or economic well-being to Cuba. Castro is encouraging people to leave Cuba because it relieves pressure on his government and allows him to prolong his stay in power. Unlike many of the former communist governments of Eastern Europe, Castro is unwilling to undertake major reforms or hold free elections. As a result, he views the "export" of a large segment of his population as a safety valve, and resorts to it solely to perpetuate his outmoded regime and personal hold on power.

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DECLASSIFIED E.O. 13526

Department of State Guidelines,
September 11, 2008By MI NARA, Date 4/11/16

201-1039-F

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Boat People Will Be Detained

The President has instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service to detain all Cubans entering the United States illegally as a result of the current boatlift. They will be held in custody until such time as their cases can be adjudicated. This process may take months.

Port Closings

The President has ordered the United States Coast Guard to close all ports in South Florida. No vessel may enter or leave these ports in South Florida without the express permission of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port. This instruction will be strictly enforced, and the cooperation of all citizens is requested. Individuals who violate federal regulations will be arrested and prosecuted and their vessels seized. This is not an appeal to exclude persons of any particular national origin or race from the United States. It is an attempt to prevent the catastrophic consequences of uncontrolled mass migration. Port closures will be administered in a way that will minimize interference with commercial shipping and fishing.

Breaking the Law: Port Closings

The President has authorized the U.S. Coast Guard to regulate the movement of all vessels in territorial waters off the Florida Coast, and to close all ports in Florida. No person may enter or leave the ports of Florida in violation of Coast Guard orders. All persons operating a vessel from a port in Florida should check with the Coast Guard and be advised of the most recent regulations relating to that port. Persons who violate Coast Guard regulations on entry to or departure from a port, or attempt to leave or enter a port without the express permission of the Coast Guard Captain of the Port, or violate a Coast Guard Captain of the Port order, are subject to seizure and forfeiture of their vessels and criminal felony prosecution (with a maximum of ten years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine) under 50 U.S.C. 191.

Persons who falsely respond to queries from officials as to their destination and intentions or who make any false, fictitious or fraudulent statements of entry are potentially subject to criminal felony prosecution in U.S. District Court for a violation of 18 U.S.C. 1001 (with a maximum potential sentence of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine).

Two or more persons who conspire to violate any of these or

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other offenses against the U.S. are subject to criminal felony prosecution in U.S. District Court for violation of 18 U.S.C. 371. The penalty for conspiracy to commit a felony is up to a \$10,000 fine and up to five years imprisonment.

Breaking the Law: Alien smuggling

The President has appealed for the cooperation of state and local officials and the American people, to assist the federal government in coping with the current crisis. The President has pointed out that those who bring, or conspire to bring, Cubans into this country illegally are subject to prosecution.

Owners and masters of vessels should be aware that illegal transportation of undocumented aliens from Cuba may subject them to criminal felony prosecution (with a maximum potential sentence of ten years imprisonment and a \$50,000 fine), as well as forfeiture of their vessels, under the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (31 CFR\$ 515) and the Trading with the Enemy Act. Owners and masters of vessels, both U.S. and foreign flagged, should further be aware that transportation of undocumented aliens will subject them and their vessels to penalties under the immigration laws of the United States (8 U.S.C. 1323 and 1324). These penalties include:

- A civil fine of \$3,000 per alien, for bringing an undocumented alien to the United States, regardless of whether the alien is brought to a designated port of entry or to an immigration inspector;
- Possible seizure of the vessel, followed by civil forfeiture, or by return of the vessel after payment of a substantial penalty;
- In appropriate cases, criminal penalties of up to five years imprisonment and a \$250,000 fine for each alien.

All U.S. citizens and residents should be aware that it is no defense under these laws that the alien is later admitted or paroled into the United States, or that the owner or master believed that the alien might be entitled to asylum or other legal status in the United States. After the 1980 boatlift, 1,200 violations were processed and many private vessels were seized by the government.

Orderly Departure

The United States and Cuba signed a migration agreement in

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December 1984, which provided for the legal and orderly immigration of Cubans to the United States. We have abided by this agreement and under its provisions over 18,000 immigrants, refugees and parolees have been admitted to the United States since its signature. Cubans who want to enter the United States should visit the U.S. Interests Section in Havana or any diplomatic or consular post in a third country to determine whether they are qualified for legal entry into the United States. U.S. citizens and legal residents who wish to arrange for the immigration of their relatives should contact the Immigration and Naturalization Service for information about filing immigrant visa petitions.

In the first six months of FY 91, over 900 immigrant visas were issued at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, approximately 800 refugees and parolees were admitted to the United States. In addition, over 25,000 non-immigrant visas were issued to Cuban citizens to visit the U.S. on a temporary basis.

By encouraging another boatlift, Castro is violating his commitment to normalized immigration procedures under the Mariel agreement, an accord which was only reached after long and laborious negotiations between the U.S. and Cuba.

Human Suffering, Danger

Castro's cynical encouragement of another illegal mass exodus of Cubans places thousands of innocent lives--both Cuban and American--in serious jeopardy. Cubans coming to the United States on small boats are doing so at great risk of life. The boats are often overcrowded and inadequately equipped for the trip. The Coast Guard does not have enough boats and aircraft to deal with the large number of emergencies reported so far. For reasons of safety, we strongly counsel against attempting passage in this manner.

During the 1980 boatlift, the Coast Guard assisted 1,387 vessels. A total of 52 vessels sank, 12 vessels capsized, 45 vessels were in such poor condition that they were abandoned, and 27 refugees died. We urge all U.S. citizens and residents not to undertake such hazardous voyages.

Uncontrolled migration also causes human suffering and risks ashore with regard to health, food, shelter and clothing needs for both the refugees and general populace of South Florida.

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U.S. Sovereignty

Castro's action in encouraging the violation of U.S. immigration law is an attempt to infringe on U.S. sovereignty. Every sovereign nation has a right to regulate and restrict the entry of non-nationals into its territory. However, it cannot exclude or refuse to accept the return of its own nationals who are not admitted to another country.

Cubans, of course, have the right under international law to leave their country. Castro's aim during Mariel was to rid Cuba of those he viewed as undesirable, including criminals and mental patients. He is now again showing a similar disregard for those Cubans he considers undesirable, by encouraging them in the hope that they will be able to violate the law and enter the U.S. This constitutes not only a blatant attempt to interfere with U.S. sovereignty, but also demonstrates a callous disregard for human life.

Another Mariel

Given the continuing repression and economic deterioration in Cuba, there has been a lot of speculation about the possibility of "another Mariel" boatlift. We urge that such speculation be discouraged. Speculation feeds on itself and increases the risks of an effort to produce such an event. Our policy is clear. A Mariel-style boatlift would be a deliberate assault by Castro on the sovereignty of the United States. We have repeatedly said that we will not permit it to happen. Castro knows this. We urge all concerned to counsel those in this country who understandably seek the freedom of their friends and relatives to follow legal procedures and not to fall into tacit collaboration with the Castro regime.

We need the cooperation of Congress and the Cuban-American community in our efforts to convince those who wish to immigrate to the United States to do so in a safe, legal and orderly manner.

We believe that another Mariel-type boatlift would be destabilizing for Castro's regime and that he would hesitate to resort to one.

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Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001o. letter	[Duplicate of 001a, incomplete copy] (1 page)	07/27/1994	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
NSC Records Management
([Schwartz and Cuba...])
OA/Box Number: 478

FOLDER TITLE:

9406116

2011-1039-F
rs1870

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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]