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Folder Title:

602562

Withdrawn/Redacted Material

The George W. Bush Library

DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Memorandum	Making \$114 Million in Assistance Available for Liberia - To: POTUS - From: Condoleezza Rice, David Hobbs	2	01/06/2004	P5; Transferred

COLLECTION TITLE:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - CO097 (Republic of Liberia)

FOLDER TITLE:

602562

FRC ID:

10970

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 advise 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]

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

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- A. Closed by Executive Order 13526 governing access to national security information.
- B. Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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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]

Records Not Subject to FOIA

Court Sealed - The document is withheld under a court seal and is not subject to the Freedom of Information Act.

Withdrawal Marker

The George W. Bush Library

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Memorandum	Making \$114 Million in Assistance Available for Liberia - To: POTUS - From: Condoleezza Rice, David Hobbs	2	01/06/2004	P5; Transferred

**This marker identifies the original location of the withdrawn item listed above.
For a complete list of items withdrawn from this folder, see the
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COLLECTION:

Records Management, White House Office of

SERIES:

Subject Files - CO097 (Republic of Liberia)

FOLDER TITLE:

602562

FRC ID:

10970

OA Num.:

11601

NARA Num.:

11733

FOIA IDs and Segments:

2015-0188-F

RESTRICTION CODES

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A

Sample Congressional Letter
Same letter to be transmitted to:

Speaker of the House
Chairman, SFRC and Ranking Minority Member
Chairman, SAC and Ranking Minority Member
Chairman, SACFO and Ranking Minority Member
Chairman, HIRC and Ranking Minority Member
Chairman, HAC and Ranking Minority Member
Chairman, HACFO and Ranking Minority Member

Dear _____:

Consistent with the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense Act and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 (P.L. 108-106) (the "Act"), I wish to inform you that the President intends to determine that it is in the national interest and essential to efforts to reduce international terrorism to furnish \$114 million in assistance for Liberia.

As explained in further detail in the enclosed Memorandum of Justification, the President's proposed actions would facilitate the provision of urgently needed assistance for relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, and security in Liberia, and to respond to or prevent unforeseen complex crises in Liberia, including support for peace and humanitarian intervention operations. The Administration intends to address later the use of an additional \$86 million appropriated under the Act, and will consult with and notify Congress as required by the Act.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can be of further assistance on this or any other matter.

Sincerely,

Paul V. Kelly
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

Enclosure:
Memorandum of Justification

MEMORANDUM OF JUSTIFICATION
FOR THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA CONSISTENT WITH THE
EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION ACT FOR DEFENSE AND FOR THE
RECONSTRUCTION OF IRAQ AND AFGHANISTAN, 2004

The President intends to determine that it is in the national interest and is essential to reduce international terrorism to furnish \$114 million in assistance for Liberia, thus permitting the United States Government to move forward with a full program of assistance.

The United States will continue to support critical humanitarian needs of displaced persons and refugees and the reintegration of these civilians into their home communities. The United States will support the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants. Addressing the educational, health and other needs of Liberians and developing the foundation of a functioning economy are fundamental to restoring regional security. The United States should play a leading role in this process and a lack of, or delay in disbursing obligated resources would severely constrain humanitarian operations and demobilization, and risk a failure of the NTGL and the peace process.

Restoring Liberia's capacity to provide for its own security is essential. Reinforced by the specific terms of the August 18 Accra Peace Accord, there is international consensus that only the United States is positioned to restructure, train and equip a new Liberian military; not doing so in a timely manner will sow the seeds for continued regional instability. We agree the United States can play a leading role in this area, but others should join us. Similarly, the Accra Accord called upon the UN to assist with training and restructuring the Liberian National Police force, to promote stability on a day-to-day level. The United States is prepared to support that effort as well.

Strengthening Liberia's anti-terrorist and law enforcement capacity is another U.S. priority. We want to ensure civil order and reduce the potential for terrorists to threaten Liberia's fragile peace or to take advantage of Liberia as a haven for money laundering, arms smuggling, and other activities supporting terrorism. Hizballah maintains strong sub-regional financial interests, which we do not want to see expanded into Liberia's minority Islamic community. After more than two decades of conflict and instability, Liberia has only the barest

law enforcement and military infrastructure and little capability to control its border or enforce customs and other laws. Its diamond fields and forests have attracted significant illicit commercial activity.

We intend to work with Liberia on its severe problems involving human rights (e.g., widespread sexual and gender-based violence), environmental protection, good governance, and economic growth. Humanitarian aid programs will complement these efforts. Programs to achieve these objectives are underway, coordinated and implemented both bilaterally and multilaterally, including by the U.N. and other humanitarian agencies, to avoid duplicating efforts and wasting resources.

The United States, United Nations, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will convene a donors' conference in New York in early February. As co-chair and perceived leader of the conference, the Administration intends to make this determination for the use of \$114 million in order to both address immediate needs and to stimulate contributions by third country donors. Following the February conference, the Administration intends to address the use of an additional \$86 million appropriated by Congress. This will allow the United States to respond quickly and flexibly to donor shortfalls or constraints in critical areas, particularly the reconstitution of the Liberian military, and to urgent humanitarian or security developments in Liberia, consistent with congressional intent to use these monies for "unforeseen" crises. The Administration will notify Congress, pursuant to regular notification procedures, before obligating such funds.

Funding priorities identified for this tranche of assistance include:

- Relief and Resettlement for Returnees and Remainees;
- Reintegration, Resettlement, and Community Revitalization;
- Basic Social Services;
- Civil Police and Related Judicial Structures;
- Governance and Independent Media;
- Military Reform Assessment;
- Forest Sector Rehabilitation; and
- Support to the Central Bank.

**United States Department of State***Washington, D.C. 20520**www.state.gov*

December 16, 2003

UNCLASSIFIEDMEMORANDUM FOR GREGORY L. SCHULTE
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL**SUBJECT:** Presidential Determination Making Assistance Available
for Liberia

This memorandum requests the President to authorize the Department of State to consult with and to notify Congress of his intent to determine that it is in the national interest and essential to efforts to reduce international terrorism to furnish assistance for Liberia.

The Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan Act, 2003 (P.L. 108-106) ("the Act") makes available up to \$200 million in assistance for Liberia and authorizes the transfer of 0.5 percent of funds appropriated under any other heading of Chapter 2 of the Act upon a determination by the President. The United States, with the UN and World Bank, will host a donors' conference in New York on February 3-4 to leverage this aid with that of other donors. We have basic interagency agreement on priority areas to support financially and the Deputies Committee approved these priorities.

The United States will continue to support critical humanitarian needs of displaced persons and refugees, the reintegration of these civilians into their home communities, and community revitalization through the efforts of all those affected by the war. Special attention will be given to the needs of women and children. We will support disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants. The United States should play a leading role in this process and a lack of, or delay in disbursing obligated resources would severely constrain humanitarian operations and demobilization, and risk a failure of the NTGL and the peace process.

Restoring Liberia's capacity to provide for its own security is essential. We will need to provide appropriate equipment, support and training to the Liberian military in a timely manner. Reinforced by the specific terms of the August 18 Accra Peace

UNCLASSIFIED

Accord, there is international consensus that only the United States is positioned to restructure, train and equip a new Liberian military; not doing so will sow the seeds for continued regional instability. We agree the United States can play a leading role in this area, but others should join us. Similarly, the Accra Accord called upon the UN to assist with training and restructuring the Liberian National Police force, to promote stability on a day-to-day level. The United States is prepared to support that effort as well.

Strengthening Liberia's anti-terrorist and law enforcement capacity is another U.S. priority. We want to ensure civil order and reduce the potential for terrorists to threaten Liberia's fragile peace or to take advantage of Liberia as a haven for money laundering, arms smuggling, and other activities supporting terrorism. Hizballah maintains strong sub-regional financial interests which we do not want to see expanded into Liberia's minority Muslim community. After more than two decades of conflict and instability, Liberia has only the barest law enforcement and military infrastructure and little capability to control its borders or enforce customs and other laws. Its diamond fields and forests have attracted significant illicit commercial activity.

We intend to work with Liberia on its severe problems involving human rights (e.g., widespread sexual and gender-based violence), environmental protection, good governance, and economic growth. Humanitarian aid programs will complement these efforts. Programs to achieve these objectives are underway, coordinated and implemented both bilaterally and multilaterally, including by the UN and other humanitarian agencies, to avoid duplicating efforts and wasting resources.

In sum, spending priorities include:

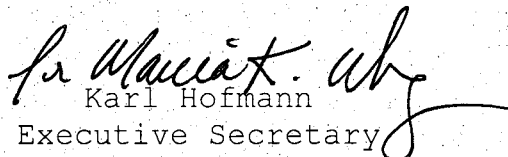
- Relief, Resettlement and Reintegration;
- Security, military reform, and counterterrorism training;
- Civil order, police training;
- Governance and Independent Media;
- Preparations for October 2005 elections;
- Rule of law activities/judicial sector reform;
- Outreach to civil society and advocacy on behalf of the peace process; and
- Forest sector and agriculture rehabilitation.

Legal Authority

The Act provides \$100 million in a new International Disaster and Famine Assistance (IDFA) account and for the transfer of an additional \$100 million to the above account for Liberia from the Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund. In addition, the IDFA account authorizes the transfer of up to 0.5 percent of funds appropriated under any other account in Chapter 2 of the Act. These funds may be made available only pursuant to a determination by the President, after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, that it is in the national interest and essential to efforts to reduce international terrorism. The Memorandum of Justification (Tab 2) lays out these conditions for the President to make such a determination and a draft Presidential determination is also included (Tab 3).

Congressional Considerations

If the President approves this recommendation, we would immediately deliver to Congress the attached notification letters (Tab 1) and Memorandum of Justification (Tab 2) notifying Congress of the President's intent to determine that it is in the national interest and essential to efforts to reduce international terrorism to furnish assistance to Liberia, and begin formal consultations with the appropriate committees regarding the President's intent to make such a determination. A draft Presidential determination is also attached (Tab 3) to assist with this process.


Karl Hofmann
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- Tab 1 - Draft Congressional Notification Letters
- Tab 2 - Memorandum of Justification
- Tab 3 - Draft Presidential Determination

DRAFT: NOT FOR SIGNATURE

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Presidential Determination
No. _____

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SECRETARY OF STATE
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF USAID

SUBJECT: Determination Consistent with the Emergency
Supplemental Appropriations for Defense and for
the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan Act,
2003 (P.L. 108-106), to make available assistance
for Liberia

Consistent with the authority vested in me the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan Act, 2003 (P.L. 108-106), under the heading "International Disaster and Famine Assistance", I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States and essential to efforts to reduce international terrorism to furnish \$114 million in assistance from funds made available under that heading.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to report this Determination to Congress and to arrange for its publication in the Federal Register.