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ISSUE D: INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF MARITIME SMUGGLING INTERDICTION OPERATIONS.

ACTION 1: Identify and establish a coordinating mechanism to facilitate enhanced air surveillance (reconnaissance) at sea.

Maritime reconnaissance is generally performed by four distinct forces: the Coast Guard, Customs, DEA and Department of Defense elements (primarily Navy). While DoD reconnaissance flights do not primarily target potential drug smugglers, their capabilities extend to this activity, and a mechanism is in place to ensure all Navy sightings are reported to the Coast Guard. All intelligence information is eventually passed to EPIC. The coordination of information flow, therefore, varies with the agency and type of resource which obtains the data. An improved mechanism is required for a coordinated immediate response to sightings of highly suspicious activity. Currently, the agency acquiring the intelligence will normally respond, and call upon other agencies only if they are needed. The final repository for non-immediate intelligence information is generally EPIC for long-term analysis.

Since theoretically, a vast quantity of information is collectable which requires collation, analysis and dissemination, the obvious follow-on is increased coordination of collection efforts and information processing to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort.

Benefits anticipated from such coordination include:

- Maximum effective use of law enforcement reconnaissance assets.
- Increased seizures.
- Increased flight safety.
- Increased operational security.

TASKS:

- a. Appoint aviation reconnaissance coordinators in such geographic areas as the Miami Region who will gather and evaluate flight schedules to avoid duplication of effort, while providing optimum coverage of areas of high interest.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Treasury (Customs) and Justice (DEA)

- b. Undertake an evaluation of law enforcement activity with a view toward increasing the use of classification of law enforcement movements, systems and information, and obtaining appropriate security clearances for involved personnel. It is noted that much of the information will be classified due to DoD asset involvement.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Justice (DEA)

- c. Since reconnaissance in the marine environment is a specialized task, expand the Coast Guard briefing tape, which is presently being produced for the Navy, and ensure distribution to all potential reconnaissance activities (DoD, Customs, DEA, etc.).

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Transportation (Coast Guard)

ACTION 2: Expand intelligence capabilities at source locations, along established smuggling routes, and at interdiction points.

The key to cost-effective use of the limited maritime interdiction assets available is total voyage intelligence on smugglers. Due to international restrictions, reporting at the source locations may be sketchy, while enroute intelligence is almost non-existent. Interdiction and enroute intelligence can be improved greatly. Total voyage intelligence also includes the delivery to unloaders (contact boats) and consignees, and must be tied to coordinated and joint investigations aimed at complete smuggling organizations.

Benefits anticipated include:

- Maximum effective use of agency interdiction assets.
- Increased seizures and increased deterrence.
- Increased convictions of all levels of individuals within smuggling organizations.

TASKS:

- a. Encourage and expand current Coast Guard and Customs intelligence initiatives directed against maritime trafficking as necessary to maximize data flow.

LEAD AGENCY: Departments of Treasury (Customs) and Transportation (Coast Guard)

- b. Increase in-country intelligence through more intensive collection efforts in producing and transit countries. Those agencies with collection capabilities should be tasked to commence or increase their efforts aimed at the marine environment.

LEAD AGENCY: Departments of Defense and Justice (DEA)

- c. Increase emphasis on and use of the Inter-American Maritime Intelligence Network (IAMIN) to assist in developing a better total product for enroute intelligence.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of State

- d. Consider routine track line searches by DoD elements along known or hypothesized smuggling routes in the overall tasking of DoD resources.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Defense

- e. Increase joint and cooperative efforts to tie shoreside smuggling organizations to the suspicious vessels sighted to improve results of conspiracy cases.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Justice (DEA)

ACTION 3: Enhance the capabilities of the marine intelligence unit (MIU) at EPIC to coordinate the collection and dissemination of intelligence products for this environment.

This action item should be coordinated with the inter-agency investigations task force in view of their interest in the utilization of EPIC.

The MIU at EPIC is currently comprised primarily of DEA personnel and is shorthanded for both the long-term and immediate analyses required. The MIU has been augmented to some extent for SEUS initiatives. Sophisticated smuggling methods, coupled with increased marine intelligence collection efforts, have overburdened this component of EPIC. Benefits to accrue from this enhancement include:

- Increased seizures.
- Increased identification of major smuggling organizations and individuals.
- Enhanced ability to tie in individual events to organizational activity and break the organization.

TASKS:

- a. Provide analysts from Coast Guard, Customs and DEA to operate the MIU on a 24-hour basis.

LEAD AGENCY: Departments of Transportation, Treasury and Justice

- b. Upgrade the communications capability to handle the increased flow of intelligence information going to and from EPIC. Included in this upgrade should be a secure telephone (Wideband) capability and a Sensitive Compartmented Information (SCI) communications and storage facility.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Justice (DEA)

- c. Upgrade the data processing/computer system at EPIC to permit the storage and processing of classified material.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Justice (DEA)

- d. Provide for training of a cadre of MIU analysts in the use and tasking of DoD and National Intelligence Collection Systems.

~~LEAD AGENCY: Department of Justice (DEA)~~

ISSUE E: INCREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF AIR SMUGGLING INTERDICTION OPERATIONS.

ACTION 1: Review and expand detection capabilities, particularly along the Gulf and Southwest borders of the United States.

TASKS:

- a. Identify "weak links" and possible gap fillers, using existing FAA or military radar.

LEAD AGENCY: Departments of Treasury (Customs) and Justice (DEA)

- b. Develop better means to sort and analyze detection data, using existing resources of member agencies and continued development of Posse Comitatus assistance from DoD.

LEAD AGENCY: Departments of Defense and Treasury (Customs)

- c. Establish a formalized policy for analysis, distribution and sharing of intelligence data among the participating agencies. Designate Intelligence Liaison Officers in each agency who would be the primary contact for intelligence--both incoming and outgoing. Individual agencies would not have to establish new intelligence operations, but would share the data they are already collecting.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Justice (DEA)

ACTION 2: Continued enforcement of current regulations, and consideration of drafting of new regulations relating to private aircraft operations.

TASKS:

- a. Explore additional steps to restrict the licenses of pilots convicted of transporting/smuggling drugs/narcotics.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Transportation (FAA)

- b. Explore additional steps to prohibit operation of a civil aircraft within the U.S. with knowledge that narcotics/drugs are carried in the aircraft.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Transportation (FAA)

- c. Prohibit the use of "pink slip" evidence of registration for operations outside the U.S.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Transportation (FAA)

- d. Explore the feasibility of identifying frequent flights of a suspicious nature outside the U.S. and relay information to appropriate drug enforcement agency.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Transportation (FAA)

ACTION 3: Improve cooperation and coordination with foreign countries which are either considered source countries for drugs, or which are countries "flown over" on way to the U.S. Such cooperation could result in vastly improved exchange of information and approval to overfly foreign airspace by U.S. drug enforcement aircraft in pursuit of violators.

TASKS:

- a. Establish procedure for most expeditious procedure for obtaining foreign operational authority.
(Caribbean - Colombia, etc.)

LEAD AGENCY: Department of State

ACTION 4: Develop specific, realistic, and integrated goals and objectives for the Federal Air Interdiction effort, achievable in a 6-month time-frame.

TASKS:

- a. Review and refine, as necessary, current policies to meet overall Federal air interdiction goals/objectives.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Treasury (Customs)

- b. Evaluate periodically operational effectiveness of Federal air interdiction effort.

LEAD AGENCY: Department of Treasury (Customs)

IV. MULTIAGENCY TASK FORCES

MULTIAGENCY TASK FORCES

As requested, those members of the Interdiction Task Force participating in South Florida Joint Task Force considered the issue of the use of similar task forces in other areas of the country. The consensus of those members is as follows:

1. The multiagency approach utilized by the South Florida Joint Task Force permits maximum use of both enforcement personnel and the laws, regulations, and enforcement expertise of wide-range of Federal enforcement agencies previously not used in combatting narcotics trafficking.
2. This use of the full weight of the complete Federal enforcement establishment against narcotics trafficking in the south Florida area has disrupted and dispersed the normal pattern of drug smuggling to areas outside of Florida.
3. The level of interagency cooperation achieved in south Florida meets the standards established in the FY 1982 Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, currently pending publication.
4. While the publicity heralding the initiation of the South Florida effort clearly restored the public confidence, it was inconsistent with traditional investigative and intelligence-collection methodologies, and limited the ultimate enforcement potential of the operation.
5. The commitment of enforcement resources to other task forces of the same magnitude as those made to the South Florida effort, whether on a temporary or a permanent basis, could not be sustained by member agencies.
6. Using the South Florida operation as a model, smaller multiagency cooperative operations are desirable. They offer drug enforcement potential approaching the current South Florida effort if initiated covertly. In addition, such scaled-down multiagency task groups offer favorable prospects for making inroads into the trafficking of substances, such as heroin, not heavily impacted by the South Florida Joint Task Force.

7. The scaled-down multiagency task group envisioned by members of the Interdiction Task Force primarily would consist of current Federal enforcement personnel in those locations where intelligence, investigative leads, and interdiction efforts indicate such efforts are warranted. Operating under the direction of the local U.S. Attorney, Strike Force Attorney, or DEA Office, these resources could be supplemented by participating agencies on a short-term basis as the operation dictated. Effective coordination is a prerequisite for joint or combined interdiction operations.

In summary, the South Florida Joint Task Force has precipitated opportunities elsewhere in the country ripe for drug enforcement exploitation. A scaled-down multiagency task group approach offers an immediate, resource-realistic Federal enforcement response to those opportunities and should be pursued.

Specific Interdiction Task Force member agency comments, proposals, and recommendations from Customs and the Coast Guard relating to this issue follow. While these recommendations are within the Task Force consensus on this issue, the detailed components await further analysis by other agencies impacted. DEA will submit its proposal under separate cover.

INTENSIVE INTERAGENCY INVESTIGATIVE-INTERDICTION OPERATIONS

In order to exploit the dispersive and disruptive impact on narcotics smuggling of the South Florida Joint Task Force, to address the trafficking of substances not impacted by the Joint Task Force such as heroin, and to utilize fully the successful enforcement methods embodied in its cooperative multiagency approach, the U.S. Customs Service recommends the following with the concurrence of the Coast Guard.

1. Initiation of additional multiagency investigative/interdiction operations on a national scale using the South Florida operation as a model;
2. Modification of the South Florida model so that these operations would rely principally on the use of locally available resources (with possible resource increases generally not to exceed 12 TDY personnel from each participating agency, as warranted), and would be conducted covertly in the intelligence collection and investigative phases preliminary to interdiction;
3. Joint planning of investigative operations by DEA, Customs, Coast Guard, and other participating agencies with authority to conduct drug smuggling investigations delegated to Customs by the Attorney General.
4. Oversight of these operations by the Department of Justice, through the local U.S. Attorney or Strike Force Attorney, or by DEA, as in south Florida, permitting the full use of not only the interdiction but also the investigative potential of Customs. In either event, DEA continues as the lead Federal agency in narcotics enforcement with Customs sharing in the management and supervision of these operations.
5. Expansion of multiagency participation to include FBI and IRS, using a wider range of Federal laws, regulations and expertise against drug trafficking, just as Customs enforcement of currency laws can target the transportation and disposition of drug profits;
6. Phased implementation of operations tracking the classical smuggling enforcement cycle (intelligence/informant development; pre-interdiction investigation; coordinated air/land/marine interdiction; post-interdiction investigative follow-up) in such areas as the west coast, New York and the southwest Mexican border;

7. Joint planning of interdiction operations paralleling the investigative effort by Customs, DEA and other participating agencies with final determination of the location, duration and number of Customs personnel assigned to be made by the Commissioner of Customs. Similar decisions regarding Coast Guard and other participating agencies' resources are reserved to their management; and,
8. Coordinated implementation of air, land and marine interdiction operations at both the national and local command levels.

The results to be achieved in the utilization of such intensive operations on a national scale include:

1. Increased overall Federal drug enforcement through the merger of member agencies' specific drug enforcement priorities. Customs general mandate to interdict smuggling and investigate currency violations is targetted on drug trafficking in the location of the intensive operations;
2. Minimal increases in resources are required through the reliance on unpublicized pre-interdiction intelligence and investigative operations, using local resources; and,
3. Increased investigative leads with long-term potential for penetrating the upper levels of major narcotic trafficking organizations. The multiagency approach permits full investigative follow-up of interdiction operations' substantive narcotics smuggling and financial leads.

It is Customs contention that such intensive operations offer the means for the maximum exploitation of south Florida smuggling displacement at minimum cost.

V. TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP

INTERDICTION TASK FORCE

V. TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP

CHAIR:

Treasury - George C. Corcoran, Jr. (Customs)

MEMBERS:

Justice - Edward Heath (DEA)
- Abraham L. Azzam (DEA)
- Patrick Tarr (DEA)

Defense - John Heaphy

Treasury - William Green (Customs)
- J. Robert Grimes (Customs)

Transportation - Raymond A. Karam
- L. N. Schowengerdt (Coast Guard)

Interior - Harry DeLashmutt

Agriculture - Wayne W. Wilson

State - Terrence G. Grant

Commerce - H. Stephen Halloway

Central Intel. Agency - Laurie Forbes

Federal Comm. Commission - Larry Clance
- John Hudak

Office of Mgmt. & Budget - Adrian Curtis
- Kathy Collins
- Nick Stoer

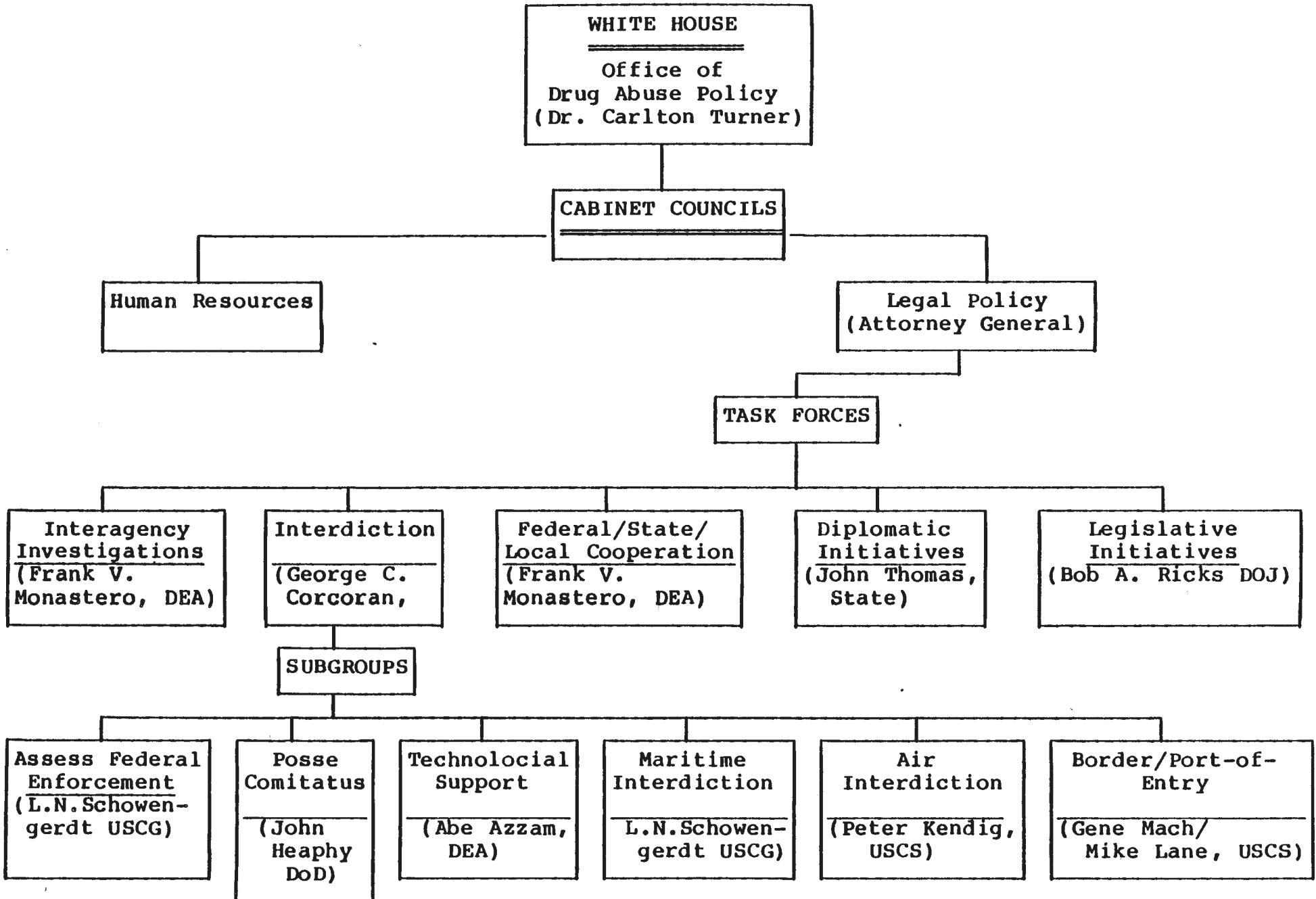
STAFF CONTACT:

Treasury - Willard A. Workman (Customs)

SUBGROUP CHAIRS:

A. Posse Comitatus	- John Heaphy (Defense)
B. Border/Port of Entry	- Eugene Mach/Mick Lane (USCS)
C. Technological Support	- Abrahma Azzam (Justice DEA)
D. Maritime Interdiction	- L.N. Schowengerdt (USCG)
E. Assess Federal Enforcement	- L.N. Schowengerdt (USCG)
F. Air Interdiction	- Peter Kendig (Customs)

FEDERAL DRUG STRATEGY POLICY STRUCTURE



memorandum

DATE: September 24, 1982

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Frank V. Monastero, Chairman
Interagency Investigations Task Force

SUBJECT: Interagency Investigations Task Force Report

TO: The Honorable
Rudolph W. Giuliani, Chairman
Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction

Pursuant to your request of August 27, 1982, attached is the report of the Interagency Investigations Task Force of the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction.

The two issues initially assigned to this Task Force - use of specialized expertise and asset forfeiture - were originally identified by the Attorney General in his presentation to the President and the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy on March 24. The actions and tasks recommended in the report are responsive to those issues and represent a consensus of the Task Force members.

An additional issue involving expansion of the South Florida Task Force concept was identified but the Interagency Investigations Task Force was unable to reach a consensus on appropriate action. Opinions of Customs and of DEA are appended to the report.

I commend the efforts of those who participated in the work of the Task Force, and look forward to reviewing the draft report of the full Working Group.



Attachment

R E P O R T

OF THE

INTERAGENCY INVESTIGATIONS TASK FORCE

TO THE

WORKING GROUP ON DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION

September 24, 1982

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Interagency Investigations Task Force is one of five sub-working groups formed by the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction to address the issues presented by the Attorney General to the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy and the President on March 24, 1982. In that meeting the Attorney General espoused the Administration's policy of improving interagency cooperation at all levels of government as the primary means of addressing longstanding drug abuse and drug trafficking problems. Eleven primary issues requiring interagency cooperation and assistance were identified, and two of these issues have been assigned to the Interagency Investigations Task Force.

The Task Force met on two occasions, June 4 and September 15, to discuss the issue of enhancing interagency cooperation. Our goal was to develop a realistic action agenda responsive to this issue. At the direction of the Associate Attorney General, we also are submitting an opinion on the need for South Florida type task forces.

The Task Force offers a number of constructive actions, most of which require interagency cooperation and assistance, to the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction for their approval. Although some of these actions are in process, all will benefit from endorsement by the Working Group and the Attorney General and result in a more comprehensive and coordinated Federal effort to reduce drug abuse and illegal drug trafficking.

It should be noted that this report does not reflect numerous established and continuing programs of the drug control agencies. Rather, cooperative efforts that represent innovation or additional emphasis are the main subject of the report.

II. ISSUES, ACTIONS, AND TASKS

AG Issue A: ENHANCEMENT OF INTERAGENCY COOPERATION AND
 USE OF SPECIALIZED EXPERTISE IN DRUG LAW
 ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS

AG Action 1: Create a mechanism operating at the policy,
 management, and operational levels in sup-
 port of an integrated Federal asset removal
 effort.

Task 1. To enhance interagency cooperation and use of specialized expertise in the area of asset removal and financial investigations, the Task Force proposes that a strategy be developed for utilization of the Treasury Department's Financial Law Enforcement Center (FLEC).

Discussion: In support of an expanded national financial investigative effort, U.S. Customs established the Financial Law Enforcement Center to facilitate the development of both drug and non-drug financially oriented intelligence and to identify those violations having the greatest potential for prosecution. FLEC is envisioned as the centralized national clearinghouse and repository for criminal cash flow intelligence and expertise. It has the departmentally mandated responsibility to receive all information collected pursuant to the (Foreign) Bank Secrecy Act; analyze it; and make appropriate dissemination of its findings to the law enforcement community.

Task 2. U.S. Customs and IRS will create enhanced procedures and guidelines to facilitate and coordinate access to and dissemination of financial intelligence.

Task 3. DEA, Customs, IRS and other involved agencies will provide FLEC with a continuous flow of operational intelligence to enable effective analysis of financial information and thereby identify suspect transactions, financial institutions of questionable practice, and previously unknown assets of criminal organizations.

Discussion: The Financial Law Enforcement Center will examine the financial characteristics of the criminal markets and assist in the

development of a law enforcement strategy that will exploit the vulnerability of criminal organizations' business practices through application of criminal and civil sanctions. The operational intelligence provided by client organizations to FLEC will then be returned to those agencies for further review or investigation.

AG Action 2: Increase multi-agency coordination so as to identify those investigations which have drug trafficking implications and to bring special expertise to bear on operational efforts concerning organized crime, financial investigations, drug movement, drug-related violence, and official corruption.

Task 4. Recognizing that DEA is the principal agency in narcotics enforcement, multi-agency drug violator targets will be selected in coordination with DEA; local coordinating group members will achieve a consensus of drug-related violators who may be susceptible to anti-smuggling or financial investigative efforts.

AG Action 3: Through enhanced interagency cooperation and increased prosecutorial resources, identify mechanisms (e.g., Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees) to facilitate both drug and non-drug case development for violations having the greatest potential for prosecution.

Discussion: A number of mechanisms now exist to accomplish this, such as FLEC, EPIC, LECC, and the committee which makes requests of DOD for equipment and technical assistance. The need for better use of attorney resources was noted as being a perennial problem to be addressed by DOJ, but no tasks have been developed at this time.

AG Action 4: Increase cross-training of Federal law enforcement agents.

Task 5. An inventory of the training that is available, and an assessment of the training desired, will be made in the next three months. DEA will compile information for the Department of Justice, Customs will do the same for the Department of the Treasury, and the Coast Guard will compile for the Department of Transportation. Other interested agencies as well as DEA, Customs, and Coast Guard will provide their findings to the Task Force for consolidation.

Discussion: A working group is currently canvassing agencies of the Federal Government to identify all training available to sworn full-time peace officers of state and local jurisdictions. Additionally, the group will develop and coordinate curricula and design programs of specialized training for state, local and Federal law enforcement officers to be conducted at FLETC.

Task 6. The Department of Defense will assess the needs to conduct cross-training to sensitize DOD personnel to the needs of civilian law enforcement.

AG Action 5: Increase the effectiveness of vessel smuggling interdiction operations through major cooperative offensives (e.g., Operation TIBURON).

Discussion: The Task Force recommends that this action item be transferred to the Interdiction Task Force.

AG Issue B: ENHANCEMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY TO ATTACK CRIMINAL PROFITS AND ASSETS THROUGH INTERAGENCY COOPERATION AND LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES.

AG Action 1: Create, through the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Asset Removal, a coordinative mechanism to formulate new legislation and to amend existing legislation to enhance the government's ability to attack criminal profit.

AG Action 2: Increase law enforcement's ability to gain access to currency transaction reports and to prevent the illegal transportation of monetary instruments into and out of the United States through support of legislation to amend the Bank Secrecy Act.

AG Action 3: Broaden law enforcement's ability to pursue financial investigations by facilitating Federal law enforcement access to Federal income tax information in non-tax criminal cases through a united advocacy of legislative remedy to the Tax Reform Act.

AG Action 4: Develop and support amendments to the criminal forfeiture provisions of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute and the Continuing Criminal Enterprise (CCE) section of the Controlled Substances Act.

Discussion: This issue and companion actions were discussed from a procedural perspective. The consensus was that this Task Force has the responsibility to identify impediments to the exercise of investigative duties. This responsibility is shared with other Task Forces and pertains to all facets of investigative activity, not just asset removal. Suggestions for legislative change will be referred to the Task Force on Legislative Initiatives for coordination.

Task 7. Customs and IRS will provide a position paper to the Task Force on Legislative Initiatives on impediments to law enforcement activities created by the Bank Secrecy Act and the Tax Reform Act.

Task 8. DEA will provide to the Task Force on Legislative Initiatives position papers on Federal Tort Claims, Freedom of Information, Bail Reform, and Deputation.

III. ADDITIONAL ISSUES

The Associate Attorney General requested that the Inter-agency Investigations Task Force discuss the issue of South Florida-type task forces in other regions of the country and provide him our recommendations. Since the major participants in this committee also participate in the Interdiction Task Force, the committee agreed to append the recommendations discussed and agreed to by the Interdiction Committee. However, the participating agencies have been unable to reach agreement. The views of Customs (Attachment A) and DEA (Attachment B) are appended.

IV. TASK FORCE MEMBERS

The following list includes those members (all caps) originally appointed by the Working Group and representatives who attended either or both of the meetings on June 4, 1982, or September 15, 1982.

FRANK V. MONASTERO, Chairman, DEA	633-1329
GEORGE CORCORAN, Customs	566-2416
Rollin Klink, Customs	566-2416
RAYMOND KARAM, DOT	426-9192
William Moga, DOT	426-4512
Jim Haas, USCG	426-1981
JOHN HEAPHY, DOD	697-0617
BERNARD MAKOWKA, CIA	351-6585
Laurie Forbes, CIA	351-6585
Richard Wassenaar, IRS	566-6723
Floyd Clarke, FBI	324-5709
Merrill Parks, FBI	324-5709
Ed Heath, DEA	633-1051
Patrick Tarr, DEA	633-1331

IV. MULTIAGENCY TASK FORCES

MULTIAGENCY TASK FORCES

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1. The multiagency approach utilized by the South Florida Joint Task Force permits maximum use of both enforcement personnel and the laws, regulations, and enforcement expertise of wide-range of Federal enforcement agencies previously not used in combatting narcotics trafficking.
2. This use of the full weight of the complete Federal enforcement establishment against narcotics trafficking in the south Florida area has disrupted and dispersed the normal pattern of drug smuggling to areas outside of Florida.
3. The level of interagency cooperation achieved in south Florida meets the standards established in the FY 1982 Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking, currently pending publication.
4. While the publicity heralding the initiation of the South Florida effort clearly restored the public confidence, it was inconsistent with traditional investigative and intelligence-collection methodologies, and limited the ultimate enforcement potential of the operation.
5. The commitment of enforcement resources to other task forces of the same magnitude as those made to the South Florida effort, whether on a temporary or a permanent basis, could not be sustained by member agencies.
6. Using the South Florida operation as a model, smaller multiagency cooperative operations are desirable. They offer drug enforcement potential approaching the current South Florida effort if initiated covertly. In addition, such scaled-down multiagency task groups offer favorable prospects for making inroads into the trafficking of substances, such as heroin, not heavily impacted by the South Florida Joint Task Force.

7. The scaled-down multiagency task group envisioned by members of the Interdiction Task Force primarily would consist of current Federal enforcement personnel in those locations where intelligence, investigative leads, and interdiction efforts indicate such efforts are warranted. Operating under the direction of the local U.S. Attorney, Strike Force Attorney, or DEA Office, these resources could be supplemented by participating agencies on a short-term basis as the operation dictated. Effective coordination is a prerequisite for joint or combined interdiction operations.

In summary, the South Florida Joint Task Force has precipitated opportunities elsewhere in the country ripe for drug enforcement exploitation. A scaled-down multiagency task group approach offers an immediate, resource-realistic Federal enforcement response to those opportunities and should be pursued.

Specific Interdiction Task Force member agency comments, proposals, and recommendations from Customs and the Coast Guard relating to this issue follow. While these recommendations are within the Task Force consensus on this issue, the detailed components await further analysis by other agencies impacted. DEA will submit its proposal under separate cover.

INTENSIVE INTERAGENCY INVESTIGATIVE-INTERDICTION OPERATIONS

In order to exploit the dispersive and disruptive impact on narcotics smuggling of the South Florida Joint Task Force, to address the trafficking of substances not impacted by the Joint Task Force such as heroin, and to utilize fully the successful enforcement methods embodied in its cooperative multiagency approach, the U.S. Customs Service recommends the following with the concurrence of the Coast Guard.

1. Initiation of additional multiagency investigative/interdiction operations on a national scale using the South Florida operation as a model;
2. Modification of the South Florida model so that these operations would rely principally on the use of locally available resources (with possible resource increases generally not to exceed 12 TDY personnel from each participating agency, as warranted), and would be conducted covertly in the intelligence collection and investigative phases preliminary to interdiction;
3. Joint planning of investigative operations by DEA, Customs, Coast Guard, and other participating agencies with authority to conduct drug smuggling investigations delegated to Customs by the Attorney General.
4. Oversight of these operations by the Department of Justice, through the local U.S. Attorney or Strike Force Attorney, or by DEA, as in south Florida, permitting the full use of not only the interdiction but also the investigative potential of Customs. In either event, DEA continues as the lead Federal agency in narcotics enforcement with Customs sharing in the management and supervision of these operations.
5. Expansion of multiagency participation to include FBI and IRS, using a wider range of Federal laws, regulations and expertise against drug trafficking, just as Customs enforcement of currency laws can target the transportation and disposition of drug profits;
6. Phased implementation of operations tracking the classical smuggling enforcement cycle (intelligence/informant development; pre-interdiction investigation; coordinated air/land/marine interdiction; post-interdiction investigative follow-up) in such areas as the west coast, New York and the southwest Mexican border;

7. Joint planning of interdiction operations paralleling the investigative effort by Customs, DEA and other participating agencies with final determination of the location, duration and number of Customs personnel assigned to be made by the Commissioner of Customs. Similar decisions regarding Coast Guard and other participating agencies' resources are reserved to their management; and,
8. Coordinated implementation of air, land and marine interdiction operations at both the national and local command levels.

The results to be achieved in the utilization of such intensive operations on a national scale include:

1. Increased overall Federal drug enforcement through the merger of member agencies' specific drug enforcement priorities. Customs general mandate to interdict smuggling and investigate currency violations is targetted on drug trafficking in the location of the intensive operations;
2. Minimal increases in resources are required through the reliance on unpublicized pre-interdiction intelligence and investigative operations, using local resources; and,
3. Increased investigative leads with long-term potential for penetrating the upper levels of major narcotic trafficking organizations. The multiagency approach permits full investigative follow-up of interdiction operations' substantive narcotics smuggling and financial leads.

It is Customs contention that such intensive operations offer the means for the maximum exploitation of south Florida smuggling displacement at minimum cost.

MULTIAGENCY OPERATIONS

The parties recognize that by virtue of an order of the Attorney General dated January 28, 1982, all Federal drug law enforcement investigation activities are subject to the general supervision of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigations. (See 28 C.F.R. Sections 0.85 and 0.102)

With the concurrence of the Director, FBI, the following recommendations concerning multiagency operations are submitted:

Specific Features

- 1) Multiagency coordinating groups are needed in various geographic areas to address the drug trafficking situation through intensified investigative/interdiction efforts. A meaningful disruption of drug traffic can result from interdiction and immediate investigative followup achievable through a temporary, multiagency task force approach.
- 2) Joint multiagency interdiction/investigation approaches would rely principally on the use of locally available resources, limiting TDY personnel to minimize resource commitments that have not been expressly appropriated.
- 3) Joint planning of investigative followup operations and preinterdiction intelligence collection will reflect multiagency cooperation (especially Customs, Coast Guard, and DEA) that is so evident in South Florida. Final determination of the location, duration, and numbers of personnel will be made by the Administrator of DEA, in consultation with the Commandante and the Commissioner, and the number of Customs personnel delegated temporary drug investigative authority will be approved by the Attorney General upon the written recommendation of the Administrator of DEA.
- 4) Overall supervision of these operations will be carried out by DEA, the principal drug enforcement agency. As in South Florida, Customs will share in the management and supervision of these multiagency operations, to the degree necessary.
- 5) Multiagency participation beyond that of DEA, Customs, and the Coast Guard will be encouraged depending on the appropriateness of the situation. FBI involvement will be decided on a case-by-case basis where consistent with the mission of that agency.
- 6) Joint planning of interdiction operations is desirable so as not to disrupt ongoing task force operations and agency resource commitments. It is recognized that the Commissioner of Customs and the Commandante of the Coast Guard have final determination

for their respective agencies of the location, duration, and number of personnel assigned outside of the task force.

The results expected from such operations include:

- 1) Although temporary, a meaningful disruption of drug trafficking in task force locations and along pertinent drug trafficking routes;
- 2) An increase in Federal drug enforcement through the enhanced coordination of the resources of participating agencies; and
- 3) An increase in investigative leads which can only be fully exploited in long-term drug investigations conducted by the permanently assigned resources of the DEA and the FBI.



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

November 15, 1982

16 NOV 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction

FROM: Rudolph W. Giuliani *RLG by RAG*
Associate Attorney General

SUBJECT: Draft Report to the Attorney General
and the Cabinet Council

Enclosed for your review is a draft report to the Attorney General and the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy. The draft has been prepared at my request by personnel of the Drug Enforcement Administration. It draws upon the reports of the various subcommittees.

Please review the draft. We welcome your comments and criticisms. Our goal is to submit a report which will consist only of Sections I and II of this draft. Those sections are, in effect, a synopsis of the key recommendations contained in the subcommittee reports (Part III), but do not contain all the subcommittees' recommendations. Therefore, in commenting on this draft you should also analyze the question whether additional matters contained in Part III should be contained in Part II.

I would like to meet to discuss the draft and your comments on Tuesday, November 30, 1982. You should also reduce your comments to writing and submit them at the meeting on November 30. The meeting will be at 10:00 a.m. on that date in Room 4118 of the Department of Justice.

Thank you.

Enclosure

DRAFT REPORT

OF THE

WORKING GROUP ON DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION

TO THE

ATTORNEY GENERAL

AND

THE CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

NOVEMBER 15, 1982

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I. OVERVIEW

In late January 1982, the President established the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy chaired by the Attorney General with membership from several departments and agencies. The purpose of the council was to address major crime, immigration, and civil rights issues requiring a high level of inter-department involvement. One of the first issues presented to the President and the Cabinet Council was the critical problem of drug trafficking. A meeting was held March 24, 1982, at which the Attorney General presented a status report on the criminal drug trafficking situation together with an action agenda focussed on eleven specific issues. This action agenda was to be examined by a Working Group of the Cabinet Council chaired by the Associate Attorney General. The Associate Attorney General assigned the eleven issues to five sub-working groups -- International Initiatives, Interdiction, Legislative Initiatives, Federal/State/Local Cooperation, and Interagency Investigations. These committees met throughout the summer to formulate more specific tasks to be undertaken by the numerous agencies and departments that have responsibilities in fighting illegal drug trafficking.

The Working Group and its subcommittees have addressed and transformed the original eleven issues into a slightly smaller list of programs to be given immediate attention. The basic criteria which evolved within the subcommittee of the

Working Group are to explore programs and policies which would benefit from greater governmental coordination and cooperation.

The tasks developed by this group also tend to focus on multi-agency initiatives which require no new resources.

Purposely excluded in the subcommittee meetings was a recapitulation of the various agencies' ongoing programs for FY-1983. Thus, this report must be viewed as describing only the initiatives and not the routine programs of the involved agencies.

A recent development affecting this report is the Attorney General's and the President's October 14, 1982, announcement of a new crime program. Some of the initiatives in that program overlap with the mission of the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction. The issue of multi-agency task forces, for example, no longer need^s be addressed in terms of feasibility, but in terms of operational deployment.

what about interdiction task forces

This report to the Attorney General and the Cabinet Council includes modest but significant recommendations to enhance the inter-departmental coordination so crucial to a comprehensive effort to curtail drug trafficking and narcotics related criminal activity. Approval of the recommendations by the Attorney General, and endorsement by the Cabinet Council, will solidify the government's resolve in addressing the complex issue of drug supply reduction.

A. Posse Comitatus

Federal law enforcement agencies have just begun to request and receive military assistance under the relaxed provisions of the posse comitatus legislation. Primarily, assistance from the Department of Defense has been made available in South Florida where adequate operational coordinating mechanisms exist. The Working Group believes that full exploitation of various forms of military assistance -- assistance for State and local law enforcement as well as Federal law enforcement -- requires strong, central coordination in developing strategies, making requests, and implementing operational plans.

Create
Posse
Comitatus
Coordinating
Unit
AG

Recommendation A-1:

A permanent organizational unit should be established in the Department of Justice (perhaps within the Office of the Attorney General) to develop policy and facilitate operational requests by Federal and State law enforcement agencies for military assistance. The Department of Defense should establish or assign an appropriate counterpart organizational unit to develop DOD policy, especially concerning reimbursement, and to respond to civilian requests for assistance.

Introduction TF A.2

"Formalize under the Attorney General's office procedures and control mechanism w/in Federal law enforcement community to coordinate requests for military assistance. --"

(Although no agreement on most suitable mechanism, there was clear consensus of need. It would appear that Justice, perhaps in an office of AG, would be most suitable.)

LEAD AGENCY:
Departments of
Justice and
Defense

Introduction TF A.1
Introduction TF A.5 } lead: Dept. of Defense

Integral to full exploitation of military resources by law enforcement agencies is a reorientation of DOD personnel towards an ^{awareness} acceptance of the significant contribution to the ^{use} drug enforcement mission that can be made by the deployment of military assets. ^{The Department of Defense should acquaint military} ~~To accomplish this reorientation, DOD~~ personnel must become acquainted with and sensitized to ^{drug} law enforcement needs. ^{and}

reward

identify military personnel

Recommendation A-2:

Introduction TF A.3a+b

Lead DOD: Dept. of Defense
Lead LEA: ^{Civilian} Law Enforcement Agencies

The Department of Defense, with the support of Federal and State law enforcement agencies, will develop comprehensive training programs to educate military personnel about the needs of drug law enforcement.

One of the more obvious capabilities of the military is their acquisition of information about vessels and aircraft. Much of this gained during the course of normal military operations can be of significant value if properly disseminated. The El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is the logical repository for this information.

Recommendation A-3:

Introduction TF A.4

Lead: Departments of Defense and Justice (DEA)

The Department of Defense will work with EPIC to improve the flow of information to this national narcotics intelligence center.

II. PROGRAMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although military assistance has been conceived primarily in terms of the South Florida Task Force operation, nothing in these recommendations is meant to indicate that interdiction operations define the scope of military assistance; on the contrary, the use of military assistance -- training, equipment, technology -- for domestic ^{Cannabis} ~~marinuana~~ eradication, specific law enforcement operations, gathering strategic intelligence, and other functions should be pursued to the fullest extent providing only that the national security mission of the Department of Defense is not compromised.

) judgment

B. Foreign Strategic Intelligence

Strategic Intelligence on international narcotics problems is critical to the development of narcotics control initiatives and to the monitoring of international programs. Strategic intelligence objectives guiding both collection and analytic activities center on four areas: narcotics production, trafficking patterns, international financial flows and banking practices, and the implications of narcotics problems to political and economic stability.

Strategic narcotics intelligence is derived largely from human intelligence collection efforts complemented by technical collection programs. ^{add NNICC} The Working Group believes that the effectiveness of these activities can be enhanced

by a comprehensive program capable of integrating the collection activities of agencies under the Director of Central Intelligence with the collection capabilities of law enforcement agencies not directly responsible to the DCI. The absence of such integration has resulted in the duplication of collection activities in some areas, while in others it has resulted in significant gaps in intelligence coverage.

Recommendation B-1: The Director of Central Intelligence, in *Int'l Initiatives TF #3.1* concert with ^{NNICC,} ~~the Departments of State, Justice, and Treasury,~~ ^{should} will create an inter-agency Foreign Strategic Intelligence Committee to coordinate intelligence collection activities in the strategic narcotics field.

C. Interagency Financial Law Enforcement

At the cornerstone of the Federal effort against drug trafficking organizations are financial law enforcement activities aimed at attacking criminal profit through the civil and criminal forfeiture of traffickers' assets. Although the special expertise of the Departments of Treasury and Justice has contributed immensely to the success of this effort, the need for concrete means to enhance the government's ability to attack criminal profit through inter-agency cooperation at all levels of government has become increasingly essential.

In recognition of the need for an expanded national financial investigative effort, the Treasury Department, through the participation of the Internal Revenue Service and U.S. Customs, has established the Financial Law Enforcement Center (FLEC). The Center operates in support of the entire Federal enforcement community by serving as a clearinghouse for financial information collected pursuant to Bank Secrecy Act reporting requirements. In addition, FLEC has developed a strategic financial intelligence analysis capability to identify financial characteristics of criminal organizations. The Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction believes that the existing and potential capabilities of FLEC to support interagency financial law enforcement activities should be exploited in new and innovative ways.

The Working Group also recognizes that significant steps have been taken to address the issue of cooperation among Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities. The establishment of Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees, the establishment of the El Paso Intelligence Center, and the development of model legislation for the states in the area of asset forfeiture contribute to this effort. In support of the Administration's emphasis on Federal responsiveness to state and local law enforcement problems, the Working Group espouses the development of initiatives to support state and local efforts in the area of financial law enforcement.

Recommendation C-1:

To enhance interagency cooperation in the area of financial law enforcement, the Working Group proposes that a systematic strategy be developed for multi-agency utilization of the Financial Law Enforcement Center to include the following:

Interagency Invest TF A1-1
~~_____~~
~~_____~~

The Treasury Department, through the IRS and Customs, should create specific procedures and guidelines to facilitate access to financial intelligence by Federal, state, and local agencies and to coordinate the orderly dissemination of financial intelligence to those agencies;

Interagency Invest TF A1-1
~~_____~~
~~A1-1~~

DEA, Customs, IRS, and other involved agencies should each submit to the Working Group a proposal on how it intends to provide operational financial intelligence to FLEC; and

Interagency Invest TF A1-3
~~_____~~
DEA, Customs, IRS, etc. will provide FLEC w/continuous flow of info - - - -

The Attorney General should direct that Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees provide to the Treasury Department proposals on how FLEC may serve localized financial intelligence needs.

~~_____~~
Interagency Invest
~~A1-4~~
A2-4?

Recommendation C-2: The U.S. Customs Service should submit to FSL Coop TF B1-5 the Working Group a plan for effecting regulatory changes (exclusive ^{added} of remedial legislation) to increase financial information sharing with the states.

D. Domestic ^{Cannabis} Marihuana Eradication Program

Domestic marihuana ^{production} cultivation is becoming a major drug law enforcement problem in the U.S. The Drug Enforcement Administration has an existing ^{Cannabis} marihuana eradication program that ^{as consistent w/ adm policy -} encourages states to take primary responsibility for eradicating cannabis growth. Although twenty-two states have been identified to participate in this program, the Working Group's Task Force on Federal, State, and Local cooperation has encouraged DEA to review its selection criteria and to develop a system of prioritization to ensure consideration of such factors as ^{Cannabis} marihuana cultivation's effects on local economies, displacement of valuable crops like timber by marihuana, and use of Federal lands for marihuana cultivation. The Working Group believes that DEA should undertake a domestic ^{Cannabis} marihuana eradication program reaching beyond existing prioritization efforts.

DEA program

Walt
Sears
Time
Singles
5628

priority



research

Commensurate with the Working Group's endorsement of a reconsideration of criteria for selecting states is a recognition of the need to assess the domestic marihuana situation through research on herbicide spraying and

o aerial observation eradication
- 84
\$5000

includ

identification of methods and technologies that might be applied to estimating the extent of domestic ^{countries} ~~marihuana~~ cultivation. These specific issues are considered elsewhere in this report. In general, the Working Group believes that an interagency effort should be undertaken to coordinate utilization of domestic ~~marihuana~~ ^{production} ~~cultivation~~ intelligence.

Recommendation D-1:
FSL Coop TF A1-1

The Drug Enforcement Administration should review its system for selecting states for the domestic marihuana eradication program, and should expand that program to include the procurement of resources to provide more direct assistance to the states.

original rec. that DEA chair committee

Recommendation D-2:
FSL Coop TF A3-4

from survey of resources to coordination system

Top-Technical

The Attorney General should direct that a working level ^{committee} staff comprised of representatives from Agriculture, Interior, Justice, and other departments be formed to develop a system for coordinating collection and utilization of domestic marihuana cultivation intelligence on crop estimation and location.

- 11 -

E. Interagency Assessments and Studies

Among the drug law enforcement initiatives of the current Administration are: granting the FBI concurrent drug investigative jurisdiction; modifying the provisions of posse comitatus; and increasing the emphasis of interdiction strategies primarily through the commitment of resources to the South Florida Task Force. Frequently, questions have been raised about the distribution of resources among the various strategies -- interdiction, investigation, regulatory control, and international drug control -- deployed by the United States Government in reducing the availability of drugs for abusive consumption. The Working Group recognizes the need for comprehensive and periodic assessments of the effectiveness of each of the drug control strategies in reducing the social costs of drug abuse.

Recommendation E-1: A permanent, multi-agency, drug enforcement study group should be established under the general guidance of OMB to assess periodically the relative effectiveness of the various drug law enforcement strategies.

Strongly recommended

In addition to recognizing the need for comprehensive and periodic assessments of the effectiveness of law enforcement strategies, the Working Group's five subcommittees have identified specific informational requirements that should be met in the near future.

Recommendation E-2:

- 12 -

(1) Inventories of training courses offered by federal law enforcement agencies and of the training needs of federal law enforcement agencies should be compiled by a multi-agency committee established by the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction.

(2) The CIA should survey all technological means of assessing cannabis, opium poppy, and coca bush cultivation and location and transmit its findings and recommendations to the appropriate agencies.

(3) An inventory of specialized equipment and Federal Research projects should be developed by a multi-agency committee formed by the Working Group.

(4) The Interdepartmental Radio Advisory Committee should conduct a feasibility study to determine the desirability and cost-effectiveness of having a national law enforcement communications network.

Recommendation E-3:

As additional interagency studies are needed, the Attorney General should obtain a recommendation from the Working Group and task the appropriate agencies to conduct the studies.

F. Interdiction Improvements

Federal efforts against the illegal transportation of drugs into the United States through border, port of entry, and air and sea interdiction have been expanded significantly over the past several years. Allocation of Federal resources for special and ongoing interdiction operations, strides in the use of advanced detection technology, and multi-agency involvement have been among the primary factors in the success of those efforts. Interdiction is perhaps the area of drug law enforcement with the most potential for enhanced interagency cooperation; indeed, the 1982 Federal Strategy notes that seven Cabinet departments have direct involvement with border operations. The increased military assistance now possible under revised posse comitatus legislation (considered separately elsewhere in this report) greatly expands the interagency nature of interdiction.

The Working Group is persuaded that proposals to improve interdiction activities are appropriate to the enhancement of cooperative drug law enforcement efforts. While the Task Force on Interdiction has developed a large body of proposed actions in this regard, the Working Group believes that many of them are best suited to unilateral efforts by U.S. Customs; others are considered elsewhere in this report. With respect to the enhancement of existing programs, the Working Group offers the following:

Recommendation F-1:

B-1
airport
initiations

The U.S. Customs Service will, in concert with DEA, expand the Integrated Airport Program to include special enforcement teams targetting selected shipments, flights, or passengers.

Recommendation F-2:

Issue D
Action 1

An improved coordination mechanism is required
TASKS -

The U.S. Customs Service, DEA, DOD, Coast Guard, and other involved agencies will submit a joint proposal to the Attorney General for the establishment of a coordinating mechanism to facilitate air surveillance.

they already did
see

Recommendation F-3:

Issue D
ACTIONS

Customs, Coast Guard, and DEA will provide enhanced coverage, on a 24-hours basis, of the Marine Intelligence Unit at EPIC, and will submit a proposal for the enhancement of technological and training capabilities in support of marine intelligence.

Recommendation F-4:

The Department of Transportation (FAA) will draft new regulations relating to private aircraft operations to include licensing and registration restrictions, new prohibitions against operating aircraft with narcotics aboard, and identification of frequent suspicious flights.

G. Interagency Strategy on International Initiatives

The Working Group continues to subscribe to the long-standing and principal United States Government strategy of eliminating illegal drugs as close to the source as possible. In descending order of priority, our international programs must focus on crop control, diversion of licit drugs, interdiction and enforcement programs, and mutual assistance treaties or other legal initiatives. The Task Force on International Initiatives did not address the broad array of programs already under way by numerous agencies but concentrated on ways to improve efforts that require interagency coordination and tasking.

Recommendation G-1: The Bureau of International Narcotics Matters should formally establish and chair an interdepartmental committee to develop coordinated strategies in the areas of crop control, licit diversion and mutual assistance treaties. In FY-83 this committee should: (1) develop a coordinated interagency strategy to encourage key leaders in the governments of narcotics producing countries to undertake comprehensive crop control programs; (2) develop and implement an international public affairs strategy

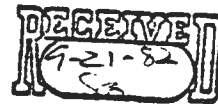
16

targetted at key producers and transit nations; (3) develop a priority list of countries and types of treaties desired with each country; and (4) develop a prioritized list of countries where production of licit chemicals serves illicit domestic or foreign purposes.

Carrying out this recommendation may involve the reestablishment of a committee similar to the Cabinet Committee for International Narcotic Matters (CCINC). Other multi-agency tasks could be addressed by this committee, but the FY-83 priorities are specified in the recommendation.

III. SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON



September 20, 1982

Dear Mr. Giuliani:

I have approved the enclosed report from the Task Force on International Initiatives, which INM chairs through Deputy Assistant Secretary Thomas.

When these Task Force reports are considered by the Working Group, I will suggest certain changes, reflecting my discussions with European officials these past two weeks.

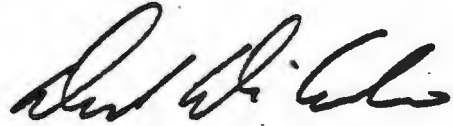
While there are references to diplomatic initiatives in Issues 1 and 2, the relevant tasks are concerned with expanding resource contributions in support of crop control and interdiction programs. I believe there is a need to internationalize the narcotics issue in foreign policy. Thus, I will recommend an action item which calls for: a diplomatic initiative to encourage other governments to increase the priority given to narcotics control as a foreign policy issue, to upgrade the level at which narcotics control is dealt with as a foreign policy issue, and to integrate the narcotics issue into bilateral discussions with producer and transit nations. At minimum, the United States Government objective should be to have the Ambassadors of major consumer nations joining with our Embassies in applying diplomatic leverage on these governments. In certain instances, their expenditures of diplomatic credit could be invaluable.

Second, I am concerned that the general public and politicians in Europe do not display the sensitivity to, awareness of, or concern about the narcotics problems that one would anticipate, given their high rates of overdose and deaths related to drug abuse. While the Task Force Report does mention in Issue 1 the need for an international public affairs

The Honorable
Rudolph W. Giuliani,
Associate Attorney General,
Department of Justice.

strategy, its objectives seem to be to encourage producer/
transit nations to take actions to control narcotics, and to
encourage consumer nations to undertake demand reduction pro-
grams. The public affairs strategy should also be designed
to encourage the consumer nations and other prospective donor
nations to accord narcotics control the desired foreign policy
status and to undertake the diplomatic initiatives needed, as
well as support bilateral and multilateral control projects
in the producer and transit nations.

Sincerely,



Dominick L. DiCarlo

Enclosure:

From Jon Thomas of September 17
and Task Force Submission.



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

September 17, 1982

Dear Mr. Giuliani:

Attached is the final draft from the Task Force on International Initiatives for your September 21 submission date. I want to take this opportunity to commend the members of the Task Force for their efforts. I believe we have arrived at a useful document due to their careful input. The Task Force on International Initiatives has identified, assessed, and now recommends for Cabinet Council consideration actions in five major areas of international narcotics control.

The emphasis in this report is on interagency issues, actions and tasks, with a special focus on new and/or modified efforts. The report therefore is not intended to reflect the total continuing programs of the involved departments and agencies. However, to fully grasp the significance of the recommendations, an understanding of the already ongoing program is essential.

The international narcotics program of the USG involves the Bureau of International Narcotics Matters and other bureaus within the Department of State; the Drug Enforcement Administration and other units within the Department of Justice; the U.S. Customs and other units within the Department of Treasury; the National Institute on Drug Abuse and other units within the Department of Health and Human Services; the U.S. Coast Guard; the Central Intelligence Agency; the Department of Agriculture; the Agency for International Development; the United States Information Agency, and others.

Responsibility for policy development; diplomatic relations with producer and transit countries; coordination of USG international activities; and, funding and other program support for USG-assisted narcotic control programs is vested in INM. Other major roles include the technical assistance and

The Honorable
Rudolph W. Giuliani,
Associate Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C. 20530.

training provided by DEA and Customs; DEA's in-country program assistance; the developmental and economic assistance provided to producer countries by AID; the interdiction efforts of Customs, DEA and the Coast Guard; the crop substitution programs assisted by Agriculture; the various treaties and agreements on banking, extradition, mutual legal assistance and other issues negotiated by State and Justice; the information and intelligence gathering activities of the CIA and DEA; the information programs of USIA; and, the assistance on demand reduction projects provided by NIDA and others.

Currently, the USG, through State's INM, maintains program agreements for control of narcotics production and/or trafficking with: Burma, Thailand, Mexico, Peru, Bolivia, Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Turkey and Pakistan, and, assists other countries (e.g. Malaysia) through INM's regional assistance projects. We also support various international organizations involved with narcotics.

In these programs, the USG priority is crop control -- reduction of cultivation and production through bans, chemical and manual eradication -- with a secondary priority on interdiction and other enforcement programs, also operated as close to the production source as possible. The attached draft does not reflect the broad array of programs already underway by numerous agencies but rather attempts to identify ways to improve those efforts already in train.

Sincerely,


Jon R. Thomas

Deputy Assistant Secretary for
International Narcotics Matters

Enclosure:

Task Force Submission.

TASK FORCE ON INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES

AG ISSUE 1: CROP CONTROL PROGRAMS

Issues: There is need to expand the scope and effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral crop control agreements and projects -- including: new agreements covering growing areas currently not subject to controls; specified reductions in cultivation and production; improved monitoring by national and international agencies; improved coordination by producer, transit and consumer nations in pursuit of control objectives; and, increased participation in bilateral and multilateral crop control projects by consumer nations.

Actions: The USG should give priority to crop control in negotiating program agreements with the governments of producer nations -- and encourage other bilateral and multilateral agreements involving international organizations and other interested governments -- such agreements including the provision of materials and commodities, technical assistance, and, under certain conditions, narcotics control-related development assistance which should be increasingly linked to source country commitments to reduce cultivation and production.

- Tasks:**
1. Develop and implement a coordinated interagency strategy to encourage key leaders in the governments of narcotics producing countries to undertake comprehensive crop control programs, or expand current projects as needed; this task should feature public and private statements and discussions with foreign leaders involving the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Attorney General and other principals, and include meetings here and overseas * (INM, AG, OVP, DAPO)
 2. Through diplomatic efforts, encourage other governments, especially industrialized and other donor nations, to increase their contributions to multilateral organizations, such as the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse control, and, to sponsor bilateral crop control projects. (INM)
 3. Develop and implement an international public affairs strategy targetted at key producer and transit nations, which emphasizes:

* The first agency or department listed will be considered as the coordinator of the tasks and the following agencies or departments listed will be working members of the task effort.

- a. The global nature of the narcotics problem.
- b. The responsibility that producer and transit nations assumed under international treaties for controlling cultivation, production and trafficking in narcotics within their borders.
- c. Current efforts within the United States to reduce demand for drugs, and to control domestic cannabis production; in carrying out this sub-task, the focus should be on rebutting anti-USG statements and reversing negative public opinion concerning the scope and efficacy of USG domestic drug control efforts.
- d. The concept that crop control is an essential ingredient in any effective anti-narcotics policy adopted by a producer nation -- a theme that should be especially well articulated in source nations experiencing domestic drug abuse problem.
- e. Stimulating public awareness by civic, social, industrial and other opinion leaders in key countries of the need for demand reduction programs.

(INM, State/PA, USIA, DEA, Customs, DOD, NIDA, USDA, DAPO, CIA, NSC)

4. Increase the scope and effectiveness of crop control projects, and commitments to crop control by source nations, by analyzing production factors (sources for cultivation and refining, trafficking patterns, financial factors, and consumption-related problems) and develop strategies for crop control projects on both bilateral and multilateral basis.
(INM, State/INR, CIA, DEA)

AG ISSUE 2: INTERNATIONAL INTERDICTION AND ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

Issues: There is need to improve and expand the enforcement and other interdiction efforts of producer and transit countries, especially interdiction efforts operated as close as possible to production sources, and, to increase the participation in international interdiction efforts by consumer countries, other industrialized and donor nations, and by international agencies.

Actions: Efforts should be intensified to expand the scope and effectiveness of enforcement and other interdiction activities by producer and transit nations, with an emphasis on improved unilateral actions by governments in Latin America, Southeast and Southwest Asia.

- Tasks:
1. Analyze international trafficking factors (sources, patterns of distribution, organizations involved, financing arrangements, methods of conveyance, etc.) and develop strategies for initiating and/or expanding interdiction efforts. (DEA, Treasury, Justice, CIA, USCG)
 2. Develop in conjunction with Task 1 criteria for targetting expansion projects; identify specific international areas where improved interdiction and enforcement assistance would make a significant difference in narcotics trafficking. (DEA, INM, Customs, USCG, Treasury)
 3. Undertake diplomatic initiatives to encourage producer and transit nations to demonstrate compliance with their responsibilities under treaty requirements, such as the 1961 Single Convention. (INM, DEA, Customs)

AG ISSUE 3: Strategic Intelligence and Research

ISSUE: Strategic intelligence on international narcotics problems is critical to the development of narcotics control initiatives and to the monitoring of a broad range of programmatic concerns. Primary strategic intelligence objectives guiding both collection and analytic activities center on four areas: 1) Narcotics production; 2) trafficking patterns; 3) associated international financial flows and banking practices; and, 4) the implications of narcotics problems to political and economic stability.

Strategic narcotics intelligence is derived largely from human intelligence collection efforts complemented by technical collection programs. The effectiveness of these activities, however, has been handicapped by the absence of a comprehensive program capable of integrating the collection activities of agencies under the Director of Central Intelligence with these collection capabilities of law enforcement agencies not directly responsible to the DCI. The absence of integration has resulted in the duplication of collection activities in some areas while in others it has resulted in significant gaps in intelligence coverage.

Actions: Under the provisions of E.O. 12333, the DCI, in consultation with the AG, should establish appropriate structures within the Intelligence Community to assure: 1) effective coordination of collection activities including those efforts of law enforcement agencies which are related to strategic narcotics intelligence; 2) that priorities assigned to narcotics intelligence collection activities are sufficiently high to meet the requirements of narcotics control policies; 3) that intelligence information produced by USG agencies is disseminated fully, and in a timely manner, throughout the intelligence community; and, 4) that assessments of strategic narcotics developments representing the analytics resources of USG agencies are prepared on a comprehensive and timely basis.

- Tasks:
1. Organize an interagency Foreign Strategic Narcotics Intelligence Committee to coordinate collection activities of USG agencies in the strategic narcotics field. (DCI, DEA, AG, State/INR, Treasury)
 2. Review Collection priorities under DCID 1/2 to assure that narcotics intelligence requirements are sufficiently high to meet the needs of international narcotics control policy. (DCI, State, DEA, Treasury)
 3. Establish procedures within the intelligence community for the timely and regular dissemination of all strategic narcotics intelligence information collected by USG agencies. (DCI, AG, State, DEA, Treasury)
 4. Under the auspices of the newly appointed National Intelligence Officer for International Narcotics, develop an interagency group capable of producing coordinated assessments of significant narcotics development and related political and economic concerns. (DCI, NIO, AG, Treasury)
 5. Develop more effective guidelines for facilitating interaction of foreign and domestic intelligence collection and analysis. (DCI, DEA, AG, State, Treasury)
 6. Review the operations of the National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee and its role in producing narcotics intelligence estimates. (DEA, and other members of NNICC group)

7. Stimulate the preparation of integrated or "Country-team" narcotics reporting from overseas missions. (State)

8. Research and identify feasible methodologies that could be applied to obtaining worldwide cannabis, coca, opium crop estimates and detection. (DCI, USDA, DEA)

AG ISSUE 4: MUTUAL ASSISTANCE TREATIES AND OTHER LEGAL INITIATIVES

Issues: To enhance and support USG drug control activities, there is need to expand the number of mutual legal assistance treaties concerning banking transactions and secrecy, and treaties concerning judicial evidence; there is also need to negotiate modern extradition treaties; and a need to secure other pertinent agreements and legislative matters.

Actions: USG agencies should agree on areas for mutual cooperation in international agreements; develop a list of priority countries and dependencies with which such agreements are desirable; and develop a strategy for negotiating and ratifying such agreements.

Tasks: 1. USG agencies should develop a priority list of countries, and types of treaties desired with each country (e.g., extradition, mutual assistance, financial information access, etc.) as the first step in a concerted campaign to negotiate and conclude such treaties. (State, Justice, Treasury)

2. USG agencies (State, Justice, Treasury) should emphasize obtaining agreements with target countries on:

a. Amending bank secrecy laws that permit drug traffickers to conceal assets. (Justice, State, Treasury)

b. Improving extradition treaties, so as to assure greater USG access to major traffickers apprehended by foreign governments. (Justice, State, Treasury)

c. Preventing spurious foreign corporations, financed by illicit drug profits, from investing major assets in the U.S. (Treasury, Justice)

d. Facilitating the verification of registry, boarding, seizures, and disposition of vessels engaged in international drug trafficking. (Justice, USCG, Customs)

e. Facilitating the seizure of financial and other assets in the U.S. and abroad. (Treasury, Justice)

3. Seek to have resolutions introduced at the upcoming assembly of the International Civil Aviation Organization calling upon all members of the organization:

a. to denounce the use of civil aviation in illicit international drug transportation; and, take the appropriate steps to discourage such use;

b. In furtherance of their international obligations, to identify the current state of registry of an aircraft before registering the aircraft under the laws of their respective states. (FAA, State)

AG ISSUE 5: DIVERSION OF LICIT DRUGS

Issues: There is need for improved controls on the manufacture, distribution and sale of pharmaceuticals, and chemicals used in the manufacture of drugs subject to abuse.

Actions: Through diplomatic and other channels, and, through insistence on compliance with international conventions, USG agencies should seek improved controls by both producer and transshipment countries to prevent diversion of licit pharmaceuticals and base substances which have abuse potential, and, the manufacture and distribution of precursor chemicals used in the refining of illicit substances.

Tasks: 1. In cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, seek more restrictive requirements on licit and traditional production of coca and opium, and seek improved monitoring of compliance with conventions and production goals. (INM, DEA)

2. USG agencies should develop flow charts showing the movement of diverted licit drugs from exporting to importing countries; identify key transit countries and points of diversion; and undertake a planned, coordinated campaign to encourage such countries to establish more effective controls on production, exportation, diversion, and importation. (DEA, INM, Customs, FDA, CIA)

3. Through international organizations, USG agencies should seek to improve the monitoring of and compliance with treaty obligations, especially the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (INM, DEA, FDA)

4. As a priority, USG agencies should pursue cooperative actions with foreign governments to restrict the supply and prevent the illicit diversion of methaqualone. (INM, DEA, Customs)

5. USG agencies should develop a prioritized listing of countries where production of licit chemicals serves illicit domestic or foreign purposes, and develop approaches to those countries that encourage improved domestic controls on sales and distribution of such chemicals, including acetone and acetic anhydride (DEA, State)

6. As a priority, USG agencies should identify major sources and trafficking routes for precursor chemicals used in refining of heroin and cocaine and seek restrictions on the sales/distribution of such precursors (e.g., acetone, acetone anhydride). (DEA, CIA, INM)

7. USG agencies should encourage non-signatories to adopt the Convention on Psychotropic Substances (State)

8. USG agencies should effect a wider distribution of the Customs Watch Manual to assist foreign customs officials in monitoring the movement of precursors. (Customs, DEA)

September 16, 1982

(September 9 Task Force Meeting Attendees)

Invited to September 16 Task Force Meeting

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Jon Thomas	State/INM	632-4880
Howard L. Laurain	CIA	965-4624
Fred Schellenberg	CIA	351-2047
Jim Natsios	CIA	351-7520
John Warner	DEA	633-1401
Edward A. Heath	DEA	633-1151
William J. Corcoran	Justice	724-6987
Bob Lockwood	OSD/MRA&L	697-0617
Ray W. Nightingale	USDA/ERS/IED	447-8106
William Moga	DOT	426-4512
Bruce Weule	USCG	426-1890
Irene Howie	DOT/FAA	426-3516
Seymor Bolten	Treasury	566-5189
Jon A. Wiant	State/INR	632-9032
Mike Peay	State/L	632-7545
Les Glad	State/INM	632-3015
Rayburn Hesse	State/INM	632-8692

September 16, 1982

<u>Name</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
Jon Thomas	State/INM	632-4880
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John T. Stewart	DOT/FAA	426-3515
William J. Moga	DOT/OST	426-4512
Patricia Schlueter	OMB	395-4580
Ray Nightingale	USDA/ERS	447-8106

memorandum

SEP 24 1982

DATE:
REPLY TO:
ATTN:Bob Ricks
Chief Counsel
Drug Enforcement Administration

SUBJECT:

Committee Report of the Legislative Initiatives Task Force

TO:

Honorable Rudolph W. Giuliani
Associate Attorney General

Enclosed is the Committee Report of the Legislative Initiatives Task Force. We expect to reconvene shortly to review the Working Group's proposals and draft necessary legislation.

Enclosure

Legislative Initiatives Working Group

Issue

Pursuit of legislative initiatives involving the diversion control amendments to the Controlled Substances Act, adoption by state and local jurisdictions of model forfeiture and paraphernalia laws, reform of the Freedom of Information Act, deputization authority, amendments to the Federal Tort Claims Act, bail and sentencing reform, and crimes involving firearms.

Action

Create a mechanism whereby Federal law enforcement agencies and other Federal agencies with jurisdiction in matters relating to drug control present a united advocacy of legislative initiatives on the above issues.

Discussion

The Legislative Initiatives Working Group reviewed numerous specific legislative proposals that might be viable parts of a coordinated drug control strategy. However, it was determined that the most effective use of the Legislative Initiatives Working Group would result from its functioning on an ad hoc basis in a support role to the other task forces. In such a capacity, the Legislative Initiatives Working Group would advise the other four working groups as to the legal and legislative aspects of policy proposals that are under consideration. Once a policy decision was made by the full Working Group to initiate an action requiring legislation, the Legislative Initiatives Working Group would be tasked to develop the legislative package. Those legislative initiatives already in process, such as the diversion control amendments to the Controlled Substances Act and adoption by state and local jurisdictions of model forfeiture and paraphernalia laws, will continue to be pursued by DEA.

Task

To reconvene the Legislative Initiatives Working Group, within 30 days, to review the proposals and recommendations of the Working Group in regard to their legal implications and need for additional legislation.

memorandum

DATE: SEP 24 1982

REPLY TO
ATTN OF: Frank V. Monastero, Chairman
Federal/State/Local Cooperation Task Force

SUBJECT: Report of the Federal/State/Local Cooperation Task Force

TO: The Honorable
Rudolph W. Giuliani, Chairman
Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction

Pursuant to your request of August 27, 1982, attached is the report of the Federal/State/Local Cooperation Task Force of the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction.

Two issues initially assigned to this Task Force -- domestic marihuana suppression and participation in drug investigation and information sharing among various levels of government -- were originally identified by the Attorney General in his March 24 presentation to the President and the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy. An additional issue relating to "look-alike" drugs has been identified by the Task Force. The actions and tasks recommended in the report are responsive to these issues, and represent a consensus of the Task Force members.

I commend the efforts of those who participated in the work of the Federal/State/Local Cooperation Task Force. We look forward to reviewing the draft report of the full Working Group.



Attachment



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

R E P O R T

OF THE

FEDERAL/STATE/LOCAL COOPERATION TASK FORCE

TO THE

WORKING GROUP ON DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION

September 24, 1982

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Federal/State/Local Cooperation Task Force is one of five sub-working groups formed by the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction to address the issues presented by the Attorney General to the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy and the President on March 24, 1982. In that meeting the Attorney General espoused the Administration's policy of improving interagency cooperation at all levels of government as the primary means of addressing longstanding drug abuse and drug trafficking problems. Eleven primary issues requiring interagency cooperation and assistance were identified, and two of these issues have been assigned to the Federal/State/Local Cooperation Task Force.

The Task Force met on two occasions, June 8 and September 15, to discuss the issues of domestic marihuana suppression and participation in drug investigations and information sharing among various levels of government. Our goal was to develop a realistic action agenda responsive to the issues identified by the Attorney General, and we focused our efforts on those issues. We identified one additional issue (on the non-medicinal use of over-the-counter drugs) as a problem appropriately addressed by this Task Force.

*Additional
issue -
non-medical
use of
O.T.C.
Substances*

The Task Force offers a number of constructive actions, most of which require interagency cooperation and assistance, to the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction for their approval. Although some of these actions are in process, all will benefit from endorsement by the Working Group and the Attorney General and result in a more comprehensive and coordinated Federal effort to reduce drug abuse and illegal drug trafficking.

II. ISSUES, ACTIONS, AND TASKS

✓ AG Issue A. EXPANSION OF THE DOMESTIC MARIHUANA SUPPRESSION PROGRAM THROUGH COOPERATIVE ERADICATION PROGRAMS WHERE APPROPRIATE THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES

AG Action 1. Establish a system of prioritization for selecting participating states and procuring agreements. *System of prioritization*

Task 1. The Drug Enforcement Administration will review its system of selecting states for the domestic marihuana eradication program. Results from Tasks 3 and 4 below will be incorporated.

Discussion: Although DEA has identified twenty-two states to participate in a domestic marihuana eradication program, the committee encouraged DEA to review its selection criteria and develop a system of prioritization to ensure that all factors would be considered, such as: (1) the economic effects of cultivation; (2) the social

*All of these
valid
considerations*

implications of forest recreation and forest management activity being constrained or displaced; (3) whether valuable crops like timber are being displaced by marihuana cultivation; and (4) where key distributors obtain their marihuana. Of relevance may be the U.S. Forest Service's authority to grant funds to local law enforcement to protect the safety of visitors while in the national forests.

AG Action 2.

Conduct research on the effects and impact of herbicide spraying.

EIS?

Task 2. The Environmental Protection Agency will compile the research that has already been completed by EPA and other agencies on a variety of herbicides and present their findings to the Task Force. Recommendations on the need for additional research will be included.

AG Action 3.

Research and identify feasible methodologies that could be applied to obtaining an estimate of the extent of cannabis cultivation nationwide.

What about "detect"?

Task 3. The Central Intelligence Agency will survey all available technological means that could be used by law enforcement to assess cannabis growth in the United States and in other countries. Survey findings and recommendations will be presented to the Working Group.

Need to clarify

Discussion: Although the issue focuses on domestic marihuana growth, the Task Force believes a survey of technological means of estimating cannabis growth worldwide would be of value.

D-2

Task 4. A working level committee comprised of representatives from Agriculture, Interior, Justice, and other departments or agencies will be formed to conduct a survey of the organizations, resources, and methodologies that could develop domestic cannabis cultivation intelligence on crop estimation and location. Primary law enforcement responsibility for the located marihuana cultivation should be placed with Federal, State, or local authorities. DEA will chair this working committee and coordinate with the CIA to avoid duplication of CIA's efforts as discussed in Task 3.

develop a system for conducting collection and utilization of domestic cultivation intel on

~~_____~~
Discussion. Task Force members suggested that intelligence related to marihuana cultivation might be available to a number of agencies, such as the U.S. Geological Survey, Farmer's Home Loan Administration, State Farm Bureau Associations, U.S. Forest Service, and Commerce Department. This intelligence might be valuable for both crop estimation and location.

✓ AG Issue B.

INCREASED COOPERATIVE PARTICIPATION IN DRUG INVESTIGATIONS AND INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN FEDERAL AGENCIES AND STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES.

AG Action 1.

Seek innovative ways to expand state and local efforts directed at drugs.

C-2-

(exclusive of remedial legislation)
Task 5. The U.S. Customs Service will develop possible regulatory changes to increase financial information sharing with the states.

*Sharing of
financial
info w/
States
accomplishments*

Discussion. In addition to established programs that depend heavily on Federal, State, and local cooperation, the Task Force believes that significant steps have already been taken this year that address this issue. As a result of the Attorney General's Violent Crime Task Force report, Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees were formed in each judicial district to ensure that local crime problems will be addressed. The Task Force does not want to suggest any mechanism that would compete with the LECCs. Also, coordination and cooperation will improve with more training of state and local officials; this training has been recently authorized at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. In addition, the capabilities of the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) should be fully exploited by all participants. Furthermore, leadership has been provided by the Federal Government by the development of model legislation for the states in the areas of drug paraphernalia, "look alike" drugs, and the seizure and forfeiture of drug-related assets. Much of this legislation clarifies the jurisdictional roles of the Federal Government in relationship to state and local responsibilities. DEA's State and Local Task Force Program and its recently developed domestic marihuana eradication program are other examples of Federal/state/local cooperation.

✓ AG Action 2.

Review existing data systems to ensure that an adequate capability exists to collect, analyze, and disseminate national epidemiological data on drug abuse.

Task 6. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration will write a paper outlining alternative strategies to ensure the availability of adequate epidemiological data.

has this been done?

Discussion. Client Oriented Data Acquisition Process (CODAP) data will no longer be required from Federal grantees. Consequently, the Task Force is concerned that obtaining information from the states on a voluntary basis may result in gaps in drug abuse intelligence. This type of information is needed both for purposes of public health programs and strategic law enforcement planning.

III. ADDITIONAL ISSUES



Additional Issue: Increased Federal support to state and local efforts against the manufacture, distribution, and sale of over-the-counter drugs and "look alike" preparations for non-medicinal uses.

Action 1. Encourage adoption of model state legislation to control look-alikes.

Action 2. Encourage state licensing authorities to determine whether regulated applicants sell look-alikes or advertise and display over-the-counter drugs for non-medicinal uses.

Action 3. Enhance pharmacy regulations with respect to labelling and advertising.

has this been done?

Task 1. (Applies to all 3 Actions) The Food and Drug Administration will chair a working committee comprised also of DEA, the National Institute on Drug Abuse, and other agencies or groups, which will prepare a comprehensive report on the non-medicinal uses of over-the-counter drugs. Current steps being pursued to combat this problem should be included with recommendations or additional actions to be taken.

Discussion. The Task Force is aware that considerable work is being done to address this problem, thus requiring a detailed report before additional steps can be considered. It appears to be a problem appropriate to the Federal/State/Local Cooperation Task Force, which will pursue the issue of non-medicinal use of over-the-counter drugs in subsequent sessions.

IV. Task Force Members

The following list includes those members (all caps) originally appointed by the Working Group and representatives who attended either or both of the meetings on June 8, 1982 or September 15, 1982.

FRANK V. MONASTERO, Chairman, DEA	633-1329
ERNIE ANDERSEN, USDA-Forest Service	235-8484
Wayne Wilson, USDA-Forest Service	
WILLIAM SATTERFIELD, Interior	343-4722
HARRY DELASHMUTT; Interior	343-6319
JOHN HEAPHY, DOD	695-0617
RAYMOND A. KARAM, DOT <i>ICA 36</i>	426-9192
Bill Trost, DOT	
Bill Moga, DOT	426-4512
Jim Haas, USCG	426-1981
GEORGE CORCORAN, Treasury	566-2416
Rollin Klink, Customs	566-2623
JAMES LAWRENCE, HHS-NIDA	443-6480
MICHAEL BROWN, EPA	382-4137
Richard Mays, EPA	
ANNELISE ANDERSON, OMB	395-3120
Adrian Curtis, OMB	395-6156
Merrill Parks, FBI	324-5709
Sharon Richie, White House Intergovernmental Affairs	456-7154
Laurie Forbes, CIA	351-6585
Ed Heath, DEA	633-1151
Patrick Tarr, DEA	633-1331



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

WASHINGTON

SEP 1 1982



REFER TO

MAN-1-E:PA:A WAW

MEMORANDUM FOR: Rudolph W. Giuliani
Associate Attorney General

FROM: George C. Corcoran, Jr.
Chairman, Interdiction Task Force

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Interdiction Task Force Report

As requested in our meeting on August 27, 1982, attached is the report of the Interdiction Task Force of the Working Group on Drug Supply Reduction. The actions and tasks recommended to deal with the issues originally assigned to the Task Force, as well as with derivative issues identified by Task Force members, represent a consensus of the Task Force. Although most of the recommended actions and tasks can be implemented with existing or projected resources, there are several actions identified which could require substantial additional resources. However, these particular recommendations offer long-range benefits of such magnitude that the Task Force felt it necessary to include them despite the short-term additional resources required.

Included in the report are the views and recommendations of Interdiction Task Force member agencies participating in the South Florida Joint Task Force regarding the use of similar task forces elsewhere in the country. Although some agencies voiced valid concerns on the initiation of task forces requiring the same magnitude of resources devoted to the Florida effort, the general consensus was that the methods, techniques, and, most importantly, the cooperation among agencies characterizing the South Florida Joint Task Force operation should be replicated at selected sites around the country.

*reproduction
of
FTK
concept*

I commend the efforts of all the participants of the Interdiction Task Force to you, and look forward to reviewing the draft report of the full Working Group.

Attachment