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U.S. Department of Justice

Office of the Associate Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

January 18, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: Craig L. Fuller
Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs

FROM: Rudolph W. Giuliani
Associate Attorney General

RE: Meeting on Miami Crime Problems

Pursuant to our telephone conversation, I have attached the comments of the Department of Justice on the Miami Action Plan. The comments provide significant background information regarding our efforts to date in South Florida and problems inherent in the recommendations for Presidential action. I am available for a meeting with you and Ed Meese at your convenience.

Attachments

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE COMMENTS
ON MIAMI ACTION PLAN

The meeting scheduled for January 19, 1982, for the President with community leaders and state legislators from the Miami area raise difficult issues. South Florida is confronted with many complex problems with no simple solutions given the realistic budget constraints. Therefore, the meeting should not result in any commitments without a realistic assessment of what the Administration can and should do about the situation.

Many pressures have been created for Miami and the entire state of Florida by immigration policies of the prior Administration which enabled tens of thousands of Cuban and Haitian citizens to enter the United States in a short period of time during 1980. Significantly, violent crime in metropolitan Miami rose 18.5 percent in 1980, rapes increased 36 percent, and murders rose 89 percent. In addition, Florida has become a nexus for international drug trade operations due to its location and geography. Florida officials have linked sharp statewide increases in homicide rates along with those of rape, robbery, aggravated assault and burglary to heavy drug trafficking activity.

In recognition of this deplorable situation, the Department of Justice and other departments have devoted much time and attention to the South Florida region and Miami in particular. A brief review of what has been done in South Florida would include the following:

- Meeting of Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime in Miami on July 21 and 22, 1981. Florida state and local officials testifying before the Task Force included Governor Bob Graham, Attorney General Jim Smith, Commissioner of Law Enforcement James W. York, Comptroller Gerald Lewis, City of Miami Chief of Police Kenneth I. Harms, Metro-Dade Police Director Bobby L. Jones, State Attorney David H. Bludworth, and Howard M. Rasmussen, Executive Director, Citizen's Crime Commission of Greater Miami, Inc.
- The Attorney General supervised negotiations with the state of Florida to alleviate overcrowding in the Dade County Florida jail. With overcrowding reaching the point of forcing a federal district judge to take drastic action, the negotiations

resulted in a cooperative federal-state agreement whereby the Federal Bureau of Prisons agreed to accept into custody up to 150 Dade County prisoners. The agreement, perhaps the first of its kind on such a large scale, aided the state in complying with a court ordered inmate population ceiling.

- Allocation of six new Assistant United States Attorney positions in the Southern District of Florida on October 7, 1981, despite the recommendation for no new Assistants by outside committee.
- Operation Banco shares conducted in Miami in 1980-81 targetted individuals depositing large sums of money into banks and tracing funds in order to cripple drug trafficking. This successful operation by the FBI, DEA and Customs led to the indictment of 66 individuals, the seizure of \$6 million in cash and the seizure of other property.
- Operation Greenback conducted in 1980-81 by the Justice Department and Treasury Department to investigate and prosecute major marijuana and cocaine smuggling operations in South Florida utilizing financial techniques. This joint operation resulted in the seizure of approximately \$28 million and the indictment of 71 individuals.
- An increase in the number of joint DEA-FBI investigations and FBI resources have supplemented those of DEA, thereby assisting DEA in using more sophisticated investigative techniques.
- Operation F.I.S.T. (Fugitive Investigative Strike Team) conducted from October 6 through November 12, 1981, by the United States Marshals Service in the Miami area resulted in the actual arrest of 76 persons, more than half of whom were sought for narcotics offenses.
- Posse Comitatus Amendments signed into law by the President on December 1, 1981, are designed to remove restrictions and ambiguities of the century-old law and to facilitate cooperation between military authorities and civilian law enforcement officials in support of law enforcement. These

amendments are an integral part of the Administration's crime program and strategy designed to cripple the international and domestic drug traffic.

- Deployment of the United States Marshals Service Special Operations Group to the Krome North detention facility in late December, 1981, to restore order and provide security after a disturbance.
- A Justice Department Task Force was sent to Krome North in late December, 1981, after a disturbance at the facility to investigate conditions and problems surrounding the disturbance.
- The Associate Attorney General and other Department officials met on January 6, 1982, for almost three hours with a delegation of community leaders from Miami concerning the Krome North detention facility and immigration policy. At the suggestion of the Associate Attorney General, a committee composed of federal officials and Miami community leaders was formed to regularly meet and address relevant issues. That Committee met in Miami on January 13 to continue its deliberations.
- The Department's Community Relations Office in Miami has been reopened.

Concerning the "Program to Combat Drug and Crime Problems in the Miami Area," the actions the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce suggest the President should take raise significant issues. The following comments are keyed to the number of the particular recommendation.

1. This Administration has given a high priority to the prompt and strong implementation of the recent amendments to the Posse Comitatus Act. Officials of the Justice Department have already engaged in discussions with the Department of Defense regarding cooperation and efforts to effectively implement the recent amendments. These amendments are an integral part of the Administration's enforcement policy with regard to narcotics and dangerous drugs. Later this month, Navy ships and planes will begin cooperation with an ongoing DEA-Customs interdiction program, thereby marking the

first efforts under the new legislation. We intend to use our experience later this month as a prototype for further efforts leading toward full implementation.

2. The alien interdiction program has been handled by the Coast Guard in a highly professional, competent and sensitive manner. More than 70 suspect vessels have been boarded and checked and two boats carrying 162 Haitians have been intercepted and returned to Haiti. The program has been extremely successful in contributing to the marked decline in illegal Haitian migration to the United States by boat. Interdiction began on October 10, 1981. That month there were 305 known arrivals, while there were 2,280 during that same month in 1980. During November, the first full month of the program, only 47 undocumented aliens are known to have reached Florida whereas more than 1,000 did in November of 1980. Similarly, in December, 1981 there were 46 known arrivals, while in 1980 the number for that month was 543.

3. The President in his address to the International Association of Chiefs of Police on September 28, 1981, supported as part of our narcotics enforcement strategy a foreign policy that vigorously seeks to interdict and eradicate illicit drugs wherever cultivated, processed or transported. This would include the responsible use of herbicides. The Justice Department is working with the State Department to assure that our national narcotics enforcement strategy is reflected in our foreign policy.

On December 29, 1981, the President signed P.L. 97-113 which lifts the ban on the use of herbicides overseas to eradicate marijuana. Efforts will be made to ensure the effective implementation of this new legislation.

4. The United States Attorney's Office in Miami does not require as requested by the Miami Action Plan 18 new Assistants to cope with the situation in the Miami area. As noted earlier, six new Assistant United States Attorney positions were allocated to the Southern District of Florida on October 7, 1981, despite the recommendation for no new Assistants by an outside committee which reviewed the office's work and resources.

Several more positions in due course should be allocated but given budget constraints 18 is unrealistic. At present, there are ten vacant Assistant positions in the office and filling them would assist in the effort to fight crime.

5. The Department has already announced the Administration's support for the United States Judgeship Bill (HR 2645).

6. No comment by the Department.

7A. All Mariel Cubans who are excludable from the United States for substantive reasons including criminal acts in the United States or Cuba, and mental illness or retardation, should be deported as quickly as possible. This includes all those held in state or local jails and various federal facilities. The Justice Department has been informed that the State Department will work towards this end through international measures and anything that could be done to commence these efforts are encouraged.

7B. The Department of Justice is currently detaining Mariel Cubans who are believed to be non-releasable due to dangerousness or mental illness. There have been a number of court challenges to the Attorney General's authority to hold these people, who have not been convicted of any crime in the United States. Some of these challenges have been successful and others are continuing.

Where a Mariel Cuban has been paroled and commits a serious crime in the United States, it is important that he be convicted of such crime. The conviction provides a basis for revocation of parole, for deporting the alien, and for detaining him pending deportation. The general policy of INS, in all cases and for all nationalities of aliens, is to revoke an alien's parole and take him into federal custody for deportation proceedings after he has served the sentence imposed for the conviction on a state or local crime. In this way, aliens know they will first be punished for crimes committed in the United States and then deported, rather than simply deported. This same policy has been followed, and should continue to be followed, in the case of the Mariel Cubans, at least until such time as return to Cuba is feasible.

To the extent that incarcerating such convicted Mariel Cubans puts a strain on state or local correctional facilities, the federal government is doing what it can to relieve the burden and should continue in this effort. As stated earlier, in Dade County we negotiated an agreement with state and county officials under which the Federal Bureau of Prisons agreed to accept into federal custody up to 150 Dade County prisoners. This enabled Dade county to stay within a court ordered maximum on jail population. It should be noted that federal correctional facilities, which are now housing 1,952 Cuban and Haitian aliens, and will soon be accepting an additional 400 Cubans from HHS facilities, are already strained beyond capacity.

8. The appropriate response to the drug enforcement problem is to better coordinate the efforts of the DEA and FBI as well as other law enforcement agencies. There has been an increase in the number of joint DEA-FBI investigations and FBI resources have supplemented those of DEA. Additional efforts will be undertaken to expand cooperation and enhance DEA's ability to investigate narcotics.

9. There is a problem of overcrowding in Dade County correctional facilities. However, it is incorrect to state that a significant number of the prisoners are a federal responsibility. At present, the U.S. Marshals Service only uses 20 beds per night at the Dade County Jail and 8 beds per night at the Dade County Annex for unsentenced federal prisoners. Also, the Marshals Service contracts with Dade County to use 50 beds per day at the North Dade Correctional Facility.

10. We urge rejection of this recommendation because it is inappropriate. The federal officials working in the South Florida area have a responsibility to do their jobs and coordinate their efforts as effectively as possible. The appointment of a federal task force leader to act as the on-the-scene coordinator would unduly focus attention on South Florida and possibly heighten already existing tensions.

The situation in South Florida is serious and volatile. However, the appointment of a federal

coordinator would set a bad precedent because other areas throughout the nation that experience a serious problem would expect similar treatment. This is simply a bad idea.

The Attorney General has directed all United States Attorneys to establish Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees in their districts. In Miami, as in all other districts, federal law enforcement officials will meet with the appropriate state and local enforcement officials to identify together the community's most important crime problems and develop a plan for using federal resources and jurisdiction to achieve the maximum impact on those problems. This will ensure full cooperation with state and local law enforcement and direct federal resources more effectively against crime in Miami.



U.S. Department of
Transportation

Special Assistant
to the Secretary

January 22, 1982

To: Karen Hart

From: Ralph Stanley

Attached are some preliminary materials in
response to the initiatives regarding Miami
which you might consider for your memorandum.

Attachment

Ralph Stanley
426 - 8911

DRUG ENFORCEMENT OPERATIONS

Approximately 60% of all the marijuana smuggled into this country each year is transported by sea, which amounts to somewhere between 6,000 and 9,000 metric tons. Most of that drug traffic originates in the Caribbean, generally along the north coast of Colombia. As the smugglers sail north, they normally pass through one of the four channels, or "choke points" then proceed toward the Bahamas, Florida, the Gulf Coast, or the northern east coast. The "choke points" are an important geographical advantage for us because they concentrate the smugglers so that our cutters on patrol have a better probability of interception. The availability of helicopters on the patrol cutters greatly enhances the interdiction capabilities of the cutter. The smuggling vessels coming through the choke points generally are 60 to 200 foot motherships. One mothership seizure removes as much marijuana from the smugglers as several smaller seizures closer to shore. This approach is the most effective use of our resources.

The Coast Guard has been able to effectively occupy the "choke points" about 18% of the time. When we expanded our activity in the choke points with the cutters on scene immediately after the Cuban exodus, we were able to greatly increase the number of seizures and eventually interdicted a little over 30% of the maritime drug traffic during October, November and December, 1980.

There are 29 high and medium endurance cutters homeported along the Eastern seaboard and Gulf of Mexico. Of these, 7 medium endurance cutters are actually homeported in the Seventh District, three of which (the UTE, LIPAN and ESCAPE) are temporary resources to be decommissioned at the end of FY82. Any high or medium endurance cutter may be assigned patrols in Seventh District waters as the integration of various operational commitments throughout the Atlantic may allow. On the average this equates to 3 to 4 major cutters on patrol in the Seventh District year round, although more may be deployed in peak trafficking seasons. Also used for Seventh District drug enforcement are 14 WPB class cutters homeported throughout the District. One WPB is temporary and slated for decommissioning at the end of FY82. These assets are complemented by 8 fixed winged aircraft and 14 helicopters assigned to the District, while additional helicopters may be deployed upon cutters from out of the District.

During Calendar Year 1981, Coast Guard units operating in the Seventh District seized over 1.7 million pounds of marijuana, 40 pounds of cocaine, and 6.7 million doses of quaaludes, and made 582 arrests.

Including the multi-mission cutter on Haitian operations in the Windward Passage, the Coast Guard has 5 high or medium endurance cutters and three patrol boats underway in the Seventh District (as of the weekend of 8-10 Jan) with additional patrol boats on standby.

HAITIAN INTERDICTION OPERATIONS

On July 10, 1981 the President announced a plan to institute a limited interdiction program directed at vessels carrying illegal migrants and return of the migrants to their country of origin. A bilateral agreement between the Government of Haiti and the U.S. Government concerning clandestine migration was signed on the 23rd of September and the President issued a proclamation and implementing executive order on 29 September. Under the program the Coast Guard will intercept U.S. and stateless vessels and Haitian vessels engaged in "the irregular transportation of passengers." When the circumstances indicate the existence of a violation of U.S. immigration law or appropriate Haitian laws, the vessel and passengers will be returned to Haiti.

Coast Guard operations under the program commenced on October 9, 1981 with a USCG High Endurance Cutter (WHEC) present off the Northwest Coast of Haiti. HC130 surveillance flights are staged out of Guantanamo Bay on a daily basis and aircraft maintenance personnel are TDY. The WHEC's embarked HH52A helicopter provides close-in surveillance support. When suspicious vessels are located, a Coast Guard boarding party is dispatched to establish the registry, condition and destination of the vessel. INS personnel assisted by U.S. Creole interpreters augment the boarding party to determine the status of those on board. Those individuals found to have a probable claim to refugee status will be removed to the U.S. for further consideration of their claims. Illegal migrants from Haiti, who do not have the requisite documents for entry into the country of destination, will be returned to Haiti for return to their community without fear or threat of prosecution or persecution. Traffickers will be dealt with according to U.S. or Haitian law as appropriate.

To date a single interdiction has resulted from this operation. On October 25th CGC CHASE located a 30ft sail boat with 56 Haitians aboard. The people were evacuated to the cutter due to the condition of the sailboat which subsequently sank in rising seas. The people were interviewed, none made claims for asylum, and none were found to have any reasonable claim to refugee status. They were subsequently returned to Port au Prince.

A preliminary estimate shows the program has been effective, with 93 illegal Haitians arriving in the U.S. (none directly from Haiti) during November and December 1981, as compared with 1,563 arrivals during the same time frame in 1980. With the results to date as shown, the operation is considered a major success and is tentatively planned for continuation. It should be further noted that side benefits have resulted from this operation, i.e. increased cooperation in drug interdiction efforts by the Haitian Navy, and the continuous presence of a Coast Guard Cutter in one of the major Caribbean choke points, which has resulted in the seizure of 6 drug laden vessels by the cutters on scene. The stationing of the cutter allows the Coast Guard to continue its multi-mission posture, albeit the mobility of the cutter has been somewhat restricted, and the cutter time has been lost to missions elsewhere. The operation increased the operability and training of the Haitian Navy due to Coast Guard maintenance support teams from cutters which have repaired and maintained Haitian Naval Vessels and conducted on the job training for Haitian Navy personnel.

COAST GUARD ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH FLORIDA

- South Florida is within Coast Guard's Seventh District (one of the larger of the Districts).
- Coast Guard's maritime activities in the Search and Rescue and Enforcement of Laws functions account for almost 50% of Coast Guard operating expenses.
- Department of Transportation FY 1982 Appropriations Act requires that "\$175,000,000 shall be available only for assets deployed and dedicated in a manner to maximize their contribution to the Coast Guard's drug interdiction program."
- Drug and other interdiction missions can and are being performed in the Caribbean by vessels homeported in the mid and north Atlantic Districts. These are routine operations and these vessels are used both for fisheries patrols and drug interdiction.
- The recently initiated special effort in illegal immigration control is to be continued at levels requested by the Departments of State and Justice.
- In interdiction of drugs, U.S. Coast Guard uses and significantly benefits from intelligence activities of the other armed services (recent change to Posse Comitatus statute) and other law enforcement agencies.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1982

FOR: CRAIG FULLER
FROM: KEN DUBERSTEIN *Ker D*
SUBJECT: Meeting on Miami Crime Problems/
Miami Action Plan

The Florida drug/immigration/crime problems have substantial Congressional interest outside of Dade County (Miami). I would suggest that any proposed "Action Plan" or "Task Force" be given a broad geographic imprimatur such as "South Florida" rather than limiting it to just Miami.

If we proceed with a Task Force, we should consider Congressional participation.

Thanks!

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 18, 1982

TO: CRAIG FULLER
FROM: KEN DUBERSTEIN *Ken D.*
SUBJECT: Meeting on Crime & Miami

Craig, should subject meeting be rescheduled, I would like to recommend that Senator Paula Hawkins and Congressman Clay Shaw be invited.

Clay has been very vocal and visible on this issue, and Hawkins is our Republican Senator.

What do you think?

cc: Jim Baker
Pam Turner
MB Oglesby

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR CRAIG FULLER

FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON 
SUBJECT: Miami Crime Problems Meeting

RECOMMENDATION:

These state and local officials to be invited. We do not believe all will be able to attend because of legislative session.

Dade County:

Mayor Stephen Clark (D)
73 W. Flagler Street
Miami, Florida 33130
(305) 579-5305

Miami

Kenny Harms
Public Safety Director
Dade County

State Legislators

Rep. James K. Brodie (R-Miami)
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-1234

Rep. Scott McPherson (R-Miami)
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-1234

Senator Jim Scott
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32301
(904) 488-3975

Possible Agenda Item

Impact aid to Dade County. Memorandum attached.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 15, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON

FROM: J. STEVEN RHODES

SUBJECT: IMPACT AID TO DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
FOR CUBAN/HAITIAN ENTRANTS
TO BE RAISED AT SENIOR STAFF

Last week, we met with the delegation from Dade County to discuss problems in the County due to Cuban/Haitian entrants and proposed regulation changes that were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services.

These proposed changes would provide reimbursement for cash and medical assistance to only those Cuban and Haitian entrants who are categorized eligible for AFDC and Medicare. This would mean that fewer than 20% of the entire entrant population currently receiving assistance will have their eligibility continued.

The following indicates what Dade County's unreimbursed costs have been from April, 1980 through December, 1981:

I.	Welfare Department Services	\$ 27,360
II.	Criminal Justice	25,523,214
III.	Health	5,174,384
IV.	Social Services	<u>878,606</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$31,603,564</u>

The following represents the total annualization estimate for cost of services due to the proposed regulation changes for Dade County:

I.	Welfare Department Services	\$27,320,715
II.	Criminal Justice	20,175,384
III.	Health	15,063,448
IV.	Social Services	<u>5,732,072</u>
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$68,291,619</u>

Dade County should be carefully examined due to the Haitian/Cuban problems, as well as the impact that this situation has caused in the minority communities.

Either the regulations should be changed, or Dade County should be given special consideration due to the high concentration of immigrants.

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE

DISCUSS

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 20, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO CRAIG FULLER
FROM Chris Andrews *CA*
SUBJECT Scheduling of Presidential Meeting with Miami
 Business and Legislature Leaders

I thought that some background on this subject might be helpful to you in the Scheduling Meeting today at 4:00.

We originally had a meeting with the Miami business/legislative leaders scheduled and arranged for January 19 at 3:15. The President was to attend for 30 minutes of this 45 minute meeting. Subsequently the meeting was postponed and William French Smith's office contacted us to delay any future plans.

As we stand now, the Miami people are "on hold" and awaiting further word. Mr. Armando Codino, our contact there, has phoned repeatedly and is anxious to have the meeting before January 30th. On January 30th there will be a meeting, in Miami, of area civic leaders. Mr. Codino hopes to be able at that time to say that he has met with the President and that the Administration is considering a plan of action for Miami. Mr. Codino also mentioned that his group is receiving pressure from the Democrats in the area.

I attach an original list of participants.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

12 January 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE
SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
ATTORNEY GENERAL
SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

FROM: EDWIN MEESE III *EW*
SUBJECT: Miami Crime Problems Requiring Federal Action

Recently I met with Alvah H. Chapman, Jr., President of Knight-Ridder newspapers, and Armando M. Codina, Chairman of the Board of InterAmerica Investments, who are leaders of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce. They briefed me on the Miami crime problem, which is extensive. They feel that the federal government has a responsibility for the alleviation of this problem, which is peculiar to that area, because most of the major crime threat comes from illegal aliens and international drug trafficking, which are essentially matters of federal concern. I am attaching a copy of their "action plan" pertaining to requested actions by the Executive Branch of the federal government. I have discussed this with the Vice President and he is willing to head up a task force to address these problems, on a "special project" basis (similar to the way in which the Atlanta problem was handled), and to determine what steps we should take.

It is recommended that the following immediate steps be taken:

- (1) A meeting of representatives of the various departments involved be convened soon to discuss what actions have already been taken and what additional steps are appropriate.
- (2) It is possible that the President may be able to schedule a meeting with representatives of the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce in Washington, D.C. within the next 30 days to learn directly of this problem.

- (3) After a federal action plan has been developed, the Vice President might visit Miami to meet with a large group of the Chamber there, and to indicate what steps the federal government will be able to take.

Since a number of agencies are involved, I have asked Craig Fuller, Assistant to the President for Cabinet Affairs, to serve as a coordinating point for initiating this project. Please send him any comments you might have on this matter and on the proposed action steps. He will then proceed to arrange the necessary meetings and other appropriate actions.

cc: Vice President
James A. Baker
Michael K. Deaver
Craig Fuller
Rich Williamson
Dan Murphy

MIAMI ACTION PLAN
REQUIRING ACTION EXECUTIVE BRANCH
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Two million South Floridians are being denied their constitutionally guaranteed right to domestic tranquility.

Presidential action and leadership can be significant in this crisis.

The Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce has interviewed ranking local, state and federal law enforcement officials and suggests the following actions by the President.

1. Legislation amending Posse Comitatus Act (S.815) to allow military assistance in civilian drug enforcement has recently become law. Prompt and strong implementation of this legislation should be given the highest priority.
2. Five additional Coast Guard cutters should be reassigned from other jurisdictions where crime, drugs and illegal aliens are less of a problem. The one additional ship recently provided was insufficient to do the job. Also, the Coast Guard budget for the South Florida area should be significantly augmented to permit vigorous prosecution of all actions that will help to stem the overwhelming flow of drugs and illegal immigrants into this area.
3. The Secretary of State should be directed to develop cooperative working relationships with the major drug producing nations, including Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Jamaica and others in an effort to control drug importation into the United States. This should include responsibility for interdiction by the armed forces of these nations of smugglers as well

as the spraying of herbicides to kill the drug crops in those countries. The governments of those countries should be made to understand that this has the highest priority at the highest level of the U.S. government. Tough diplomatic and economic measures should be considered for any country that does not cooperate to the fullest. Where such efforts have been made in the past, they should be revitalized.

4. The U.S. Attorney's office in Miami is undermanned to cope with the crisis situation in the Miami area. The U.S. Attorney General should be directed to increase the staff of the U.S. Attorney's office in Miami, which has requested 18 additional attorneys plus support staff.
5. Urge prompt Congressional action to pass the pending U.S. Judgeship Bill (HR2645). This bill, in Senator Dole's subcommittee in the Senate, creates 2 new permanent judges and one temporary judge for the Southern District of Florida. Without doubt these numbers are insufficient to curb the current crisis. Therefore, additional resources should be allocated to this District on an emergency basis, through temporary reassignment, recall of retirees, or any other expedient means available.
6. Direct the F.A.A. to require that all private flights (scheduled airlines excepted) approaching the U.S. from the Bahamas, Caribbean, Central and South America land only at certain designated airports to clear customs, immigration, etc. Such airports to be nearest to the point of crossing the U.S. border. (Presently private pilots can select an international airport of convenience such as Denver International, when flying from the Bahamas, for example.)
7. Miami and Dade County police officials estimate that at least 35% of the violent crime in the Miami area is being perpetrated by approximately 5,000 Mariel refugees who were among the more than 120,000 sent to this

Port of Entry
Concept
(e.g., San Diego)

area by the Cuban government in the Spring of 1980. The great majority of the Mariel refugees are peaceful and law-abiding, but many of these 5,000 were criminals in Cuba and they have already committed crimes in the United States. To deal with this problem, special executive action is required as follows:

- A. These persons should be deported as quickly as possible. All necessary resources should be provided, on an emergency basis, to culminate necessary legal requirements. Then, however difficult it might be, a way must be found to rid the United States physically of these undesirables. This applies equally to those currently in the Miami area as well as to those presently incarcerated elsewhere (such as the 1700 in Atlanta), who, upon release, will inevitably join their compatriots swelling the crime wave in Miami.
 - B. Upon completion of individual hearings and pending physical deportation, the individuals should be incarcerated, in Federal facilities, in order to prevent their further contribution to the crime epidemic in Miami.
8. The local forces of the Drug Enforcement Agency, in an area overwhelmed by the influx of illegal drugs, is currently under resourced and understood to be in line for further cuts. This situation should be immediately reversed.
 9. Correctional facilities in Dade County are filled to capacity and over and have been for some time. This is seriously impeding the proper flow of apprehended criminals through the judicial system. A significant number of the prisoners are Federal responsibility. They should be moved as quickly as possible to Federal facilities.

10. The Chief Executive should immediately appoint and send to Florida a Federal ^{task}~~tax~~ force leader who would spend full time in South Florida as the on-the-scene coordinator for all efforts in fulfilling Federal responsibilities for combating crime in this area, and who would coordinate current and newly developed actions with State and local authorities.

RR personal participation (visit)

Sat, 30 Jan 82 = all-day mtg of
Committees + supporters

15 JAN 1982

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

CABINET AFFAIRS STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: Jan. 14, 1982 NUMBER: 044225CA DUE BY: ^{NOON} Jan. 18, 1982

SUBJECT: Meeting on Miami Crime Problems

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
ALL CABINET MEMBERS	☐	☐	Baker	☐	☐
Vice President	☒	☐	Deaver	☐	☐
State	☒	☐	Anderson	☐	☐
Treasury	☐	☐	Clark	☐	☐
Defense	☒	☐	Darman (For WH Staffing)	☒	☐
Attorney General	☒	☐	Jenkins	☐	☐
Interior	☐	☐	Gray	☐	☐
Agriculture	☐	☐	Beal	☐	☐
Commerce	☐	☐		☐	☐
Labor	☐	☐		☐	☐
HHS	☐	☐		☐	☐
HUD	☐	☐		☐	☐
Transportation	☒	☐		☐	☐
Energy	☐	☐		☐	☐
Education	☐	☐		☐	☐
<u>Counsellor</u>	☐	☒		☐	☐
OMB	☒	☐		☐	☐
CIA	☐	☐		☐	☐
UN	☐	☐		☐	☐
USTR	☐	☐		☐	☐
CEA	☐	☐	CCNRE/Boggs	☐	☐
CEQ	☐	☐	CCHR/Carleson	☐	☐
OSTP	☐	☐	CCCT/Kass	☐	☐
	☐	☐	CCFA/McClaughry	☐	☐
	☐	☐	CCEA/Porter	☐	☐

REMARKS: A meeting for the President with community leaders and state legislators from the Miami area has been scheduled for 3:30 p.m. Tuesday, January 19. Attached is a background paper identifying crime problems in the Miami area requiring Federal action. Those on the attached participants list are invited to the meeting. Additionally, please provide any appropriate background information for the meeting by NOON Monday, January 18, 1982.

RETURN TO: Craig L. Fuller
Assistant to the President
for Cabinet Affairs
456-2823

MIAMI CRIME PROBLEMS

MEETING OUTLINE

DATE: Tuesday, January 19, 1982
TIME: 3:15 p.m. (45 minutes)
LOCATION: Cabinet Room

PARTICIPANTS (Tentative): President
Vice President
Secretary Haig
Secretary Weinberger
Attorney General
Secretary Lewis
Ed Meese
Dave Stockman
Martin Anderson
William Clark
Richard Darman
Elizabeth Dole
Kenneth Duberstein
Craig Fuller
Rich Williamson
6 Miami business/community leaders
3 Miami state/local officials

AGENDA (Tentative): MIAMI ACTION PLAN
Attached Program to Combat Drug
and Crime Problem in the Miami
Area

MIAMI ACTION PLAN
REQUIRING ACTION EXECUTIVE BRANCH
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Two million South Floridians are being denied their constitutionally guaranteed right to domestic tranquility.

Presidential action and leadership can be significant in this crisis.

The Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce has interviewed ranking local, state and federal law enforcement officials and suggests the following actions by the President.

1. Legislation amending Posse Comitatus Act (S.815) to allow military assistance in civilian drug enforcement has recently become law. Prompt and strong implementation of this legislation should be given the highest priority.
2. Five additional Coast Guard cutters should be reassigned from other jurisdictions where crime, drugs and illegal aliens are less of a problem. The one additional ship recently provided was insufficient to do the job. Also, the Coast Guard budget for the South Florida area should be significantly augmented to permit vigorous prosecution of all actions that will help to stem the overwhelming flow of drugs and illegal immigrants into this area.
3. The Secretary of State should be directed to develop cooperative working relationships with the major drug producing nations, including Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Jamaica and others in an effort to control drug importation into the United States. This should include responsibility for interdiction by the armed forces of these nations of smugglers as well

as the spraying of herbicides to kill the drug crops in those countries. The governments of those countries should be made to understand that this has the highest priority at the highest level of the U.S. government. Tough diplomatic and economic measures should be considered for any country that does not cooperate to the fullest. Where such efforts have been made in the past, they should be revitalized.

4. The U.S. Attorney's office in Miami is undermanned to cope with the crisis situation in the Miami area. The U.S. Attorney General should be directed to increase the staff of the U.S. Attorney's office in Miami, which has requested 18 additional attorneys plus support staff.
5. Urge prompt Congressional action to pass the pending U.S. Judgeship Bill (HR2645). This bill, in Senator Dole's subcommittee in the Senate, creates 2 new permanent judges and one temporary judge for the Southern District of Florida. Without doubt these numbers are insufficient to curb the current crisis. Therefore, additional resources should be allocated to this District on an emergency basis, through temporary reassignment, recall of retirees, or any other expedient means available.
6. Direct the F.A.A. to require that all private flights (scheduled airlines excepted) approaching the U.S. from the Bahamas, Caribbean, Central and South America land only at certain designated airports to clear customs, immigration, etc. Such airports to be nearest to the point of crossing the U.S. border. (Presently private pilots can select an international airport of convenience such as Denver International, when flying from the Bahamas, for example.)
7. Miami and Dade County police officials estimate that at least 35% of the violent crime in the Miami area is being perpetrated by approximately 5,000 Mariel refugees who were among the more than 120,000 sent to this

area by the Cuban government in the Spring of 1980. The great majority of the Mariel refugees are peaceful and law-abiding, but many of these 5,000 were criminals in Cuba and they have already committed crimes in the United States. To deal with this problem, special executive action is required as follows:

- A. These persons should be deported as quickly as possible. All necessary resources should be provided, on an emergency basis, to culminate necessary legal requirements. Then, however difficult it might be, a way must be found to rid the United States physically of these undesirables. This applies equally to those currently in the Miami area as well as to those presently incarcerated elsewhere (such as the 1700 in Atlanta), who, upon release, will inevitably join their compatriots swelling the crime wave in Miami.
 - B. Upon completion of individual hearings and pending physical deportation, the individuals should be incarcerated, in Federal facilities, in order to prevent their further contribution to the crime epidemic in Miami.
8. The local forces of the Drug Enforcement Agency, in an area overwhelmed by the influx of illegal drugs, is currently under resourced and understood to be in line for further cuts. This situation should be immediately reversed.
 9. Correctional facilities in Dade County are filled to capacity and over and have been for some time. This is seriously impeding the proper flow of apprehended criminals through the judicial system. A significant number of the prisoners are Federal responsibility. They should be moved as quickly as possible to Federal facilities.

10. The Chief Executive should immediately appoint and send to Florida a Federal ^{task} ~~tax~~ force leader who would spend full time in South Florida as the on-the-scene coordinator for all efforts in fulfilling Federal responsibilities for combating crime in this area, and who would coordinate current and newly developed actions with State and local authorities.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 28, 1982

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

During the past few years, the once tranquil area of South Florida has become a landing area for hundreds of thousands of refugees, and the nation's major terminal for the smuggling of illegal drugs into the United States.

Many of those who fled to our land came out of desperation -- a desperation inflicted upon them by a dictator who tolerates no freedoms nor allows human rights. The overwhelming majority of these refugees are freedom loving, peaceful people. Most have resettled in new homes and in new communities in order to build a better life for themselves and for their families. In the years to come they will take their place alongside the millions of others who came before them in making ours a greater land. Unfortunately, a very small percentage pursued a life of crime and violence that victimized their neighbors in their homeland and even today continue this intolerable behavior in South Florida. Combined with the related criminal activities of drug trafficking, the nearly two million people of South Florida are unfairly burdened financially in addition to being denied their constitutional right to live in peace without fear and intimidation.

Massive immigration, rampant crime, and epidemic drug smuggling have created a serious problem. Therefore, it is my belief that the Federal Government has a special responsibility to fill in temporarily and do what it can to reduce and, hopefully, eliminate these problems.

The effort to ameliorate this problem will require the full cooperation and support of many federal department and agencies. To coordinate this effort, I am today announcing the establishment of a special task force, headed by Vice President George Bush, to analyze the problems and determine what steps we must take during the period of aggravated crime incidence. This Task Force will be similar to the one we established for the City of Atlanta. During the period of maximum need, it will coordinate the efforts of the Federal Government and make recommendations and decisions regarding our course of action.

-More-

Secretaries Haig, Weinberger, Regan, Lewis, Attorney General Smith and Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese will serve as members of the Task Force. A working group will be headed by Admiral Daniel Murphy, the Vice President's Chief of Staff, and personal representatives of these principals.

The current situation of South Florida is unique. With hundreds and hundreds of miles of coastline, and as the southernmost point of our country located in the Caribbean, it has experienced difficulties that no other community could ever anticipate.

The work of the Task Force begins today. We seek to assist the people of this region in their efforts to achieve an early restoration of their community and their lives to the normalcy they deserve.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 25, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR KEN CRIBB

FROM: CRAIG L. FULLER

SUBJECT: TASK FORCE ON CRIME IN THE SOUTHEAST

It has been agreed to have the Vice President chair a cabinet level task force which will examine crime problems in the Southeast. Dan Murphy will chair a working group. You are asked to serve on the working group and assist Dan by providing staff support in addition to more substantive input.

Dan Murphy has the packet of material developed from our first staffing memo on this subject. He will review the information and schedule a meeting with the cabinet level participants.

You may wish to review the material submitted. I think it gets the effort off to a good start.

Ed Meese suggested that the working group should accomplish the following:

1. review what is now being done in the Miami area as well as the Southeast area generally.
2. consider what additional steps should be taken that are within existing resource capabilities.
3. consider actions that might be taken if resources were increased.

Ultimately, the responsibility for assisting in the resolution of these regional problems will rest with the Justice Department's regional organization (unless the Task Force comes to another conclusion). The Task Force should assist in formulating an appropriate response to the present situation and then turn over operational responsibility to the appropriate agencies.

cc: Ed Meese
Dan Murphy



ALVAH H. CHAPMAN, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEETING OF TASK FORCE ON SOUTH FLORIDA

January 27, 1982

Roosevelt Room

Minutes

Attendees: The Vice President, Secretary Weinberger, Secretary Lewis, Tim McNamar (Treasury), Robert Powis (Treasury), Rudy Giuliani (Justice), Richard Kennedy (State), Diego Asencio (State), Daniel Murphy, Jim Jenkins, Kenneth Cribb, Carlton Turner, and Thad Garrett.

The Vice President called the meeting to order and indicated that the President has asked him to head a task force to address problems in South Florida. Massive immigration, rampant crime, and epidemic drug smuggling have created an intolerable situation for the citizens of that area. Secretaries Haig, Weinberger, Regan, Lewis, Attorney General Smith, and Presidential Counsellor Edwin Meese will serve as members of the task force. A working group will be headed by Daniel Murphy and will include Ken Cribb, Carlton Turner, and personal representatives of the task force members. The work of the task force will be cleared through the normal White House structure: Office of Cabinet Affairs and Office of the Deputy to the Chief of Staff.

Daniel Murphy indicated that the task force will review the efforts already underway to deal with this problem and will then assess further steps that can be taken at the federal level.

The following issues were addressed:

(1) DOD Assistance. Secretary Weinberger reported that the temporary operations (October 1, 1981-December 16, 1981) involving DOD military assistance was a substantial success. 26,000 lbs. of marijuana were seized, 993 lbs. of cocaine were seized, and 29 pilots were arrested. Continued DOD participation of this sort, however, would necessarily drain our military readiness in the southeastern U.S. at a time when Cuba is involved in a major buildup of Soviet arms. DOD will cooperate, however, to the extent that is possible.

(2) On-site Coordinator in South Florida. Daniel Murphy indicated that an on-site coordinator, similar to the arrangement for the Atlanta Task Force, would be desirable as a single point of contact between the task force and local entities. DOJ expressed reservations based on a possible conflict with the proper role of the U.S. Attorney. It was agreed that a local coordinator would be

appointed but that the U.S. Attorney would retain full authority in his own sphere of law enforcement activities.

(3) Additional Personnel for the U.S. Attorney's Office. There have been complaints that the U.S. Attorney's office for the Southern District of Florida is seriously undermanned. DOJ reported that part of the problem is that the present U.S. Attorney is a lame duck and has not filled any of the Assistant U.S. Attorney vacancies. A new U.S. Attorney is expected to be in place by the end of next week and will be in position to fill twelve Assistant U.S. Attorney vacancies, as well as six new positions created in October.

(4) Additional Personnel for FBI, DEA, and INS. The following increases in law enforcement personnel are planned in the near future for the Miami area:

	<u>Current</u>	<u>Authorized</u>
FBI	180	220
DEA	91	112

In addition, the staff of the INS in the Miami area will increase by 35%.

(5) Coast Guard Assistance. Drew Lewis reported that the Coast Guard interdiction is already spread very thin. As a practical matter, it is easy for drug smugglers to elude the Coast Guard. To make a difference, Coast Guard forces would have to be doubled. There is no way to do this within current budget constraints. An additional cutter could be supplied for symbolic purposes.

(6) Federal Courts. The Chief Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida has authorized ten additional judges to come in in March. He has not agreed, however, to a general calendar system which would ease the burden on the U.S. Attorney's Office. Perhaps a White House figure could be helpful in persuading him on this latter point.

(7) Visit by the Vice President. The desirability of having the Vice President visit the area in connection with the work of the task force will be explored.

(8) Haitians. The Haitian refugees are not part of this problem and there should be no implication to the contrary. Those responsible for the local crime wave are some 5,000 of the Cubans who were not law abiding while in Cuba and have continued their activities in this country.

(9) Drug Agreements with Other Countries. State will step up its efforts to secure satisfactory agreements on paraquat spraying with countries which are major sources of the drugs entering this area.

(10) Customs Efforts. DEA is only prosecuting 18% of those seized for drug-related acts. This matter will be looked into.

(11) Representation on the Working Group. Agencies represented on the task force will notify Ken Cribb as to their representatives on the working group to chaired by Daniel Murphy.

NOTE: The working group will meet on Thursday, February 4, 1982 at 11:00 AM in the Roosevelt Room.

THCA
Kenneth Cribb, Jr.