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WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

TR

- ☐ X - MEDIA
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Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

Subject Codes:

PR 007.01

1) Subject: Meeting with State and Local
officials to discuss the federalism
initiative

FG
ST

2) Meeting with the Cabinet Council on
Legal Policy to discuss:
A) Report on Legal Equity for Women
B) Drug Trafficking and
organized crime.

FG 010.02
RS
HU 016.
FG 258.15

3) Memo from the Attorney General:
"a proposal to fight Drug
Trafficking and organized crime"

FG 017.
JL 003.
HE 006.01

4) Photo sessions with U.S. Ambassadors:
A) EVERETT BRIGGS - Panama
B) JOHN BLANE - RWANDA

FO 002.
CO 121.
CO 131.

5) Meeting with The Commission on
Broadcasting to Cuba

6) Meeting with Representative Clint Robert
to discuss the passage of H.R. 4347

ST 041.
NR 004.

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)	Action Code	Tracking Date YY/MM/DD	Type of Response	Code	Completion Date YY/MM/DD
RMMATT	RSZ	1 1			1 1

Referral Note:

Page 202

ID # 099540

WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF RECORDS MANAGEMENT
WORKSHEET

- ☐ X - MEDIA
☐ H - INTERNAL

Name of Document: BRIEFING PAPERS FOR
PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULED
APPOINTMENTS FOR

Subject Codes:

PR 007.01

7) Subject: Schedule for Congressional
barbeque

SD 005

FG 032

ROUTE TO:

ACTION

DISPOSITION

Office/Agency (Staff Name)

Action
Code

Tracking
Date
YY/MM/DD

Type
of
Response

Code

Completion
Date
YY/MM/DD

RMMATT

RSZ

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Referral Note:

THE SCHEDULE OF PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Thursday, September 30, 1982



9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark)	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Clark)	Cabinet Room (distributed separately)
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with State and Local Officials</u> <u>on Federalism</u> (Williamson)	Cabinet Room (Tab A)
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal</u> <u>Policy</u> (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (Tab B)
3:00 pm (50 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>Capitol in 218</i>	Oval Office
3:50 pm (10 min)	<u>Ambassador Photos</u> (Clark)	Oval Office (Tab C)
4:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Helene von Damm</u>	Oval Office
4:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Advisory Commission on</u> <u>Broadcasting to Cuba</u> (Clark)	Cabinet Room (Tab D)
4:30 pm (2 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office/ Residence
6:30 pm (75 min)	<u>Congressional Barbecue</u> (Duberstein/Henkel)	South Grounds (Tab E) (draft remarks attached)

UNP 9/29/82
5:00 pm



Thursday, September 30, 1982

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver) <i>add Robt. Rosenblatt (JAG)</i>	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> (Clark) <i>Paul Duberstein</i>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Clark) (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
1:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with State and Local Officials on Federalism</u> (Williamson) (Tab A)	Cabinet Room
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal Policy</u> (Fuller) (Tab B)	Cabinet Room
3:00 pm (50 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>Capitol Hill</i>	Oval Office
3:50 pm (10 min)	<u>Ambassador Photos</u> (Clark) (Tab C)	Oval Office
4:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Helene von Damm</u>	Oval Office
4:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Advisory Commission on Broadcasting to Cuba</u> (Clark) (Tab D)	Cabinet Room
4:30 pm (2 hrs)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u> <i>Bill signing H.R. 4347 / Clint Roberts</i>	Oval Office/ Residence
6:30 pm (75 min)	<u>Congressional Barbecue</u> (Duberstein/Henkell) (Tab E) (draft remarks attached)	South Grounds

UNP 9/29/82
5:00 pm

Def



Thursday, September 30, 1982

9:10 - OVAL
9:12 - 9:13 PHOTO w/ BOB MAXBACHER

9:00 am (30 min)	<u>Staff Time</u> (Baker, Meese, Deaver)	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)	<u>National Security Briefing</u> 9:31 (Clark), EM, JS, MKD	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)	<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)	<u>National Security Council Meeting</u> (Clark) 11:03 - 11:36 (distributed separately)	Cabinet Room
12:00 m (60 min)	<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u> 11:36 - 1:57 - 1:02 RICH WILLIAMSON	Oval Office
1:00 pm (45 min)	<u>Meeting with State and Local Officials</u> <u>on Federalism</u> 1:03 - 1:56 (Williamson)	Cabinet Room 1 (Tab A)
2:00 pm (60 min)	<u>Meeting with Cabinet Council on Legal</u> <u>Policy</u> 2:10 - (Fuller)	Cabinet Room (Tab B)
3:00 pm (50 min)	<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:10 - 3:44	CAPITOL HILL - CANNON BLOC.	
3:50 pm (10 min)	<u>Ambassador Photos</u> (Clark) 3:52 - 3:57	Oval Office (Tab C)
4:00 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Helene von Damm</u> 4:00 - 4:15 MKD	Oval Office
4:15 pm (15 min)	<u>Meeting with Advisory Commission on</u> <u>Broadcasting to Cuba</u> 4:18 - 4:32 (Clark)	Cabinet Room (Tab D)
4:30 pm (2 hrs)	4:35 - 4:38 REPRESENTATIVE CLINT ROBERTS <u>Personal Staff Time</u> 4:38 - 5:08 - OFFICE 5:10 RESIDENCE	Oval Office/ Residence
6:30 pm (75 min)	<u>Congressional Barbecue</u> (Duberstein/Henkel)	South Grounds (Tab E) (draft remarks attached)

UNP 9/29/82
5:00 pm

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1982

FEDERALISM MEETING WITH STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

DATE: September 30, 1982
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 1:00 p.m. to 1:45 p.m.
FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON *Rich*

I. PURPOSE

To receive input from and continue discussion with state and local officials regarding your federalism initiative.

II. BACKGROUND

See attached memorandum.

III. PARTICIPANTS

See attached list.

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House Photographer
WGBH-TV (Boston) will film the first five minutes of the meeting.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

1:00 p.m. - You enter the Cabinet Room and make opening comments (Talking Points attached).

1:05 p.m. - You call on Rich Williamson to recognize the heads of each of the organizations represented for their comments.

1:35 p.m. - The meeting is opened up for a general discussion.

1:45 p.m. - You may depart. Meeting adjourned.

FEDERALISM MEETING - September 30, 1982

List of Attendees

Administration Officials

James A. Baker, III
Edwin Meese, III
Secretary Richard Schweiker
Edwin Harper
Richard Williamson
Robert Rubin
Alan Holmer

Local Officials

Mayor Margaret Hance (R-Phoenix, Arizona)
Mayor George Voinovich (R-Cleveland, Ohio)
Mayor Coleman Young (D-Detroit, Michigan)
Mayor Patience Latting (D-Oklahoma City, Oklahoma)
Mayor Ferd Harrison (D-Scotland Neck, North Carolina)
County Executive Bill Murphy (R-Rensselaer County, New York)
County Commissioner Richard Conder (D-Richmond County, North Carolina)
B. Kenneth Greider- Executive Director, Pennsylvania State Association
National Association of Towns & Townships

State Legislators

Assemblyman William F. Passannante, (D-New York), President NCSL
Senator Miles Ferry (R-Utah)
Representative John T. Bragg (D-Tennessee)
Senator Ross O. Doyen (R-Kansas)
Senator Philip J. Rock (D-Illinois)
Representative John B. Tucker (R-New Hampshire)

Governors


Governor Scott Matheson (D-Utah)
Governor Bruce Babbitt (D-Arizona)
Governor Richard Snelling (R-Vermont)
Governor Joseph Brennan (D-Maine)

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: RICHARD S. WILLIAMSON 
SUBJECT: BACKGROUND FOR FEDERALISM MEETING WITH
STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

As you know, you announced your federalism initiative as part of your State of the Union address in January 1982. During the next seven months, senior members of your Administration developed the details of the federalism initiative in consultation with state and local officials.

In late July, it became clear that we were at an impasse with respect to some of the key remaining issues. We did not want the issue to become a political football prior to the November elections. As a result, in early August, you called many of those who will attend Thursday's meeting and said that you would not be sending legislation to the Congress until after the first of the year. You indicated in those calls that you wanted to meet with state and local officials after you returned from California.

We will have another meeting with these officials after the November elections to continue this development/consultation process.

It is quite likely that we will recommend to you later this fall that the initiative be broken down into component parts, i.e., propose separate bills covering the same basic areas under one umbrella.

The remainder of this memorandum reviews the key issues of concern to state and local officials regarding the federalism initiative. It reiterates many of the points which I briefed you on in early August.

Governors

You'll recall that last spring we suggested dropping food stamps from the proposed swap, resulting in an exchange of federalization of Medicaid for state assumption of AFDC plus categorical grant programs. The Governors have said that they would only support this proposal if the following conditions were met:

1. Medically Needy

- . Under current law, states may, at their option, include low income families for Medicaid coverage even if they don't qualify for AFDC or SSI.
- . The Governors want the medically needy covered under the new federalized Medicaid program.
- . OMB has significant concerns regarding the out year cost exposure to the federal government.

2. Unhitching AFDC and Food Stamps

- . The Governors have expressed concern that the States will have a disincentive to increase AFDC benefits, because for every dollar increase in AFDC benefits, there is \$.30 reduction in food stamps benefits. They have proposed to modify the food stamp program so that federal food stamp benefits would not be reduced as State AFDC benefits are increased. This would cost the federal government \$3.8 billion in categorical grant programs in exchange, or a corresponding reduction in the trust fund. There would be no immediate net cost to the federal government.
- . Administration concerns are:
 - 1) Would increase Federal share of income maintenance expenditures.

- 2) Would place persons who receive AFDC income in more favorable position than those who receive non-AFDC income.
- 3) Might lead to increased reliance on the food stamp program for establishing a national minimum level for income maintenance expenditures.
- 4) We would be exchanging \$3.8 billion in rising entitlement expenditures in exchange for \$3.8 billion of less explosive discretionary expenditures.

3. Supplemental Assistance Fund

- . The Governors have requested that the Administration establish a safety net Supplemental Assistance Fund to assist those states with high poverty, high unemployment, and low fiscal capacity. It addresses the concern of the Governors that some states may be unable to finance the total costs of necessary income assistance programs.
- . The assistance from the fund would be non-permanent, based on cyclical economic considerations. The fund is estimated to cost between \$1 and \$3 billion, depending on the conditions that would trigger assistance and on economic and demographic assumptions for FY '84 and thereafter.
- . The principal Administration concern is that the projected federal deficits in FY '84 and beyond are so great that we cannot afford another \$1 to \$3 billion in increased federal expenditures.

4. The Busbee Index

- . In determining Medicaid eligibility for AFDC recipients, there has been concern that states could just pay a person \$1 per month for AFDC and qualify him for Medicaid. Thus, our latest proposal included an "anti-gaming" provision to prevent this from happening.

Our proposal states that Federal Medicaid eligibility in the first year would be based on current AFDC eligibility standards.

In subsequent years, Medicaid eligibility would continue to be tied to the AFDC eligibility standard so long as that standard did not increase by more than the percentage increase in the consumer price index or other selected index. If this percentage increase was 10 percent, a State with an AFDC standard of \$200 would be able to raise it to \$220 and still retain automatic eligibility for Medicaid while one with a standard of \$500 would be able to increase it to \$550.

Governor Busbee expressed concern that this approach unnecessarily freezes current AFDC inequities into the new Medicaid program and will lead to opposition by some states and by numerous interest groups. To avoid this problem, the Governors' development team has proposed that the limit on the annual percentage increase be revised to allow States with lower eligibility standards to make large annual increases if they choose to do so. Under such an approach, a set of graduated limits would be set as shown in the following example.

<u>Current State AFDC Standard</u> <u>As Percent of Poverty</u>	<u>Allowable Annual Increase</u> <u>As Percent of Index</u>
90+	100
80 - 89.9	150
70 - 79.9	200
60 - 69.9	250
59.9 or less	300

- . The principal Administration concern is that this proposal could increase the Medicaid costs to the Federal government.

State Legislators

The National Conference of State Legislatures has expressed concern regarding the following aspects of the proposal:

- . They are not enthusiastic about state assumption of AFDC. They have proposed instead federalization of Medicaid in exchange for state assumption of an equal amount of categorical grant programs.
- . They want the "medically needy" to be covered under Medicaid.
- . They would prefer a uniform national eligibility standard for Medicaid.
- . They have strong reservations about the long-term care block grant in our proposal.
- . With respect to the turnback/trust fund portion of the package, they are more enthusiastic. However they do have some comparatively minor suggestions in this area.

Locals

Local officials have generally been concerned about a possible discontinuation of the direct federal-local relationship. They have been mollified somewhat by the pass-through provision in our proposal, although the pass-through expires after four years.

The National League of Cities has expressed the following concerns:

- . They want full federal assumption of medicaid.
- . They are concerned about the fiscal capacity of the states to meet minimum AFDC standards.
- . They want a permanent federalism trust fund.
- . They are concerned about the temporary nature of the pass-through to locals.
- . They want the states to have genuine consultations with local governments when they assume their new responsibilities.

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS FOR MEETING WITH
STATE AND LOCAL OFFICIALS

-- I'd like to welcome you back to the White House for this meeting on federalism.

-- I know about all the work that you and your staffs have done on this project, and I want you to know I sincerely appreciate it.

-- As you know, I believe strongly in rebalancing our federal system and that the national government should trust all of you and your colleagues as true partners in our intergovernmental system.

-- Throughout 1981 and 1982 we have worked together many times on block grants, regulatory relief, and a variety of other intergovernmental issues. I think we can be pleased with the progress that has been made thus far and how much we have all learned in the development of the federalism initiative.

-- Let me review what I think we all can agree upon.

- o We need to return government responsibilities to the state and local level.
- o These returned responsibilities should be accompanied by commensurate revenue sources or an appropriate funding mechanism such as the federalism trust fund.

- o There should a mandatory pass-through to protect local units of government.
- o The initiative should not be a vehicle for budgetary savings -- on either side.

-- I know there are some areas where we could not reach agreement earlier this year. I want to assure you that I have made no final decisions in these areas and I would like to hear your input firsthand about any outstanding issues or other approaches which we might consider to achieve our mutual goals.

-- As I said to many of you when we talked in August, I thought it would be appropriate for all of us to take a step back and rethink many aspects of the initiative. I think it can be very healthy for you or your organizations to develop alternative comprehensive plans and I look forward to receiving them.

-- But what I would like to do most at our meeting today is to hear from you and I will call on Rich Williamson to recognize the heads of each of the organizations represented here.


B

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1982

MEETING WITH THE CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

DATE: September 30, 1982
LOCATION: Cabinet Room
TIME: 2:00 PM (60 minutes)
FROM: Craig L. Fuller 

I. PURPOSE

To discuss the Report on Legal Equity for Women and the Department of Justice proposal to combat drug trafficking and organized crime.

II. BACKGROUND

The Report on Legal Equity for Women, produced by Brad Reynolds, Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, has been circulated to all Cabinet members and today is formally presented to you and the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy. There will be a brief discussion of the report and suggested actions which the Administration might wish to take.

In 1980, illegal drugs generated an estimated \$79 billion in retail sales, most of the profits from which went to organized criminal enterprises. The Attorney General will propose an eight-point program to supplement DOJ's ongoing efforts to assess and attack drug trafficking and the broader problem of organized crime. The proposal would involve a combined program of White House initiatives, legislative reforms and coordination with states and localities in eroding the national drug traffic and organized crime networks.

III. PARTICIPANTS

CCLP Members (List to be distributed)

IV. PRESS PLAN

White House photographers

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

The President will introduce the Attorney General who will lead the discussion.



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C. 20530

September 28, 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: THE ATTORNEY GENERAL *WAS*

SUBJECT: A PROPOSAL TO FIGHT DRUG TRAFFICKING AND
ORGANIZED CRIME

Man originally formed government to enjoy protection against invaders from without and predators from within. Thus, national defense against foreign powers and domestic defense against the ravages of crime are the two principal reasons for the existence of government.

Sadly, most Americans today would agree that our government has failed in discharging the second of these two primal functions. Our nation's splendid achievements are mocked by the dark but undeniable fact that crime plagues the United States on a scale intolerable in any free society.

Crime, moreover, has become particularly pernicious in recent years, for two reasons. First, criminals have become increasingly organized. They have learned that they can achieve more through disciplined organization than they can by acting alone. Second, criminals have begun to exploit the enormous clandestine market for drugs.

Our observations during the first half of this Administration leave us with the firm conviction that drug trafficking and

organized crime are the most serious crime problems facing the nation today. These problems directly or indirectly affect every person and institution in the nation; they threaten the very fabric of our society and the very future of our country.

This Administration has already undertaken several major initiatives designed to combat the problem of organized drug trafficking. We have established a Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) in each of the 95 federal districts, bringing together federal, state and local law enforcement officials in a cooperative effort designed to assess and attack the crime problems in every district. All over the country, the LECCs have identified drugs as the chief crime problem facing their communities. The Attorney General has increased the resources available for this fight by assigning to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) over drug offenses. We have stemmed the flow of drugs into South Florida by forming, under the Vice President, an interagency task force to fight the staggering problem in that region. We have implemented Administration-supported amendments to the Posse Comitatus Act, so that the resources of the Department of Defense are now available to aid drug enforcement.

Our efforts against organized crime have never been more substantial. The FBI devotes a great percentage of its resources to the fight against organized crime. It has penetrated the secretive organized crime societies to a greater extent than ever

before. This effort has paid handsome dividends. Federal prosecutors, notably those assigned to our Organized Crime Strike Forces, have obtained convictions of top racketeering bosses all over the country. In some cities, the Department has convicted entire hierarchies of organized crime families.

Clearly, we have taken many steps to combat the problems of drug trafficking and organized crime, and we have enjoyed many successes. But just as clearly, we have by no means solved these problems.

We now propose an eight-point program to supplement our ongoing efforts. The first point attacks the threshold issue of organized drug trafficking. A more effective effort against that problem will enable us then to go forward, through our seven other points, to attack the broader problem of organized crime generally.

The program as a whole draws upon the lessons learned through the LECCs and the South Florida Task Force. It builds upon the foundations established by our existing enforcement programs. The program calls for:

First, task forces comprised of experienced investigators and prosecutors, which will, in strategically selected regions, supplement our ongoing efforts against organized criminal groups dealing in drugs;

Second, a renewed effort to achieve legislative reforms necessary to attack drug trafficking and organized crime;

Third, a White House Conference on organized crime, chaired by the Vice President;

Fourth, a Presidential Commission on Organized Crime to study the problem of organized crime and to make recommendations for improving our enforcement efforts;

Fifth, a supplementary training program for state and local law enforcement personnel;

Sixth, a Cabinet level committee to enhance interagency coordination;

Seventh, a project to enlist the assistance of the states; and

Eighth, an annual report on organized crime.

I. The Problem of Organized Drug Trafficking

Despite our efforts to date, drug trafficking remains at alarming levels. In 1980, illegal drugs generated an estimated \$79 billion in retail sales; organized criminal enterprises reaped most of these profits. These ill-gotten gains allow organized criminals to infiltrate legitimate businesses and to establish themselves in their own ostensibly legitimate enterprises. In large measure, therefore, drug trafficking and organized crime distort our national economy.

Drug trafficking spawns staggering amounts of related crime. Money laundering and bank fraud inevitably accompany organized drug trafficking. Large-scale corruption of public officials greases the wheels of the organized drug trafficking enterprise.

Further, drugs make victims not only of those addicted to them, but also of the countless persons assaulted, robbed and

burglarized by addicts seeking to obtain the enormous sums of money necessary to feed their habits. Organized drug traffickers use violent "business tactics" against each other as they compete for the lucrative drug trade. Unquestionably, drug trafficking causes acute misery and, in many instances, death.

Drug dealing is only one of organized crime's activities. Organized crime, particularly the syndicate known as La Cosa Nostra (the LCN), is still involved in the traditional rackets -- extortion, loansharking, gambling, prostitution and pornography. Changing economic and urban conditions have added arson-for-profit to their list of illegal services, as well as murder-for-hire, weapons trafficking, robbery, fraud, bribery and many other crimes. A major effort against organized drug trafficking is important both in its own right and as a springboard for a redoubled attack on organized crime and its multifarious criminal activities.

II. The Administration's Efforts to Date

A. Law Enforcement Coordinating Committees

To insure a coordinated national effort against drug trafficking and other major crime problems, we have directed that each of the 95 United States Attorneys form a Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) in his district. The members of each LECC include the local heads of the federal law enforcement agencies, as well as state and local law enforcement officials with significant responsibility in the district. Committee members meet regularly to identify the major crime problems

in the district and to devise strategies for the most effective use of their limited resources.

LECCs assure that federal law enforcement priorities are responsive to state and local needs. Not surprisingly, despite local variations on other crime issues, nearly every LECC has identified drugs as the chief crime problem in the district. This further underscores the national importance of the drug problem and the need for an additional federal effort.

B. FBI-DEA Coordination

In light of the preeminent need to assure a healthy economy by limiting government spending, federal law enforcement agencies have not received any substantial additional resources. Nevertheless, within current constraints, certain management initiatives have permitted more effective use of existing resources.

Under current law, DEA bears principal responsibility for investigating violations of the drug laws. However, because organized criminal enterprises have become more involved in the drug business, the FBI, earlier this year, was given jurisdiction to investigate drug crimes. The FBI's expertise in investigating organized crime and financial crime, and its experience with sophisticated investigative techniques, such as court-authorized electronic surveillance, has augmented significantly the arsenal of weapons available against drug traffickers. The new unified approach is producing some of the most significant investigations in history, and holds tremendous potential for long-term impact upon the problems of drug trafficking and organized crime.

C. South Florida Task Force

The South Florida Task Force has demonstrated that several Departments and agencies can work together to achieve positive results by targeting a specific geographical area and applying additional resources there. As part of the Vice President's Task Force on South Florida, established in the spring of 1982, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the United States Customs Service committed more than 200 additional agents to the task of stemming the flow of drugs into South Florida.

This operation has enjoyed many successes. In the past months, law enforcement personnel have made more than 600 arrests, seized more than \$7.9 million in assets -- including 45 vessels -- and removed more than 1600 pounds of cocaine, more than 900,000 pounds of marihuana and 77,000 dosage units of methaqualone. The Task Force has slowed the flow of illegal drugs into South Florida, and equally important, has galvanized the community to a new sense of optimism about the drug problem.

D. Posse Comitatus Amendments

Recent amendments to the Posse Comitatus Act have aided the fight against organized criminal enterprises dealing in drugs, in South Florida and elsewhere. The Administration supported this important legislative reform, which clarified the law to permit limited involvement of the military in civilian law enforcement activities. Such involvement, primarily in the form of airplane and vessel tracking, has provided inestimable

help in interdicting foreign drug shipments bound for the United States.

E. Efforts Against Organized Crime

The Department's efforts against organized crime began in earnest more than two decades ago. Within that time span, we have learned about and penetrated organized crime "families" to an extent never anticipated. Through the use of informants from within organized crime, and bold use of undercover agents, we now know the workings of virtually every such group. Furthermore, we have convicted top bosses in New York, Chicago, New Orleans, Detroit and many other cities. In some cities -- notably, Los Angeles and Cleveland -- the entire hierarchy of the LCN family has been convicted. These efforts have laid the groundwork for a final effort against this underworld society.

III. A Proposal for New Initiatives

There is no simple answer to our enormous crime problem. But control of drug trafficking is the most important first step. Our efforts to date have taught us the ways in which we can succeed. We now propose a program designed to supplement our ongoing efforts against organized drug traffickers. The program, however, does not stop there. Rather, it permits us then to turn to the broader problem of organized criminals generally, for whom drug dealing is simply one source of income.

Point One - Regional Task Forces

We should establish regional task forces, sufficiently flexible to be tailored to regional needs. Each task force would direct its efforts against organized criminal groups dealing in drugs. The Attorney General will select the targeted regions after careful study of the latest and best available data on the organized drug trafficking presence throughout the nation.

The task forces would supplement on-going law enforcement efforts. They can have a significant impact on organized criminal enterprises by building upon existing efforts. Additional teams of investigators and prosecutors can concentrate manpower in key areas. Such an approach has proven effective in the past.

This project will draw upon the resources and personnel of many federal agencies, although the Department of Justice will provide much of the personnel and resources. Prosecutors from the Department's Criminal Division and its United States Attorney's Offices, and investigators from the FBI and the DEA will be involved in the task force effort. Certain task forces will require support from the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the United States Marshals Service. Many will also require personnel from the United States Customs Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms and the Internal Revenue Service within the Department of the Treasury, working under the direction of investigators from the Department of Justice. Some task forces will also require the assistance of the Coast Guard within the Department of Transportation. In some regions, Department

of Defense tracking and pursuit capabilities will be crucial in combatting organized drug trafficking. Where appropriate, state and local law enforcement personnel will participate.

The Attorney General will provide leadership and control of the task force effort. Experienced FBI and DEA officials with special training in team management will direct the investigative effort. Prosecutorial responsibility will remain with the United States Attorneys and state prosecutors, unless a particular operation requires the designation of a particular prosecutor.

The Attorney General will request funding for the task force initiative in the Department's budget for FY 1983 and FY 1984. An appropriate employment ceiling would be allocated to the participating federal agencies outside the Department of Justice. The Department of Justice will reimburse those agencies for expenses related to the task forces. State and local agencies will continue to pay base salaries for state and local participants. However, the Attorney General will enter into agreements with participating state and local agencies to fund certain extraordinary costs of participation.

Point Two - Legislative Reforms

A critical component of our program to attack organized crime and drug trafficking is the package of legislative reforms supported by the Administration. Under our proposal, the Administration would redouble its efforts to secure passage of its criminal justice proposals in this Congress and, if necessary, the next Congress.

The legislative proposals include the following:

- * Bail Reform -- to assure the appearance at trial of defendants who present a high risk of flight and to allow a judge to consider the danger a defendant may pose to the community if released.
- * Forfeiture of the Crime-Related Assets of Racketeers and Drug Traffickers -- comprehensive legislation developed to facilitate forfeiture of assets in organized crime and drug cases, so that we can deprive these criminals of their vast sources of economic power.
- * Sentencing Reform -- incorporates comprehensive sentencing changes to ensure penalties are appropriate in all federal cases, particularly organized crime and drug cases.
- * Exclusionary Rule -- to assure that evidence of a crime is not excluded if obtained by an officer acting in the reasonable good faith belief that his actions were in conformity with the Fourth Amendment.

These legislative reforms will give our prosecutors the tools they need to assure that organized criminals and drug dealers are removed from society and their operations crippled or seriously impaired.

Point Three - The White House Conference on Organized Crime

A White House Conference on Organized Crime would provide an important forum through which we can heighten public awareness of the problem. The Vice President would plan and conduct the

Conference in cooperation with the Department of Justice. We would invite federal, state and local officials, law enforcement personnel, representatives of citizens' groups and interested academic figures. The White House, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury and the Department of State would appoint some of the delegates. Governors and mayors would be asked to appoint others. The Conference delegates would serve on various committees, which would prepare reports and make recommendations after the Conference. The Vice President would transmit to the President his recommendations for new legislation and administrative action based on the Conference's work. These recommendations could serve as a valuable starting point for the Organized Crime Commission.

Point Four - The Presidential Commission
on Organized Crime

There is a need for a Commission to examine the problem of organized crime. The Commission would sit for a three-year term. It would develop data on organized criminal enterprise participants and activities in each region and in the nation as whole, and would evaluate existing law enforcement efforts in order to make recommendations for refinement and improvement.

The Commission would be composed of 15 members appointed by the President. Four members would be chosen from law enforcement officials in the Executive Branch. Four members of Congress with a demonstrated interest in law enforcement would also be chosen on a bi-partisan basis, two from each House. Other

Commission members could include, for example, a retired federal judge, a State Attorney General, a State Governor, a writer or journalist familiar with organized drug trafficking, a police officer and two other individuals from the private sector or academia with expertise in relevant fields. The Commission would be supported by consultants and a highly qualified staff, located in the Department of Justice.

The Commission would gather the best available information about organized crime. It would hold hearings to analyze and debate the data and to review studies and conclusions of Commission staff. The Commission would also hold hearings to publicize the penetration of organized criminal enterprises in the region. This will focus public attention on organized drug trafficking, and help mobilize public support for the Commission's ultimate recommendations.

Point Five - Federal Training Assistance to
Improve State and Local Efforts

To prevail in the fight against organized crime, the federal enforcement agencies must be able to share the techniques, methods and strategies they have developed with their state and local counterparts. Training is thus an important component of the offensive against organized crime.

For many years, the FBI has been training state and local law enforcement officers at its Academy at Quantico, Virginia. It has trained nearly 150,000 such officers from around the

nation. Similarly, the DEA offers many training courses for state and local personnel. Last year alone, some 5,000 state and local police officers received DEA training.

The Departments of Justice and Treasury currently sponsor a pilot program designed to supplement the existing federal training effort. The Justice-Treasury State and Local Law Enforcement Training Program offers advanced specialized training for state and local law enforcement officers at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) in Glynco, Georgia. An increased level of professionalism is an indispensable ingredient in the fight against drug trafficking and organized crime. These programs will help impart that professionalism to state and local law enforcement.

Point Six - Cabinet Level Interagency
Coordinating Committee

On January 29, 1982, the President announced the creation of a Cabinet Council on Legal Policy, chaired by the Attorney General. The Cabinet Council reviews the interdepartmental aspects of narcotics control, drug abuse prevention and treatment, civil rights, immigration and other matters.

Part of the Cabinet Council is a Sub-Council on Drug Supply Reduction, chaired by the Attorney General. The Sub-Council reviews critical drug enforcement issues requiring interagency cooperation and serves as a forum for the discussion of operational problems. The President should designate the Sub-Council as the focal point for coordinating the task force program. The

Attorney General will consult with the Sub-Council to determine the locations, goals and activities of the Task Forces. Of course, the Sub-Council and any Working Groups it may need will have no operational responsibility. But it will have an important role to play in establishing policy and in resolving problems framed by those at the operational level.

Point Seven - The Fifty States Project

Through a Fifty States Project, the President could reach out to the state governors to enlist their support for the national offensive against organized crime. The project would supplement the LECCs in spurring state law enforcement officials and agencies to improve their own efforts against this problem.

Point Eight - Annual Report to the
President and the Congress

An important component of our program to fight organized crime will be an annual report by the Attorney General to the President and the Congress. This annual report would explain and reinforce all of the other points of the program.

The annual report would provide an overview of our efforts and identify critical unresolved issues. In addition, the annual report should review our progress in the permanent campaign against organized crime.

The foregoing program is essential if this Administration is to make a lasting impact upon the problems of drug trafficking and organized crime. The program would imprint the stamp of this Administration on law enforcement for years to come. Implementation of this program, of course, would require additional resources for the participating Departments and agencies. As set forth in the appendix, we believe that the entire proposal will cost \$200 million. This figure is modest indeed in relation to the problem we face. In fact, it amounts merely to approximately one-quarter of one-percent of drug revenues in 1980.