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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 29, 1982

The President today announced creation of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy. This addition to the five existing Cabinet Councils will be chaired by the Attorney General. It will review matters pertaining to interdepartmental aspects of narcotics control, drug abuse prevention and treatment, civil rights, immigration, and other similar interagency policy matters. Initially, the Council will focus upon narcotics enforcement and immigration and refugee policy.

The Cabinet Council's deliberations will not include matters such as civil or criminal litigation or the rendering of legal advice, which are the responsibility of the Attorney General.

In addition to the Attorney General, also serving on the Council will be the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Interior, Commerce, Labor, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Transportation; the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the Chairman of the Administrative Conference. Serving in an ex officio capacity will be the Vice President, the Counsellor to the President, the Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff, the Assistant to the President for Policy Development and the Legal Counsel to the President.

Other Departments will be invited to participate when appropriate. A cabinet member may attend meetings of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy if the items under discussion are of interest. When the situation warrants, other agency heads will be invited to participate.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 26, 1981

STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The membership of each Cabinet Council has been finalized. The Cabinet Councils are designed to operate as subgroups of the full Cabinet, with the President presiding. Full Cabinet meetings will continue to focus on broad issues affecting the entire government and on overall budgetary and fiscal matters.

Cabinet Council procedures have been developed and endorsed by the President. The procedures are intended to create an orderly process for reviewing issues requiring a decision by the President.

The Cabinet Council procedures are:

- * Each Cabinet Council will be chaired by the President.
- * Each Cabinet Council has a designated chairman pro tempore who will guide the direction of the Council and will serve as the chairman of working sessions in which the President is not in attendance.
- * An executive secretary will be appointed for each Cabinet Council from the Office of Policy Development. This individual, working with the Office of Cabinet Administration, will coordinate the activities of each Cabinet Council including the preparation and distribution of agendas and meeting summaries. This activity will be supplemented by a secretariat for each Cabinet Council, composed of the executive secretary, representatives of the member departments, and other personnel as needed, to prepare background materials, refine policy options and recommendations, and otherwise assist the Cabinet Council.
- * Issues will be sent to Cabinet Councils by the Office of Cabinet Administration. Notification of such assignments will be communicated immediately to all Cabinet members to assure full opportunity to participate in consideration of each issue.
- * Presidential decisions, made in or after Cabinet Council meetings, will follow full discussion by any Cabinet member who wishes to participate. Council meetings are open to any member of the Cabinet. Decisions will be reported to the full Cabinet as they occur. When full Cabinet review is required, the matter will be set for a meeting of the full Cabinet.

CABINET COUNCIL ON COMMERCE AND TRADE

Secretary of Commerce, Chairman Pro Tempore

Secretary of State

Secretary of the Treasury

Attorney General

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Labor

Secretary of Transportation

U.S. Trade Representative

Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers

- * The Vice President
- * Counsellor to the President
- * Chief of Staff

CABINET COUNCIL ON HUMAN RESOURCES

Secretary of Health and Human Services, Chairman Pro Tempore

Attorney General

Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Labor

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

Secretary of Education

- * The Vice President
- * Counsellor to the President
- * Chief of Staff

CABINET COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman Pro Tempore
Secretary of State
Secretary of Commerce
Secretary of Labor
Secretary of Transportation
Director, Office of Management and Budget
U.S. Trade Representative
Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
* The Vice President
* Counsellor to the President
* Chief of Staff

CABINET COUNCIL ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Secretary of the Interior, Chairman Pro Tempore
Attorney General
Secretary of Agriculture
Secretary of Transportation
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Secretary of Energy
* The Vice President
* Counsellor to the President
* Chief of Staff

CABINET COUNCIL ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

- Secretary of Agriculture, Chairman Pro Tempore
- Secretary of State
- Secretary of the Interior
- Secretary of Commerce
- Secretary of Transportation
- U.S. Trade Representative
- * The Vice President
- * Counsellor to the President
- * Chief of Staff

* Ex officio member

4/14/82

DRUG SUPPLY REDUCTION

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S
Presentation to
CABINET COUNCIL ON LEGAL POLICY

March 1982

This is the first meeting of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy. Other Cabinet Council meetings have been productive, meaningful conferences, resulting in cohesive policy recommendations for the Administration. These meetings help clarify the range of issues and actions, which by their nature go beyond the capabilities of any one Cabinet department.

The Cabinet Council on Legal Policy will focus on several areas: narcotics, immigration, and other matters that require interagency action. Today's session will deal with narcotics, more specifically drug supply reduction, both on the domestic front and in the international arena. The problem is truly global and, unfortunately, of impressive magnitude.

The U.S. drug problem has existed at epidemic proportions for nearly two decades. Drug abuse started to reach high levels in the mid 1960's. The Uniform Crime Reporting statistics show the number of arrests on drug charges jumped from approximately 28,000 in 1960 to approximately 530,000 in 1980; while the population covered by the Uniform Crime Reporting almost doubled, the number of arrests increased almost 20-fold. Since the 1960's, many Federal programs and initiatives have been employed with varying degrees of success. However, the

magnitude of the problem is still one that is unacceptable to the American public. Personal violence associated with drug trafficking has now added a new and terrifying dimension to the overall problem.

This Administration has made a clear commitment to the public to break this 20 year pattern and to stop the increase in crime in general, especially violent crime against persons. The fulfillment of this commitment is clearly evidenced in the Administration's support to the law enforcement community at large. A more comprehensive program must be outlined and begun immediately to ensure continued progress towards that commitment. There is no problem more visible or where failure will be more obvious. Success will be recognized and approved of by all segments of American society.

The Cabinet Council on Human Resources is engaged in addressing the demand side of the drug problem. Its Chairman, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, is a member of this body, and the Attorney General participates as a member of the Human Resources group. This constructive overlap ensures that the Executive Branch will address all policy questions, comprehensively.

This group should be action oriented -- action based on policies already enunciated by the Administration. Additional policy will develop as appropriate.

The policy issues underlying national drug control strategies cannot be properly analyzed without a clear sense of the scope of the drug problem affecting the United States today. The drug "problem" is comprised of distinct problems: the abuse of the substances themselves -- heroin, dangerous drugs, cocaine, marihuana -- and the impact of the illegal drug trade on the society and the economic system of the United States. The consequences of drug trafficking, the scope of the problem, and the general availability of each of these drugs can be summarized as follows.

II. Drug Situation

Drug trafficking is a major cause of violence and crime going far beyond the injurious health consequences to the individual.

All of the heroin and cocaine, most of the marihuana, and a portion of the illicit dangerous drugs consumed in the United States and Europe are cultivated, processed and trafficked through Southwest Asia, Southeast Asia, South America and the Caribbean. International politics and economics in these areas often hinge on the balance of power and trade that is controlled by "narco-dollars." This affects international relations and has serious implications for our foreign policy development.

In the United States, there are cocaine wars in the streets of Miami, New York and Los Angeles; United States drug agents are shot execution style in South America. Traditional organized crime syndicates have re-emerged in the trafficking of heroin from several sources to the United States. The Armed Forces are compelled to implement extensive drug treatment and rehabilitation programs because of the high levels of drug abuse among their personnel. Although daily use of marihuana among high school seniors is declining or stabilized, America has one of the

highest teenage drug abuse rates among industrial nations. Marihuana has become a significant commercial cash crop in several states. Drug money has wreaked havoc with the economy in South Florida.

The money is awesome. It is estimated that in 1980, the retail, street-level transaction value of the drug trade just in the United States was about \$79 billion, which is up 22 percent from the preceding year. By way of comparison, the annual volume of sales of the five largest business corporations in the United States in 1980 ranged from a high of \$103 billion (Exxon) to \$40 billion (Standard Oil of California). In other words, the drug business would be ranked second on this index. The profit motive for the traffickers is powerful and compelling.

Heroin retail sales generated over \$8 billion in 1980. Far more important, however, are the health consequences. Although the level of domestic heroin abuse is less severe than the extreme experienced in 1976, heroin availability and abuse again have been on the increase since mid-1979. From 1979 to 1980 heroin-related injuries rose 25 percent, from 9,700 to 12,900. There were over 850 heroin-related deaths in 1980, a 20 percent increase from 1979. The national addict population

is thought to be approximately 375,000 to 450,000, primarily in the 26-39 age group. As a point of emphasis, one study of 243 addicts estimated they committed one-half million crimes in 11 years.

An estimated 4 metric tons of heroin were smuggled into the U.S. in 1980, up 7 percent from 1979. About 60 percent was refined from opium cultivated in Southwest Asia -- Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran. In 1980, Mexico was the source for 25 percent of the U.S. heroin, which is in sharp contrast to four years earlier (1976), when Mexican heroin accounted for over two-thirds of the U.S. market. This reduction is a direct consequence of the Mexican Government's aggressive opium poppy eradication campaign. The balance comes from the Golden Triangle of Southeast Asia -- Burma, Northern Thailand and Laos. This region suffered two successive droughts, greatly diminishing opium production from 1978 through 1980. Crop conditions were favorable in 1981, and production is expected significantly to increase the availability of heroin.

The magnitude of the abuse and misuse of dangerous drugs is much more severe than for heroin, causing almost seven times as many injuries and almost twice as many deaths as heroin.

This category includes stimulants, such as amphetamines and methamphetamines; depressants, such as methaqualone and the barbiturates; and hallucinogenics, notably PCP and LSD.

Dangerous drug abuse affects millions in the United States' general population, young and old alike.

Dangerous drugs, entering the illicit market from clandestine manufacture or diversion from legitimate domestic or international sources, generated an estimated \$17 billion in U.S. retail sales in 1980. This traffic finances organized criminal activities, including traditional organized crime in the Northeast, Colombian methaqualone traffickers in the Southeast, and outlaw motorcycle gangs all across the country who, among others, are responsible for the clandestine manufacture of dangerous drugs. These groups, in particular, are responsible for high levels of violence associated with their activities. In addition, it is estimated that approximately 275 million dosage units are diverted from legitimate U.S. manufacturing and distribution channels as a result of theft, burglaries, highjackings and fraudulent prescribing and dispensing practices.

Over the last five years, cocaine indicators have shown the highest consistent growth for any drug category. Although it is difficult to track cocaine-related injuries and deaths,

from the data available, nationwide increases in both instances have become apparent. In 1980, there were over 3,100 reported cocaine-related injuries, up over 40 percent from the prior year. Preliminary data indicates that in that same time frame, cocaine-related deaths increased approximately 65 percent to over 70. Federal cocaine arrests and seizures show dramatic increases.

Availability seems to be a major generative factor in the growth of cocaine abuse. Unfortunately, ample supplies of coca and cocaine are expected to be available for the international market for the next several years. The total smuggled into the United States in 1980 approximated 44 metric tons, an increase of about 57 percent from 1979. Cocaine is the top illicit drug income producer, generating an estimated \$29 billion in retail sales in 1980.

For the most part, coca cultivation is well established, and controlled to varying degrees in Peru and Bolivia. About 20 to 30 percent of the leaf production is licitly grown for world pharmaceutical needs and for indigenous use. The rest of the coca leaf is processed into cocaine and is transshipped to the U.S. by private and commercial aircraft, stopping most often in Central America or the Caribbean to refuel.

The cocaine traffic has the most severe socio-economic consequences of all drugs. Competition for the market is unusually intense and violent, even by drug trafficking standards. Currently, about 12-15 major Colombian families and associates dominate the trade. The vast profits corrupt society and the economy all along the production and distribution chain.

Marihuana and hashish traffic also generates tremendous profits-- in 1980 street-level sales in the United States were valued at an estimated \$24 billion. South America is also the source for the vast majority of the marihuana consumed in the United States; about 80 percent of the marihuana imported in the U.S. -- between 7,700 and 11,300 metric tons -- comes from Colombia. The State Department estimates that in 1980, Colombian illicit drug exports (including marihuana, cocaine and methaqualone) were between \$1.6 - 4 billion. By comparison their coffee exports for 1980 were \$1.8 billion. (Coffee is their major export item.)

Marihuana production in Jamaica, although vastly smaller than Colombia's, has been expanding rapidly over the past three years. The American Embassy in Jamaica estimates that marihuana production accounts for approximately one-quarter of that

country's Gross Domestic Product and generates more foreign exchange than the combined total value of their major exports, alumina/bauxite and sugar, and tourism.

Although Mexico is still a major source country for marihuana destined for the U.S., its share of the overall U.S. market has declined rapidly in the past several years--from 18 percent in 1978 to 8 percent in 1980. This shift developed as the Government of Mexico embarked on an eradication program with the herbicide, paraquat, which in turn forced marihuana users to turn elsewhere.

The situation has ultimately led to the establishment of scattered domestic production of the marihuana type known as sinsemilla (Sp., without seeds). Domestic commercial cultivation has historically represented about 7 percent of the total marihuana consumed in the U.S. These ventures are concentrated in seven primary states--California, Hawaii, Oregon, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Florida. Although the scattered distribution makes it unlikely that much of this cultivation is marketed far from where it is grown, it still represents a major enterprise. The chief agricultural agent in Mendocino County, California (one of four significant Northern California sinsemilla-producing counties) estimates

that the state's marihuana production is worth over \$1 billion annually.

The demand for this marihuana remains high. About 12 percent of the total U.S. population are considered to be regular marihuana users. Research is consistently showing that marihuana use is dangerous, especially when used while driving or operating machinery or by teens and young adults during a time of rapid physiological and pyschological change. After careful study, the National Academy of Sciences' Institute of Medicine recently concluded that marihuana is far from innocuous and its use "justifies serious national concern."

III. Accomplishments

The Justice Department is committed to controlling this awesome drug situation. While controlling the drug at the source is an effective strategy, there are several other areas more within the control of the law enforcement sector.

Structurally, the reporting relationship for the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), has been changed to give the Director of the FBI general supervision over drug law enforcement. This will achieve a significantly higher degree of coordination and effectiveness in our efforts. The DEA has also been reorganized to centralize management for improved efficiency. Overall, these efforts will bolster the results that can be achieved from our limited resources. Since 1976, almost 1,000 DEA and FBI Special Agents--about 9 percent of the agent work force which could now be available for drug enforcement--have been lost through the budget process.

The FBI has been given concurrent jurisdictional powers to conduct drug investigations adding a new dimension to investigations targetted at organizations engaged in a wide range of criminal activity.

Also, the Department of Justice has been working with Congress to develop legislative remedies to certain detrimental situations. Legislation has been introduced to strengthen Federal bail and sentencing provisions and amend the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts and the Tax Reform Act of 1976 which makes drug-related financial investigations unreasonably difficult.

During the first session of the 97th Congress, two major proposals were enacted. The Foreign Assistance Act prohibition against foreign aid for the use of herbicidal eradication of marihuana was repealed, demonstrating to source nation counterparts that the United States is committed to eradication and control of the drugs at the source. To facilitate meaningful Federal involvement in foreign and domestic herbicidal eradication programs, some regulations need to be modified. Legislation to provide for the Federal forfeiture of the land upon which the marihuana is produced should also be explored.

Significantly, a statutory exception has been provided to the restrictions on military assistance to civilian law enforcement as codified in the Posse Comitatus Act. The Department of Justice and the Defense community are now engaged in active dialogue to determine how best to involve military resources. Rapid progress is needed in this area.

The Federal Government has been supporting the state and local effort to control the proliferation of drug paraphernalia outlets by providing counsel and model legislation drafted by DEA. Two Supreme Court actions this month have affirmed the constitutionality of state statutes based on the Model Drug Paraphernalia Act.

Operationally, a coordinated drug control program can work. The line was held on heroin. The continued abundance of Southwest Asian heroin led to forecasts of an epidemic increase in our addict population. However, investigations directed at the upper echelons of the trafficking networks were successful and addict population increase has been less than anticipated.

The Southeastern United States and the Caribbean basin have been the scene of numerous multi-agency operations directed against the most significant cocaine and marihuana trafficking organizations. Operations Grouper, Tiburon, Bancoshares, and Greenback were all special large-scale investigations involving the coordinated operations of the DEA, FBI, Customs Service, IRS and state and local agencies. These resulted in the indictment and arrest of hundreds of significant defendants and multi-million dollar seizures of assets.

Overall, asset seizures of major drug violators have increased substantially. In the past two years alone, DEA seized approximately \$255 million in drug-related assets--currency and property such as real estate and vehicles. Seizures this year are expected to exceed the total dollar amount of the DEA budget.

International cooperation has been enhanced; as a result, major trafficking organizations have been disrupted and immobilized. For example, the recent activity and success by the Government of Thailand in destroying the heroin conversion laboratories and staging areas of the Shan United Army on the Thai-Burma border is directly related to the persistent efforts of the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters.

DEA's foreign compliance program focused on restricting large-scale diversion of pharmaceuticals in international commerce has been successful. As a direct response to diplomatic initiatives, two major source countries, Austria and Hungary, agreed to curtail methaqualone production and the Federal Republic of Germany, a major transit country, imposed stringent import/export control measures on the drug.

The interagency intelligence effort at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) has brought the law enforcement community together to cooperatively work on drug cases, ensuring that the full scope of issues is addressed in each major investigation. This is a resource that has much potential and steps are being taken to improve and broaden its utilization.

IV. Issues

The foregoing is just the briefest of descriptions of the situation.

Most of the other major issues facing this Administration are buffeted by a multitude of differing points of view. There is no element of the responsible public who would not welcome an end to spiraling increases in crime and the debilitating health aspects of drug abuse. This is a unique opportunity for a public legacy if the Administration works together effectively, without delay.

As noted, multi-agency activity has occurred. However, the Attorney General's earliest conclusion in reviewing the situation a year ago, which conclusion is sustained by subsequent experience, was that real progress can be made only through a more concerted effort involving the broad expanse of the Federal establishment to stop drugs from reaching our shores and to enforce aggressively our laws if they do. Obviously, the drug problem must be met on all fronts, and with commitments of manpower and resources beyond those of the law enforcement community.

Thirteen primary issues which require interagency cooperation and assistance have been identified. These will be set forth in detail in material being furnished. In summary, the following is recommended:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1. Intensify diplomatic initiatives to enhance eradication and crop control of illicit substances.

South America

Colombia: coca and marihuana
Peru/Bolivia: coca

Southwest Asia

Pakistan: opium poppy

Southeast Asia

Burma: opium poppy
Thailand: opium poppy
Laos: opium poppy

2. Initiatives to encourage and support source and transit country enforcement operations.
3. Negotiation of Bank Secrecy Treaties with the Cayman Islands, Panama, and Hong Kong.
4. Negotiation of Mutual Assistance Treaties concerning criminal investigations/enforcement activities.
5. Assistance to source nations to establish realistic quotas for production of legitimate controlled substances.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

1. Use of communications networks.
2. Use of intercept capabilities.
3. Enhancement of air/sea interdiction capability by providing intelligence reporting.
4. Use of other advanced technologies available.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

1. Provide intelligence on: sources of supply and capacity of foreign governments to control supplies; levels of drug availability; drug distribution systems; and other relevant intelligence.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY

1. Attack the ill-gotten, lucrative profits of drug trafficking.

Internal Revenue Service

Initiatives to seize and forfeit drug trafficking profits and proceeds

Internal Revenue Service/U.S. Customs Service

Initiatives to enhance sharing of financial flow information

Support of legislative initiatives to enhance drug related financial investigations

2. Increase effectiveness of interdiction

U.S. Customs Service

Initiatives to enhance trafficker, fugitive and drug interdiction efforts at key points

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

U.S. Coast Guard

Continue enhanced efforts through increased presence, particularly in the Caribbean and Gulf Coast areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

1. Support development of Federal involvement in responsible eradication programs (domestic and foreign) through regulatory modification.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. Further initiatives to locate and destroy marihuana cultivation.
2. Basic research to assess extent of worldwide illicit drug cultivation.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

1. Initiatives to locate marihuana cultivation on Federal land.

Each Department and agency named is part of the solution. Each must bear part of the expense. A comprehensive drug enforcement effort cannot be undertaken with just the combined resources of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Moreover, a comprehensive drug enforcement effort cannot be undertaken if complex schemes involving one Department reimbursing another are pursued. It is particularly important that the information needs of law enforcement activities directed at drug trafficking be integrated into the routine operational and training activities of the military services. The Cabinet Council is in this together. Each Department and agency must commit resources as needed. This is essential to support the Administration's commitment to the people to make America a safer place for all its citizens.

A working group, to be chaired by Associate Attorney General Giuliani, is being established to implement actions approved here today. Each member of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy here today should appoint to this working group an under secretary or assistant secretary to represent its Department's policies and concerns.

4/10/82

Critical Issues in Drug Supply Reduction

In concert with general policy areas, the following inter-departmental issues and actions lend themselves to Cabinet-level attention:

I. Issue

Development of strategies and plans for implementing increased military assistance now possible under Posse Comitatus legislation.

Action

Develop and promulgate Department of Defense policy on providing military assistance to the drug control effort, including routine air and sea patrol reports by military forces to civilian law enforcement authorities.

Agency: Defense

Action

Establish procedures and a control mechanism within the civilian law enforcement community to coordinate requests for military assistance.

Agencies: Defense, Justice (DEA, FBI), Treasury (Customs), Transportation (Coast Guard).

Action

Develop strategies and plans for the provision of training, equipment, and technical and communications support to civil law enforcement agencies.

Agencies: Defense, Justice (DEA, FBI), Treasury (Customs), Transportation (Coast Guard).

II. Issue

Through demonstration of the U.S. commitment to domestic marihuana eradication, and through removal of restrictions to U.S. funding of herbicide eradication overseas, persuasion of foreign Governments to undertake crop eradication programs.

Action

Undertake and enhance diplomatic initiatives to influence foreign Governments with respect to crop suppression.

Agency: State

Action

Research and indentify feasible methodologies that could be applied to obtaining worldwide cannabis, coca, and opium crop estimates.

Agency: Agriculture

Action

Determine requirements for legitimate uses of coca and opium and apply appropriate diplomatic pressure on international organizations and foreign Governments to adhere to realistic quotas.

Agencies: State, Commerce

Action

Improve satellite and overflight collection techniques used to collect crop and forestry information for intelligence.

Agencies: Defense, and other agencies

III. Issue

Increased effectiveness of border and port of entry interdiction.

Action

Enhance trafficker and fugitive apprehension through cooperative participation in the Integrated Border Enforcement Program and Integrated Airport Program.

Agencies: Justice (DEA, INS), Treasury
(Customs)

Action

Expand the Special Narcotic Interdiction Program (including identification and documentation procedures, special cargo interdiction teams, the Canine Program, and coordinated "blitz" operations) at key airports throughout the U.S.

Agencies: Treasury (Customs), Justice
(DEA, INS)

IV. Issue

Enhancement of interagency cooperation and use of specialized expertise in drug law enforcement efforts.

Action

Create a mechanism (e.g., Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Asset Removal) operating at the policy, management, and operational levels in support of an integrated Federal asset removal effort.

Agencies: Justice (DEA, FBI), Treasury (IRS, Customs).

Action

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

Agencies: Justice (DEA, FBI, INS), Treasury (IRS, Customs), Transportation (Coast Guard).

Action

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.

Agencies: Justice (DEA, FBI, INS, U.S. Attorneys), Treasury (IRS, Customs), Transportation (Coast Guard).

Action

Increase cross-training of Federal law enforcement agents.

Agencies: Treasury (FLETC, IRS, Customs),
Justice (DEA, FBI, INS).

Action

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

Agencies: Justice (DEA), Treasury (Customs),
Transportation (Coast Guard), Defense (Navy).

V. Issue

Improvement of technological support to U.S. drug interdiction operations.

Action

Improve monitoring of mothership and land base station communications.

Agency: Federal Communication Commission,
Defense (NSA).

Action

Provide communications channels on communications satellites in conjunction with proposed high frequency radio monitoring programs in the Southeastern U.S.

Agencies: Defense (NSA), Justice (DEA)

Action

Provide enhanced direction finder service for tracking suspected mothership operations.

Agency: Defense (Navy)

Action

Accelerate research and development projects on contraband detection techniques.

Agency: Treasury (Customs)

VI. Issue

Enhancement of interdepartmental efforts to create new and innovative mutual assistance treaties with foreign Governments.

Action

Create a mechanism to establish a priority list of nations with which treaties should be concluded.

Agencies: State, Justice (DEA, Criminal Division/OIA), Treasury, Transportation

Action

Review international agreements and banking laws to identify new treaties, methods, and legislation aimed at preventing spurious foreign corporations from investing major assets in the U.S.

Agencies: State, Justice, Treasury

Action

Negotiate mutual assistance treaties designed to overcome foreign bank secrecy laws that allow drug traffickers to conceal assets in foreign banks.

Agencies: State, Treasury, Justice

VII. Issue

Expansion of the domestic marihuana suppression program through cooperative eradication programs where appropriate throughout the United States.

Action

Establish a system of prioritization for selecting participating states and procuring agreements.

Agencies: Justice (DEA), Agriculture

Action

Conduct research on the effects and impact of herbicide spraying.

Agency: Agriculture, Interior, EPA

Action

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

Agency: Agriculture

VIII. Issue

Increased efforts to curtail the international diversion from legitimate commerce of pharmaceuticals and chemicals essential to the manufacture of abused drugs.

Action

Pursue cooperative actions with foreign Governments to coordinate international efforts to restrict the supply and illicit diversion of methaqualone.

Agencies: Justice (DEA), State (INM)

Action

Identify manufacturers, distributors, brokers, and freight forwarders involved in the international movement of pharmaceuticals and precursor substances.

Agencies: Justice (DEA), Commerce

Action

Undertake diplomatic initiatives with foreign nations involved in international commerce to restrict the manufacture and sale of controlled substances.

Agencies: State, Justice (DEA), Commerce

Action

Through international communication under the Customs Cooperation Council, monitor commercial shipments for law enforcement purposes.

Agency: Treasury (Customs)

Action

Use all available means to further compliance with international production restrictions obligated by treaty.

Agencies: State, Justice

IX. Issue

Increased cooperative participation in drug investigations and information sharing between Federal agencies and state and local Government entities.

Action

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

Agencies: Justice (DEA), Office of Management and Budget, Treasury

Action

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

Agencies: Health and Human Services (NIDA), Justice (DEA)

X. Issue

Enhancement of the Government's ability to attack criminal profits and assets through interagency cooperation and legislative initiatives.

Action

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.

Agencies: Justice (DEA, FBI), Treasury
(IRS, Customs).

Action

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.

Agencies: Justice (DEA, FBI), Treasury
(IRS, Customs).

Action

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.

Agencies: Justice (DEA, FBI), Treasury
(IRS).

Action

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.

Agencies: Justice, Treasury

XI. 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.

Agencies: Justice, Treasury, Health and Human Services, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce.