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OA/ID Number: 29187
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Folder Title:
Cheney (Defense - 1989)

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

September 18, 1989

file
THE CHIEF of STAFF
has seen

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE GUIDANCE
FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

On September 5, 1989, the President issued the National Drug Control Strategy pursuant to the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. The President's strategy provides for an integrated program of counternarcotics actions designed to move the country substantially closer to the goal of a drug-free America. This guidance is designed to assist in the swift and effective implementation of the President's strategy within the Department of Defense.

The supply of illicit drugs to the United States from abroad, the associated violence and international instability, and the use of illegal drugs within the country pose a direct threat to the sovereignty and security of the country. The threat of illicit drugs strikes at the heart of the Nation's values. It inflicts increased crime and violence on our society and attacks the well-being and productivity of our citizenry. One of the principal foreign policy objectives of this Administration is to reduce, and if possible to eliminate, the flow of illegal narcotic substances to the United States. Also, the Congress has by statute assigned to the Department the duty to serve as the single lead agency of the Federal Government for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs to the United States. For these reasons, the detection and countering of the production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense.

The Nation ultimately will be rid of the scourge of illegal drugs only through the sustained application of the energy, courage and determination of the American people. As the President's Strategy reflects, the Nation must seek to eliminate both the demand and the supply for illegal drugs, for the Nation will conquer neither if the other is left unchecked.

The Department of Defense, with the Department of State and U.S. law enforcement agencies, will help lead the attack on the supply of illegal drugs from abroad under the President's Strategy. The efforts of the Department of Defense will complement those of other U.S. agencies and cooperating foreign countries. The Department of Defense will work to advance substantially the national objective of reducing the flow of illegal drugs into the United States through the effective application of available resources consistent with our national values and legal framework.

An effective attack on the flow of illegal drugs depends upon action at every phase of the flow: (1) in the countries that are the sources of the drugs, (2) in transit from the source countries to the United States, and (3) in distribution in the United States. The United States Armed Forces can assist in the attack on the supply of drugs in each of these phases.

I. THE ATTACK ON DRUGS AT THE SOURCE

The Department of Defense will assist in the attack on production of illegal drugs at the source. The production of illegal drugs is a complex criminal enterprise. The criminal enterprise requires illicit labor, capital, entrepreneurship and a substantial infrastructure to grow the plants that are the raw materials for illegal drugs and to refine and manufacture the illegal drugs. Reducing the availability of these elements of illegal drug production in the countries from which illegal drugs originate would reduce the flow of illegal drugs to the United States.

The Department of Defense can assist in the three elements of an effective attack on the supply of drugs in source countries: (1) assistance for nation-building, (2) operational support to host-country forces, and (3) cooperation with host-country forces to prevent drug exports. Pursuant to the National Drug Control Strategy, near-term efforts will focus on the Andean nations from which most cocaine entering the United States originates. A key requirement for the success of U.S. efforts directed at the supply of illegal drugs, and in particular U.S. counternarcotics operations, will be the cooperation of the foreign countries involved.

As the National Drug Control Strategy indicates with respect to the Andean countries, a sustained, multi-year effort to provide economic, security, and law enforcement assistance is an essential element for a successful fight against illegal drugs abroad. Drug-producing criminal organizations control what amounts to private armies that challenge the law enforcement and military forces of their countries. Often such organizations are intertwined with insurgent forces that challenge directly the governments of their countries. The National Drug Control Strategy calls for the United States to reinforce the abilities of the governments of the countries cooperating in the fight against illegal drugs to combat drug-producing organizations. Security assistance will help enable such a government to protect itself from criminal drug enterprises and drug-related insurgencies, and to enforce its laws against drug producers and traffickers. Future economic assistance will help to strengthen the national economy and keep the labor, capital and entrepreneurship available in the country channeled toward useful production and away from drug production. Success in other efforts to attack the supply of illegal drugs depends in the long-run upon the establishment of healthy economies in drug-producing countries and the restoration of governmental authority in those countries. To assist in the implementation of this element of the National Drug Control Strategy, the Department of Defense will execute security assistance programs in accordance with Presidential instructions and applicable law, and in coordination with the Department of State.

Effective implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy requires that the Department of Defense be prepared to provide counternarcotics operational support to the forces of cooperating countries. The U.S. Armed Forces can provide foreign forces substantial assistance in training, reconnaissance, command and control, planning, logistics, medical support and civic action in connection with foreign forces' operations against the infrastructure of drug-producing criminal enterprises. Such U.S. military support would be designed to increase the effectiveness of foreign forces' efforts to destroy drug processing laboratories, disrupt drug-producing enterprises, and control the land, river and air routes by which the enterprises exfiltrate illegal drugs from the country.

In addition to assistance for nation-building and support for foreign forces' strikes on drug-producing enterprises, the U.S. can assist law enforcement agencies of

cooperating foreign countries in combatting the export of drugs from those countries. The Department of Defense can assist with an improved intelligence collection effort, which will be essential not only to assist the governments of the source countries, but also for U.S. actions in the second line of defense -- the attack on drugs in transit to the United States.

II. THE ATTACK ON DRUGS IN TRANSIT

The substantially increased effort to attack drugs at their source in the drug-producing countries as a first line of defense should help reduce over time the export of illegal drugs to the U.S. Nevertheless, drug-producing criminal enterprises in those countries currently are so vast in scope that, even if U.S. efforts to attack drugs at the source are highly successful, the flow of drugs by sea, air, and land will continue. As the second line of defense against the flow of illegal drugs, the U.S. armed forces will implement the National Drug Control Strategy through substantial efforts to counter the flow of illegal drugs in transit to the United States, both outside the United States and at the Nation's borders and ports of entry. The Department's service pursuant to statutory direction as the single lead agency of the Federal Government for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs to the United States will prove particularly important to the success of this effort.

Deployment of appropriate elements of the U.S. armed forces with the primary mission to interdict and deter the flow of drugs should over time help reduce the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S. At a minimum, deploying the armed forces with this mission should have the immediate effect of substantially complicating the logistical difficulties of criminal drug traffickers and increasing the costs and risks of their drug smuggling activities.

As a high priority, United States military counternarcotics deployments will emphasize combatting the flow of drugs across the Caribbean Sea and across the southern border of the United States. The Department of Defense will proceed with planning to deploy a substantial Caribbean Counternarcotics Task Force, with appropriate air and maritime drug interdiction assets and aerial and maritime detection and monitoring assets, to combat the flow of illegal drugs from Latin America through the Caribbean Sea. The Department also will proceed with planning for other deployments of U.S. forces to complement the counternarcotics actions of U.S. law enforcement agencies and cooperating foreign governments.

Success of the attack on drugs in transit will require sustained deployment of appropriately trained and equipped members of the U.S. armed forces and substantially improved cooperation between the armed forces and U.S. law enforcement agencies. The substantial increase in military participation in the attack on drugs in transit is intended to be in addition to, rather than in place of, Federal law enforcement agencies' efforts.

The success of interdiction and deterrence efforts will depend greatly upon the ability of the Department of Defense and law enforcement agencies to marshal effectively the myriad command, control, communications and intelligence resources they possess into an integrated counternarcotics network. The Department of Defense will serve as the single lead Federal agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs and will be prepared, with the cooperation of U.S. law enforcement agencies, to integrate expeditiously

into an effective network the Federal command, control, communications, and technical intelligence assets that are dedicated to the mission of interdicting illegal drugs from abroad. The Department of Defense will seek to develop and employ when appropriate the capability to exercise tactical control of Federal detection and monitoring assets actively dedicated to counternarcotics operations outside the United States and in border areas.

To ensure that action to implement the President's National Drug Control Strategy begins immediately, the Commanders-in-Chief of all unified and specified combatant commands will be directed to elevate substantially the mission priority within their commands of actions to fight illegal drugs.

III. THE ATTACK ON DRUGS IN THE UNITED STATES

After the first and second lines of defense -- actions directed at illegal drugs in source countries and in transit -- the third line of defense against drugs will be in the United States itself. The role of the armed forces in the third line of defense includes both actions to reduce the supply of illegal drugs and actions to reduce the demand for those drugs.

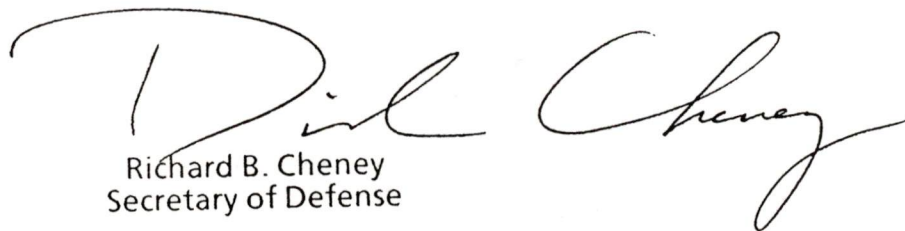
Within the United States, to assist in reducing the supply of illegal drugs, the counternarcotics actions of the Department of Defense will emphasize support to Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies, and the National Guard in State status. The Department of Defense will assist requesting law enforcement agencies and the National Guard with training, reconnaissance, command and control, planning, and logistics for counternarcotics operations. In appropriate cases, armed forces personnel and equipment will be detailed directly to law enforcement agencies to assist in the fight. The Department of Defense will ensure that its administrative and command structures permit rapid and effective response to appropriate requests for counternarcotics assistance from law enforcement agencies and the National Guard. The Department will continue to assist the Governors of the several States in employing the National Guard in the fight against illegal drugs.

With respect to reduction of demand for drugs within the United States, the Department of Defense bears an important responsibility to reduce the use of illegal drugs within the armed forces and among its civilian personnel. The Department of Defense has met with substantial success in its demand reduction efforts with armed forces personnel through aggressive drug abuse education and drug-testing programs -- an 82% reduction in drug abuse since 1980. The Department will step up its efforts to combat illegal drug use by departmental personnel and will make available to other large organizations its experience in reducing the demand for illegal drugs. The Department also will emphasize drug abuse awareness and prevention programs in the Department's school system, which educates over 190,000 of America's children.

The Department of Defense will be prepared to assist the Department of Justice with its responsibilities for incarceration and rehabilitation of drug criminals, through means such as training Federal, State and local personnel in the conduct of rehabilitation-oriented training camps for first-offense drug abusers and providing overflow facilities for incarceration of those convicted of drug crimes.

* * * * *

The President's National Drug Control Strategy emphasizes a multi-national and multi-agency approach to reduction of the drug supply. The Department of Defense has a crucial role in defending the United States from the scourge of illegal drugs. The Department will employ the resources at its command to accomplish that mission effectively. Should it prove necessary in implementing the President's Strategy effectively, any needed additional statutory authority will be sought. The men and women of America's armed forces will fight the production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs, as an important part of the national effort to secure for all Americans a drug-free America.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Dick Cheney". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "D" and a long, sweeping underline for "Cheney".

Richard B. Cheney
Secretary of Defense



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

September 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, ATLANTIC

SUBJECT: Caribbean Counternarcotics Task Force

One of the principal foreign policy objectives of this Administration is to reduce, and if possible to eliminate, the flow of illegal narcotic substances to the United States. The detection and countering of the production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense. The United States Atlantic forces have the capability to advance substantially the accomplishment of that mission.

I direct you to prepare and submit to me for approval through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by October 15, 1989 a plan to deploy a substantial Caribbean Counternarcotics Task Force, with appropriate air and maritime drug interdiction assets and aerial and maritime detection and monitoring assets, to combat the flow of illegal drugs from Latin America through the Caribbean Sea.

Ensure that the necessary forces are prepared to execute the plan shortly after I approve it.

Dick Cheney



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

September 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDERS OF THE UNIFIED AND SPECIFIED
COMBATANT COMMANDS

SUBJECT: Elevation of the Mission Priority of Counternarcotics Operations

One of the principal foreign policy objectives of this Administration is to reduce, and if possible to eliminate, the flow of illegal narcotic substances to the United States. The detection and countering of the production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense.

I direct you to elevate the priority of the counternarcotics mission within your command. Keep me informed through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the progress of your command in carrying out this mission within your area of responsibility.

Dick Cheney



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

September 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FORCES COMMAND

SUBJECT: Counternarcotics Operations

One of the principal foreign policy objectives of this Administration is to reduce, and if possible to eliminate, the flow of illegal narcotic substances to the United States. The detection and countering of the production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense. The United States Forces Command has the capability to advance substantially the accomplishment of that mission.

I direct you to prepare and submit to me for approval through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by October 15, 1989 a plan to deploy forces to complement and support the counternarcotics actions of U.S. law enforcement agencies and cooperating foreign governments.

Ensure that the necessary forces are prepared to execute the plan shortly after I approve it.

Dil Cherry



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

September 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, PACIFIC

SUBJECT: Countering the Flow of Illegal Drugs to the United States

One of the principal foreign policy objectives of this Administration is to reduce, and if possible to eliminate, the flow of illegal narcotic substances to the United States. The detection and countering of the production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense. The United States Pacific forces have the capability to advance substantially the accomplishment of that mission.

I direct you to prepare and submit to me for approval through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by October 15, 1989 a plan to combat, in conjunction with cooperating host countries, the production and trafficking of illegal drugs within your area of responsibility.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "Dick Cheney", is located at the bottom of the page.



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

September 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE NORTH AMERICAN
AEROSPACE DEFENSE COMMAND

SUBJECT: Detection and Countering of Illegal Drug Trafficking

One of the principal foreign policy objectives of this Administration is to reduce, and if possible to eliminate, the flow of illegal narcotic substances to the United States. The detection and countering of the production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense. The North American Aerospace Defense Command has the capability to advance substantially the accomplishment of that mission.

I direct you to prepare and submit to me for approval through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by October 15, 1989 a plan for increased detection and countering of illegal drug trafficking to the United States. You should design the plan to complement and support the counternarcotics actions of U.S. law enforcement agencies and cooperating foreign governments.

Dick Cheney



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

September 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, SOUTHERN COMMAND

SUBJECT: Counternarcotics Operations

One of the principal foreign policy objectives of this Administration is to reduce, and if possible to eliminate, the flow of illegal narcotic substances to the United States. The detection and countering of the production, trafficking and use of illegal drugs is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense. The United States Southern Command has the capability to advance substantially the accomplishment of that mission.

I direct you to prepare and submit to me for approval through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by October 15, 1989 a plan to combat, in conjunction with cooperating host countries, the production and trafficking of illegal drugs within your area of responsibility.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Dick Cheney", is located in the lower right portion of the document.



THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

September 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY
THE COORDINATOR FOR DRUG ENFORCEMENT POLICY
AND SUPPORT
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Initial Additional Actions to Implement the National Drug Control Strategy and the Related DOD Guidance

In addition to the substantial counternarcotics efforts the Department already has underway and items specifically discussed in the National Drug Control Strategy and the related DOD Guidance, the Department will undertake immediately the initial actions set forth below. These items are to be implemented consistently with national policy, available resources, and our national values and legal framework.

Please work together to execute the actions listed below. I have designated the officers of primary responsibility for each item. The Comptroller will assist in preparing cost estimates and providing resources.

Air and Maritime Source Country Surveillance Systems Study. Determine the feasibility of installing mobile or surveillance radars in source countries and on offshore-based aerial platforms as part of a system to detect and monitor air and maritime narcotics trafficking. (CJCS)

Expanded Training, Including Use of Mobile Training Teams. Explore the opportunities for training the counternarcotics forces of cooperating foreign countries, to increase the effectiveness of those forces. Such training could include, for example, use of Mobile Training Teams to train host-country forces in riverine, airmobile, and small unit tactics; medical training; communications training; and civic action training. (CJCS)

Details to Drug Law Enforcement Agencies. Arrange for the detail of military personnel to Federal drug law enforcement agencies and the Office of National Drug Control Policy to perform liaison, training, and planning functions as appropriate to assist in implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy and the DOD Guidance for implementation of that Strategy. (Drug Coordinator)

Training of Drug Law Enforcement Personnel. Expand the program of DOD training for drug law enforcement agency personnel in languages, planning, logistics, communications, tactics, equipment operation and maintenance, and intelligence. (Drug Coordinator)

Assistance in National Guard Efforts. Continue and, as appropriate, expand programs for support of the counternarcotics efforts of the National Guard in State status. (Drug Coordinator)

Training in Rehabilitation-Oriented Training Camp Establishment and Operation. Provide appropriate training services to requesting Federal, State and local agencies on establishment and operation of rehabilitation-oriented training camps for first-offense drug abusers. (Drug Coordinator)

Overflow Prison Services. Review the potential for DOD to provide temporary overflow facilities, upon the request of appropriate Federal, State or local authorities, for incarceration of individuals convicted of drug crimes. (Drug Coordinator)

Canine Support. Expand the program of DOD assistance to drug law enforcement agencies' canine counternarcotics programs. (Drug Coordinator)

Regional Logistical Support Offices. Arrange for establishment of DOD Regional Logistical Support Offices to coordinate DOD responses to Federal, State and local law enforcement requests for DOD support in drug law enforcement activities. These Offices should process and coordinate through the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff all requests for Department of Defense equipment and training in support of drug law enforcement missions. (Drug Coordinator)

Review of Rules of Engagement. In light of the enhanced counternarcotics mission of the Department of Defense, review existing Rules of Engagement to make certain that they are appropriate. (CJCS)

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Dil Cheney". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style. The first name "Dil" is written with a large, open 'D' and a small 'i'. The last name "Cheney" is written with a large 'C' and a long, sweeping tail that extends to the right.

Budget

US MILITARY PERSONNEL IN EUCOM GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

(Nearest thousand - approximate)

	<u>US Military</u>
END 1950	145
END 1951	346
END 1952	405
END 1953	427
END 1954	404
END 1955	405
END 1956	398
END 1957	393
END 1958	380
END 1959	380
END 1960	379
END 1961	417
END 1962	416
END 1963	380
END 1964	374
END 1965	363
END 1966	366
END 1967	337
END 1968	316
END 1969	300
END 1970	291
END 1971	303
END 1972	307
END 1973	300
END 1974	300
END 1975	303
END 1976	308
END 1977	318
END 1978	325
END 1979	330
END 1980	323
END 1981	329
END 1982	316
END 1983	317
END 1984	322
END 1985	326
END 1986	326
END 1987	326
END 1988	322
END 1989	324

Data before 1982 includes Army, Air Force, Navy (ashore and afloat) and Marine Corps (ashore and afloat). Includes small numbers on military personnel in Non-NATO countries in the EUCOM

Geographical area such as Spain, Austria and Switzerland. After 1981 includes forces permanently stationed in NATO Europe and does not include Navy or Marine Corps personnel afloat. Personnel afloat could vary from about 6000 to 20,000 and personnel in Non-NATO European countries are only about 130 to 140.

Average Enlisted Costs

	<u>1st Year</u>	<u>2nd & subsequent Years</u>
Army	\$16k	\$33k
Navy	\$16k	\$33k
Air Force	\$17k	\$35k

Thumb Rule — 30k troops
\$500M \$1B

Average Officer Costs

Army	\$25k	\$51k
Navy	\$26k	\$52k
Air Force	\$28k	\$56k

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	From Dick Cheney to Secretaries of the Military Departments, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, etc. Re: Military Support to International Counternarcotics Activities (3 pp.)	9/18/89	PA , EA , " E "	

Collection:

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Document Declassified
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 By JP (NLGB) on 7/12/04

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AR Disposition:	Released in Full	MR Disposition:	
AR Disposition Date:	7/12/2004	MR Disposition Date:	

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Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
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 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



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September 18, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE SECRETARIES OF THE MILITARY DEPARTMENTS
THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR POLICY
THE COORDINATOR FOR DRUG ENFORCEMENT POLICY
AND SUPPORT
THE COMMANDERS OF THE UNIFIED AND SPECIFIED
COMMANDS
THE DIRECTOR OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY
THE DIRECTOR OF THE DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
THE DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT
THE ACTING GENERAL COUNSEL

SUBJECT: (U) Military Support to International Counternarcotics Activities

(U) One of the principal foreign policy objectives of this Administration is to reduce, and if possible to eliminate, the flow of illegal narcotic substances to the United States. Therefore, the detection and countering of the flow of illegal drugs from abroad is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense. An important part of that mission is providing appropriate assistance to foreign governments cooperating in the fight against illegal drugs. Also, the Congress has specifically assigned to the Department by statute the duty to serve as the single lead agency of the Federal Government for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs to the United States.

~~(C)~~ On August 21, 1989, the President issued National Security Directive 18 establishing the U.S. Government International Counternarcotics Strategy. The Directive provides in part that:

"The Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Secretary of State, shall revise Department of Defense (DOD) policy directives and procedures to expand DOD support of U.S. counternarcotics efforts and to permit DOD personnel to conduct training for host government personnel and operational support activities anywhere in the Andean region. DOD personnel will not accompany host government forces on actual field operations."

~~(C)~~ I direct you to take immediately the necessary steps to revise any policy directives and procedures issued by you or your subordinates to comply with the quoted direction. The Director of Administration and Management is directed to submit to the Deputy Secretary or me, as appropriate, any revisions to policy directives and procedures issued by the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense that are necessary to comply with the quoted direction.

~~(C)~~ Unless otherwise directed by the Deputy Secretary or me in a specific case, the procedures for approval of DOD involvement in international counternarcotics activities shall be as follows:

DECLASSIFIED
PER E.O. 12958,
AS AMENDED

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- (1) The Military Departments and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Unified and Specified Commands will forward to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Attention: J-3, Joint Staff) any requests received directly from non-DOD agencies for operational military support to counternarcotics activities in foreign countries. Requests for equipment loans and transfers should be handled in accordance with existing DOD policies and directives.
- (2) The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall forward the request with his recommendation to the Secretary or Deputy Secretary of Defense through the Under Secretary of Defense for Policy and the DOD Coordinator for Drug Enforcement Policy and Support. The Under Secretary shall be responsible for coordinating the request with the Department of State before its submission to the Secretary or Deputy Secretary for approval. DOD personnel shall not move into a foreign country in connection with such a request unless the Secretary or Deputy Secretary has approved the movement.
- (3) Messages to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Attention: J-3, Joint Staff) concerning requests described in paragraph (1) should include the following:
 - (A) Mission of the military element involved and the source of U.S. support (in theater or CONUS).
 - (B) Proposed dates of arrival in and departure from the host nation.
 - (C) Status of approval by host country, U.S. Ambassador, and appropriate CINC.
 - (D) Funding arrangements including Foreign Assistance Act waivers, if necessary.
 - (E) Statement of the established chain of command.
 - (F) Brief review of the risk involved to U.S. personnel.
 - (G) Numbers of personnel and arms involved.
 - (H) Rules of engagement.

~~(C)~~ I direct you to ensure that the forces or organizations under your authority are prepared to perform their roles when the following types of activities are directed:

- (1) training of host nation counternarcotics forces;
- (2) coordinating intelligence support;
- (3) planning operational missions;
- (4) planning logistical support;
- (5) planning, coordinating and conducting maintenance activities;
- (6) planning and providing communications support;

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- (7) planning and providing medical support;
- (8) planning civic action programs;
- (9) planning host nation PSYOPS programs; and
- (10) planning civil engineering support.

~~(S)~~ Military personnel assigned to provide support to counternarcotics activities in foreign countries will perform their duties in uniform, in accordance with U.S. and host country regulations, and will be appropriately armed for self-defense. Exceptions to these uniform and arms requirements must be approved by the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary of Defense. Requests for such exceptions shall be coordinated with the Department of State before submission to the Secretary or the Deputy Secretary for approval.

~~(S)~~ Commanders of military units involved in counternarcotics operations in foreign countries should take all prudent actions to minimize the risk to U.S. personnel, consistent with the accomplishment of assigned missions.

Dil Chung

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