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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D. C. 20503

March 27, 2008

RE: Declassification Review

You request that we review for declassification the Annex to the National Drug Control Strategy for the years 1997 through 2000. We located the documents you requested with the exception of the Annex for 1998 Strategy. I am informed ONDCP did not produce an Annex to the 1998 Strategy.

We enclose with redactions the Annex to the 1997 Strategy. We are unable to provide at this time a copy of the Annex for the 1999 or 2000 Strategy. This is so because ONDCP is not the original classification authority for the classified information contained therein. Please note that ONDCP opines that portions of both Annexes should not be declassified.

After we receive input from the original classification authority we will either release the Annex or inform you that the Annex cannot be released. If you have questions or concerns, please call me at (202) 395-6745.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Daniel R. Petersen". The signature is stylized and includes a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Daniel R. Petersen
Assistant General Counsel



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
Washington, D.C. 20503

UNCLASSIFIED
with ~~SECRET~~ attachment
DECL: 02/11/02

February 11, 1997

Patrick Ward
Declassified by Patrick Ward,
Acting Deputy Director,
March 27, 2008

MEMORANDUM FOR HEADS OF FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES WITH
RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

SUBJECT: The Classified Annex to the National Drug Control Strategy

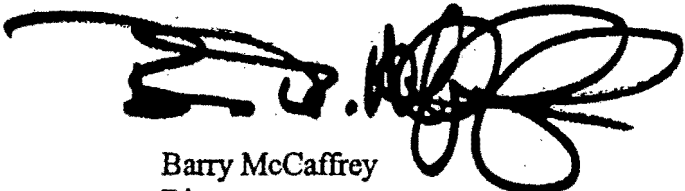
The purpose of the *Classified Annex* is to provide classified direction to federal departments and agencies necessary for full implementation of the *National Drug Control Strategy*.

This document is the President's classified strategy for countering international production and trafficking of illicit drugs. It provides classified tasks to federal departments and agencies with international drug control responsibilities to accomplish the following:

- Implement Goal 4, "Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat," and Goal 5, "Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply," of the *National Drug Control Strategy*.
- Implement Presidential Decision Directive - 44, *U.S. Policy on International Heroin Control*.
- Supplement the implementation guidance for Presidential Decision Directive - 14, *U.S. Policy on International Counternarcotics in the Western Hemisphere*.

Our goal is to consolidate classified international counterdrug directives into a single document which will provide the counterdrug community consistent and comprehensive guidance on targets and priorities.

The point of contact for this document is Mark Coomer, Office of National Drug Control Policy, (202) 395-6783 (voice) and (202) 395-6742 (FAX).


Barry McCaffrey
Director

Classified Annex to the National Drug Control Strategy

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Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply

- Objective 1-- Destroy major trafficking organizations by arresting, convicting, and incarcerating their leaders and top associates, and seizing their drugs and assets.
- Objective 2-- Reduce the foreign availability of drugs through eradication and other programs that reduce drug crop cultivation and through enforcement efforts to attack chemical, money laundering, and transportation networks that support trafficking organizations.
- Objective 4¹--Increase the political will of countries to cooperate with the United States on drug control efforts through aggressive diplomacy, certification, and carefully targeted foreign assistance.
- Objective 5-- Strengthen host nation institutions so that they can conduct more effective drug control efforts on their own and withstand the threat that narcotics trafficking poses to sovereignty, democracy, and free-market economies. In the source countries, aggressively support the full range of host nation interdiction efforts by providing training and operational support.
- Objective 6-- Make greater use of multilateral organizations to share the burdens and costs of international narcotics control to complement the efforts of the United States and to institute programs where the United States has limited or no access.

Strategy Implementation

Departments and agencies will implement their international and interdiction drug control programs in accordance with this Classified Annex, effective upon publication.

¹Objective 3 refers to domestic drug production and availability. National strategies pertaining to objective 3 include the National Methamphetamine Strategy published April 1996 and The National Marijuana Strategy to be published separately.

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also was captured, later escaped, and was killed in March 1996 at a roadblock outside Medellin. Abelardo Cachique Rivera, a major Peruvian supplier to the Cali mafia, was expelled to Peru.

- Interdiction operations to disrupt air transport of cocaine products between Peru and Colombia resumed, with the Colombians seizing 74 narcotrafficker aircraft and strafing 11 others on the ground.
- The National Police, using U.S. assistance, began an extensive aerial spray campaign against coca that destroyed nearly 9,000 hectares, 17 percent of the crop.
- The Colombians destroyed 409 cocaine and heroin laboratories, including one cocaine lab capable of processing three tons of cocaine HCl per week.

In Mexico, President Zedillo took steps to bolster Mexico's drug control performance, calling drug trafficking the major threat to Mexican national security. He has expanded the Mexican military's drug enforcement role and his Attorney General began a process to reform the Attorney General's office, Mexico's lead drug enforcement agency.

- Mexican police arrested kingpin Juan Garcia Abrego and a dozen of his key associates, including his brother. Garcia was expelled to the U.S. in January, 1996. Enforcement efforts are now focusing on other border cartels, as well as the remnants of the Garcia-Abrego group.
- The Mexican government submitted legislation to strengthen Mexico's money laundering and organized crime laws. The money laundering bill, now in effect, criminalizes money laundering. The organized crime bill when passed, will provide vital law enforcement tools needed to combat the powerful cartels.
- As security issues eased, more troops were freed to resume eradication efforts, resulting in a more than 25 percent increase in eradication of opium poppy and cannabis over 1994.
- Two regional counternarcotics surge operations were initiated in 1995. Operation Triangle with Belize and Guatemala netted 1.5 metric tons of cocaine and Operation Unidos, which encompassed all of Central America, led to the seizure of five metric tons of cocaine.

Bolivia increased seizures and arrests of key Cali-associated traffickers and made progress in combating corruption within the court system.

- Working with U.S. law enforcement, Bolivian authorities dismantled five major drug and chemical trafficking organizations, seizing over eight metric tons of cocaine base and cocaine HCl.

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THE CONTINUING THREAT

Despite the notable worldwide success against narcotics traffickers noted above, international illegal narcotics trafficking continues to be a major foreign policy and national security issue. The concentration of economic and political power in the hands of international drug traffickers threatens democratic institutions in nations where drug crops are grown, as well as where trafficking, distribution, and money laundering take place. In a number of countries, traffickers and other organized criminal groups have sufficient territorial control, internal self-sufficiency, and political autonomy or power to severely limit the national sovereignty of the affected states.

Cocaine

The worldwide cocaine supply is increasing. Despite vigorous eradication efforts in Colombia and Bolivia last year, the amount of land used for growing coca--the principal raw ingredient of cocaine--in the Andean region rose six percent over 1994, to some 215,000 hectares. Cultivation increased the most dramatically in Colombia, notwithstanding the herbicidal destruction of nearly 9,000 hectares of coca. As a result of the 13 percent increase in cultivation, Colombia has surpassed Bolivia in terms of coca cultivation. Bolivia will remain the number two producer of coca leaf due to higher yield and production factors. If all Andean coca were converted into cocaine, the 1995 harvest would produce about 780 metric tons of cocaine--a 2.6 percent increase from 1994. Because seizure rates last year remained essentially unchanged in the producing and transit countries--and actually declined in the consumer nations--the potential supply of cocaine available to consumers worldwide grew by nearly 10 percent.²

Despite the increase in potential supply, traffickers are facing unprecedented pressure from drug control forces, in ways that are forcing significant changes in the criminal methods of operation of the major cocaine trafficking organizations.

- The arrest of nearly all top Cali cartel leaders is driving a change in leadership of the world's top narcotics organization. At the same time, Mexican trafficking organizations, which smuggle over half of the cocaine entering the United States, are growing and becoming increasingly aggressive.
- Disruption of the narcotics airbridge between Peru and Colombia has spurred traffickers to expand the less efficient use of the Amazon River and its tributaries, increase operations in nearby Brazil, export cocaine base to Colombia from Peru's Pacific coast, and expand production in Peru of finished cocaine hydrochloride for export directly to Mexico or elsewhere, bypassing the historical Peru-Colombia route.

²It is not clear that increases in potential supply translates into an actual increase in cocaine availability in the U.S. We do not know how much cocaine goes to non-U.S. markets or to stockpiles outside the U.S.

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and control of transportation routes and markets, the threat of Latin American heroin to the U.S. is significant and growing.

Methamphetamine

The growing global demand for methamphetamine is presenting a new illicit drug challenge to governments worldwide. The stimulant is widely abused in Western Europe, is the drug of choice in some Asian countries, particularly Japan, and is increasingly being used in the U.S. Efforts to suppress the methamphetamine industry will be very difficult because the drug is cheaply and easily produced. Controlling production, sale, and distribution of the precursors ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, is difficult because a large number of firms handle these chemicals and distribute them widely for legitimate uses in medications.

Mexican traffickers that traditionally dealt with cocaine transshipment and heroin and marijuana production, have come to dominate the methamphetamine trade to the U.S. Southeast Asian heroin trafficking organizations located in Burma also are increasingly becoming involved in methamphetamine production and distribution activities apparently for consumption in the region.

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- Enhance flexible, in-depth, intelligence-driven defenses astride established air and maritime routes through: rapidly shifting air and maritime assets to match trafficker efforts in Eastern Pacific, Eastern Caribbean, Western Caribbean, and land bridge; continued development of intelligence capability; and, rapid fielding of technology enhancements.
- Strengthen coalition defenses through improved real-time intelligence sharing; expanded transit country end game capability; and continued development of regional cooperation and coordination of source and transit countries' air, ground, and maritime counterdrug interdiction forces.
- Enhance interdiction focus on source countries, provided that there is demonstrated host nation political will and continued viability of programs.
- **Desired Endstate.** A coordinated, interagency interdiction program which provides synchronization, agility, and defense in depth from the source to the market; is responsive to cuing from a single coordinated, interagency intelligence system; attacks trafficker vulnerabilities; and makes maximum use of transit nation capabilities.

Regional Strategic Concepts. Goal 4 initiatives will be implemented regionally as follows (the regions are listed in order of priority):

Mexico Strategy. Expand cooperation with the Mexican Government against traffickers. [REDACTED] Safeguard U.S. citizens and property from threats from Mexican traffickers. Offer support and encouragement to Mexican efforts to:

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i.e.

- **Combat corruption.** [REDACTED]
- Promote law enforcement cooperation and information sharing against narcotics trafficking organizations.
- Strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice institutions.
- Implement and enhance anti-money laundering laws.
- Develop a system for seizure of drug traffickers' assets and rapid application of these assets to anti-drug programs.
- Prevent the diversion of essential and precursor chemicals.

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- Strengthen interdiction coordination capabilities throughout the air and sea approaches to Puerto Rico.
- Rapidly research, develop, and field effective detection, monitoring, sorting, identification and apprehension technologies to enhance the effectiveness of interdiction systems.

Cocaine Spill-Over Nations. Promote greater bilateral and regional cooperation and exchange of information between the U.S., the spill-over states, and source countries.

- Focus on Venezuela, Brazil and Ecuador.
- Assist the spill-over states to assess capabilities and requirements necessary to respond to increased threats.
- Support spill-over state efforts to heighten public awareness of the increased threat of both drug trafficking and use.
- Enhance the law enforcement and prosecutorial capabilities of spill-over countries to detect trafficker organizations and attack, disrupt, and dismantle their illicit operations.
- Expand regional interdiction coordination by better linking interdiction efforts of spill-over countries to ongoing regional interdiction efforts in source countries.

Heroin transit countries. Improve targeting of trafficking organizations in East Asia, Southwest Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

- Focus primarily on transportation networks moving heroin into the U.S.
- In order of priority:
 - Continue regional cooperative efforts in East Asia. Continue to work actively with Thailand, Malaysia, China, and other countries of the region to reduce the heroin flow through East Asia.
 - Concentrate on gathering information/disrupting Nigerian organizations which traffic in Southeast, and to a lesser extent, Southwest, Asian heroin to the U.S.
 - Assist other major heroin transit countries to improve law enforcement and intelligence capabilities against heroin drug trafficking organizations.
 - Continue to engage European law enforcement and intelligence services to improve law enforcement cooperation and coordination in the worldwide counternarcotics effort.

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- Assess requirements and develop programs to assist Peruvian National Police, or other Peruvian entities with enforcement responsibilities in coca growing areas, to enforce Peruvian law concerning new cultivation and eradication.
- Achieve net reduction in coca cultivation through: aggressive eradication; adequately funded alternative development; law enforcement efforts to expand control of growing areas, targeted assistance. (U.S. alternative development assistance tied to reduction of 50 percent or more of coca cultivation with participating communities in beneficiary areas, contributing to an overall goal of net reduction of 25 percent or more from the 1995 crop estimate by December 31, 2001.)

Colombia

- Continue support to Colombian law enforcement operations against trafficking organizations, particularly their leadership. Continue to press the GOC to take effective investigative and prosecutive measures against this leadership.
- Continue to press the Government of Colombia to pass and enforce laws that increase sentences for narco-trafficking, strengthen the attack on money laundering, and provide for asset forfeiture.
- Continue to develop Colombian air, land, and waterway interdiction and chemical control capability.
- Expand support to Colombian military counterdrug capabilities.
- Achieve net reduction in coca cultivation through: continued aggressive eradication; alternative development adequately funded by international, multilateral sources; law enforcement efforts to expand control of growing areas, targeted assistance. (Overall goal of U.S. assistance to Colombian Government programs to support achieving a net reduction of 20 percent or more from the 1995 crop estimate by December 31, 2001.)

Bolivia

- Achieve net reduction in coca cultivation through: continued aggressive eradication and related crop control efforts; counternarcotics efforts targeting processing operations; law enforcement efforts to expand control of growing areas. (The overall goal of U.S. assistance to Bolivian Government programs is to attain a net reduction of 20 percent or more from the 1995 crop estimate by December 31, 2001.)
- Expand alternative development efforts to increase licit employment and income as an alternative to drug crop production.
- Expand the capabilities of intelligence gathering and investigative task forces to encompass

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PART IV – DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY TASKS

Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

Objective 1. Identify and implement options, including science and technology options, to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement to stop the flow of drugs into the U.S., especially along the Southwest Border.

Priority Tasks.

- (1) Continue to strengthen law enforcement and interdiction capabilities along Southwest Border, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.
[DEA/DOS/DOD/DOJ/USCS/USCG/USCS/FBI/INS]
- (2) Research, develop, and field effective fixed site and mobile real time drug detecting devices for use at all major POEs along the Southwest border and other major U.S. POEs. [DOD/DOJ/USCS/USCG/IRS]
- (3) Encourage the expansion of U.S. law enforcement and intelligence cooperation with heroin and cocaine transit countries aimed at destroying trafficking organizations and their money laundering and chemical smuggling infrastructure. [DEA/INTC³/DOS/DOD/DOJ/USCS/FBI/IRS]
- (4) Continue ongoing training and technical advice to host nation anti-drug law enforcement agencies so that they can better gather intelligence and evidence, confiscate assets, conduct customs inspections, disrupt drug money laundering, and control essential and precursor chemicals.
[DOS/DEA/INTC/DOD/TREA/USCG/USCS/FBI/IRS]
- (5) Encourage Mexican legislative and administrative reforms aimed at arresting drug traffickers and their money launderers and seizing their assets.
[DOJ/DOS/TREA]
- (6) Continue efforts, ~~_____~~, to bring international law enforcement to bear against principal heroin trafficking organizations through coordinated regional initiatives in East Asia, Southwest Asia, and other heroin trafficking regions.
[DEA/INTC/DOS/DOD/USCS/FBI/USCG]
- (7) Target drug-related proceeds being physically transported in bulk from the United States into Mexico. [USCS/ DEA/ FBI/DOS/TREA/INTC]

³ Intelligence Community

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- (4) USIC will lead an interagency review of the adequacy and applicability of National Interdiction Command and Control Plan, in light of the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy and changes to the U.S. Unified Command Plan. [USIC/DOD/USCG/USCS]
- (5) Research, develop, and field effective detection, monitoring, sorting, identification, and apprehension technologies to enhance the effectiveness of interdiction systems. [DOD/USCS/USCG/INTC]

Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

Objective 1. Destroy major trafficking organizations by arresting, convicting, and incarcerating their leaders and top associates and seizing their drugs and assets.

Priority Tasks

- (1) Support host nation efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations by (a) identifying, arresting, prosecuting, convicting, extraditing, and imprisoning [REDACTED] significant traffickers, their associated supplier links, distributors, and professional money launderers and brokers who finance their operations; (b) seizing their drugs and assets; and (c) putting their illicit commercial activities or front companies out of business.
[DEA/DOJ/DOS/INTC/DOD/TREA/USCS/USCG/FBI/IRS]

Objective 2. Reduce the foreign availability of drugs through eradication and other programs that reduce drug crop cultivation and through enforcement efforts to attack chemical, money laundering and transportation networks that support trafficking organizations.

Priority Tasks

- (1) Expand eradication programs to target illicit drug production in the source countries. [DOS]
- (2) Expand alternative development efforts in source countries, especially Peru, to reduce drug crop cultivation by increasing licit employment and income and solicit additional alternative development assistance from other bilateral or multilateral donors. [DOS/AID]
- (3) Assist host nations to reduce net coca and poppy cultivation by 20% in Bolivia, Colombia, and Mexico, and by 25 % in Peru by December 31, 2001. [DOS/AID]

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- (7) Continue to develop programs to assist other important opium producing countries to reduce cultivation and improve law enforcement and intelligence capabilities against drug trafficking organizations.
[DOS/DEA/INTC/USCS/USCG/DOD]

Objective 5. Strengthen host nation institutions so that they can conduct more effective drug control efforts on their own and withstand the threat narcotics trafficking poses to sovereignty, democracy, and free market economies. In the source countries, aggressively support the full range of host nation interdiction efforts by providing training and operational support.

Priority Tasks

- (1) Continue to improve and enhance the administration of justice (especially the investigative and prosecutorial functions and other related democracy building efforts) in drug source and transit nations through the provision of technical assistance, training, and equipment.
[DOS/DOJ/DOD/DEA/USCS/TREA/AID/IRS]
- (2) Provide training and technical advice to foreign national agencies and military counterdrug forces so that they can better gather intelligence and evidence, confiscate assets, conduct customs inspections, disrupt drug money laundering, and control essential and precursor chemicals.
[DOS/DEA/INTC/DOD/TREA/USCG/USCS/IRS]
- (3) Encourage members of the international community to enact tougher legislation on drug money laundering, illicit traffic in essential and precursor chemicals, currency control, and asset seizure and forfeiture, and improve follow-up of the legislation with effective civil and criminal law enforcement. [DOS/DOJ/TREA/USCS/DEA]
- (4) Continue to implement a combined interagency and multinational plan to attack and disrupt the flow of coca base and cocaine between Peru and Bolivia and Colombia consistent with legal constraints. [DOS/DOD/DEA/INTC/USCS/USIC/USCG]
- (5) Urge Venezuela and Brazil to cooperate with ongoing regional air, land, waterways, and maritime interdiction efforts in source countries and develop day-night endgame capability. Assist these countries to assess requirements and develop an endgame capability.
[DOS/DOD/DEA/USCS/USCG/INTC/USIC]