

## 1: Task Forces | USAO-WDPA | Department of Justice

*The book, America's Drug Enforcement Air Force, tells the complete story of America's war on illicit drug trafficking into the United States. While the drug smugglers are ruthless, cunning and armed with the latest arms money can buy, America's drug enforcement air force which includes Customs, Coast Guard, Civil Air Patrol, Drug Enforcement Agency and the Department of Defense personnel and.*

Significant Service member use of marijuana and heroin common. June 11, - President Nixon directed military drug urinalysis program to identify service members returning from Vietnam for rehabilitation. September - Final Report. The Vietnam drug user returns, author L Robins. April 4, - DoD Instruction Primarily a clinical program to identify users for treatment. The program did not deter drug use. Six killed had marijuana metabolite in their bodies. Drugs were a contributing factor in the accident. December 28, - A memorandum issued by Deputy Secretary of Defense Carlucci in December authorized the initiation of punitive actions including courts martial or administrative separation for drug use. Drug testing included marijuana, cocaine, heroin opiates , amphetamines, barbiturates, methaqualone and PCP. Procedures did not meet forensic standards. Over 10, service members discharged for use of illegal drugs were offered reparations including the option to return to active duty. Several drug laboratory commanders were relieved, one removed from the promotional list and one brigadier general officer forced to retire. Services established panels of active duty scientists to develop and implement forensically sound drug testing procedures. Previously gas chromatography was acceptable for confirmation. September 15, - President Reagan issued Executive Order mandating drug testing for all federal civilians. Survey also reported that Selected DoD laboratories began testing for Ecstasy. August 02, - Based upon a commercial laboratory inquiry as to the cost effectiveness of the DoD drug laboratory operations, a review was conducted by Mr Kevin Grimes Assistant to the Secretary of Defense for Special Projects. Urine testing was consolidated into the remaining laboratories. That is, military laboratories were less expensive and more efficient. All active duty, National Guard, reserve and pre-accession testing was brought into active duty laboratories. The A review memorandum indicated that the return of ANG, CG, and MEPS along with continuation of military drug testing in the military drug laboratories was cost effective and of better value than the transfer of active duty military drug testing to the commercial sector. Comptroller General for an A Decision Review. May 11, - SecDef reduces reapplication waiting time from days to 45 days for marijuana positive applicants. Memorandum also required all significant drug abuse events to be reported to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics as soon as possible. April 1, - Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Counternarcotics Memorandum prohibiting the use of non-instrumented testing devices for field drug testing. September 27, - Memorandum allowing the Services to use the U. May 01, - DDRP program initiates testing for hydrocodone and hydromorphone and discontinues routine testing for Phencyclidine PCP at the 6 military drug testing laboratories. June 22, - DoD Instruction September 13, - DoD Instruction October 10, - DoD Instruction

## 2: DRCNet special reports: Drug War militarization

*America's Drug Enforcement Airforce: Customs, Coast Guard, Cap, Dea and Dod Airborne Drug Busters (Power Series) [Nena Wiley] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

The Contra dealers, principally Oscar Danilo Blandon and his boss Juan Norwin Meneses, both from the Nicaraguan privileged class, operated out of the San Francisco Bay Area and sold tons of cocaine -- a drug that was virtually unobtainable in black neighborhoods before -- to Los Angeles street gangs. They then funneled millions in drug profits to the Contra cause, while helping to fuel a disastrous crack explosion in L. However, to arrive at this conclusion, they had to ignore things like the following from the SJM series: Air Force base in Texas. This motion drew media coverage in but, at the request of the Justice Department, a federal judge issued a gag order barring any discussion of the matter. The money was returned after two Contra leaders sent letters to the court swearing that the drug dealer had been given the cash to buy supplies "for the reinstatement of democracy in Nicaragua". The letters were hurriedly sealed after prosecutors invoked the Classified Information Procedures Act, a law designed to keep national security secrets from leaking out during trials. Senate subcommittee later inquired of the Justice Department the reason for this unusual turn of events, they ran into a wall of secrecy. The Corsicans gained political influence and control over the docks -- ideal conditions for cementing a long-term partnership with mafia drug distributors, which turned Marseille into the postwar heroin capital of the Western world. A laboratory built at CIA headquarters in northern Laos was used to refine heroin. Noriega facilitated "guns-for-drugs" flights for the Contras, providing protection and pilots, as well as safe havens for drug cartel officials, and discreet banking facilities. Ironically, drug trafficking through Panama was not abated after the US invasion. In , the Senate Subcommittee on Terrorism, Narcotics, and International Operations the Kerry committee concluded a three-year investigation by stating: In each case, one or another agency of the U. Many had long been involved with the CIA and drug trafficking. Other way stations along the cocaine highway -- and closely associated with the CIA -- were the Guatemalan military intelligence service, which harbored many drug traffickers, and Ilopango Air Force Base in El Salvador, a key component of the U. At least four transport companies under investigation for drug trafficking received US government contracts to carry non-lethal supplies to the Contras. Designated as "Contra Craft," these shipments were not to be inspected. CIA-supplied trucks and mules, which had carried arms into Afghanistan, were used to transport opium to laboratories along the Afghan-Pakistan border. The output provided up to one half of the heroin used annually in the United States and three-quarters of that used in Western Europe. US officials admitted in that they had failed to investigate or take action against the drug operation because of a desire not to offend their Pakistani and Afghan allies. SIN was purportedly created to fight the cocaine trade, though SIN officers themselves engaged in the trafficking, a trade aided and abetted by some of the Haitian military and political leaders. Celerino Castillo, *Powder Burns*: Avon Books, , chapter 9; McCoy, *passim* 5. McCoy, chapter 7; Robbins, p. Jonathan Kwitny, *The Crimes of Patriots: Common Courage Press*, , p. Martha Honey, *Hostile Acts: Policy in Costa Rica in the s*, Gainesville: University Press of Florida, Martha Honey and David Myers, "U. Warner Books, , pp. Los Angeles Times, Aug. New York Times, Nov.

## 3: Budget Cuts Force Navy Out of Anti-Drug Operation | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*S U.S AIR FORCE RESERVE ROLE IN DRUG ENFORCEMENT Lieutenant Colonel ROBERT E. DUIGNAN U.S. Air Force The United States military was designated by the President.*

Federal Program Supplying Military Weapons And Other Equipment To Domestic Law Enforcement Agencies "The militarization of American policing has occurred as a direct result of federal programs that use equipment transfers and funding to encourage aggressive enforcement of the War on Drugs by state and local police agencies. One such program is the Program, launched in the s during the heyday of the War on Drugs, which authorizes the U. Department of Defense to transfer military equipment to local law enforcement agencies. The federal government requires agencies that receive equipment to use it within one year of receipt,<sup>16</sup> so there can be no doubt that participation in this program creates an incentive for law enforcement agencies to use military equipment. ACLU, June , p. Given that more than a third of property transferred under the program is in fact new, it appears that this practice happens with some regularity. When the police are executing a search warrant, there has been no formal accusation of a crime; rather, the police are simply acting on the basis of probable cause to believe that drugs will be present. Only a small handful of deployments 7 percent were for hostage, barricade, or active shooter scenarios. The remaining deployments were for other purposes such as protecting visiting dignitaries, capturing fleeing suspects, and responding to emergencies. Our investigation found that in the majority of deployments the police did not face genuine threats to their safety and security. They executed the warrant at 6: When gathering intelligence the day before, the team did not see any weapons. Nonetheless, the team deployed a distraction device, broke the door down with a battering ram, and entered the residence to find three adults and three children asleep in the home. ACLU, June , pp. Maryland is the exception â€” in , Maryland enacted a law requiring law enforcement agencies that maintain a SWAT team to report, semi-annually, specific activation and deployment information. The county police department then held Calvo and his family at gunpoint for hours and killed his two dogs, on the basis of a misguided investigation in which Calvo and his wife were wrongly suspected of being involved in a marijuana transaction. Militarization of Domestic Law Enforcement Basic Data and History "Over the last 25 years, America has seen a disturbing militarization of its civilian law enforcement, along with a dramatic and unsettling rise in the use of paramilitary police units most commonly called Special Weapons and Tactics, or SWAT for routine police work. The most common use of SWAT teams today is to serve narcotics warrants, usually with forced, unannounced entry into the home. These raids bring unnecessary violence and provocation to nonviolent drug offenders, many of whom were guilty of only misdemeanors. The raids terrorize innocents when police mistakenly target the wrong residence. And they have resulted in dozens of needless deaths and injuries, not only of drug offenders, but also of police officers, children, bystanders, and innocent suspects. Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy "The [Obama] Administration has deployed unprecedented technology, personnel, and resources along the Southwest border. From FY , the Department of Homeland Security has seized 41 percent more drugs, 74 percent more currency, and percent more weapons along the Southwest border as compared to FY The Border Patrol increased its agents from approximately 10, in to more than 21, today, with nearly 18, agents stationed along the Southwest border. The Federal Bureau of Investigation FBI established its Latin American Southwest Border Section, strengthening intelligence-driven investigations targeting transnational criminal organizations impacting the Southwest border. Additionally, DEA has allocated nearly 28 percent of its domestic agent positions to the Southwest border, and HSI has deployed a quarter of its operational personnel to the region. The Department of Justice has also secured a dramatically higher number of extraditions from Mexico 93 in , compared to 12 in and has trained over 5, Mexican prosecutors and investigators. Executive Office of the President of the United States, , p. Drugs as a National Security Issue "The fight against drugs is characterized by a progressive militarization of the issue, as seen by the various interventions, military agreements on no fly zones, strong investments in the armed forces especially in South America, e. President Reagan officially added drug trafficking to the list of threats to national security with his secret directive number , signed on April University for Peace, Volume 3, Issue 2,

p. Risks from Using the Military for Crime Fighting "Using the military for internal matters like crimefighting carries four main risks. First, it generates a potentially tense overlap between military and police institutional missions and responsibilities, especially for crime prevention and control. The symbolic significance of military involvement in domestic affairs should also not be underestimated, especially where a tradition of interventionism exists. This entails risks of authoritarian behavior and human rights abuse. Fourth, it carries a high institutional opportunity cost. Recurring constantly to the military to solve internal security problems reduces political will to make the investments necessary to build a functioning civilian security and justice sector. November , p.

## 4: List of military operations - Wikipedia

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To many Americans, frustrated by the apparent lack of progress in the control of the illegal drug trade, the use of the armed forces seems a logical step. The military, drug warriors argue, can bring additional manpower, resources and experience to the struggle against drugs. Despite the commitment of the armed forces, however, the United States is no closer to its goal of being "drug free" today than it was a decade ago. As will be seen, the stated objectives, with their contingent use of the armed forces, has had no basis in viable military strategy. Eradication of drug crops Investigation and prosecution of drug traffickers Reduction of demand by increased penalization of users In the name of these objectives, the United States has seen a gradual insertion of its armed forces into the war on drugs since the s. This Act also authorizes the use of the National Guard in drug enforcement. Title 10 US Code, chapter 18, gives guidance for the use of the armed forces in law enforcement. The armed forces are prohibited from direct search, seizure and arrest, unless authorized by law. Joint Counterdrug Operations Joint Publication The issue of state service is somewhat clouded by the fact that drug enforcement may be a federal mission, and that federal funds are used extensively to support the National Guard. Authorization for use of federal military forces in drug enforcement comes from Title 32 US Code, which effectively frees the armed forces from some of the constraints of the Posse Comitatus Act. The armed forces have been made responsible for supporting law enforcement operations within the United States. This support includes virtually everything short of actual search, seizure and arrest. Cargo and mail inspection at points of entry into the United States which are generally not covered by Constitutional restrictions on search and seizure. Training of law enforcement personnel in military skills related to drug enforcement. This sort of change represent a radical break with past practice, where the military was used for law enforcement only in emergency situations. We are taking war time measures, but is it actually a war we are waging? First, a look at the objectives. It must be emphasized that the problem is not lack of effort. These objectives are flawed because they are not in accordance the nature of the drug trade in particular and war itself. This section will concentrate on an analysis of the second objective, drug interdiction, as it is the easiest to demonstrate its total removal from any connection to real world military factors. The reason such an analysis cannot be found is quite simple: Drug warriors do not wish to acknowledge that their "war" cannot be won. Let us look at the military factors of space, time and manpower. The United States Department of Defense has actually performed an analysis of the military force it would take to secure U. The actual force necessary included the following: In order for a battalion to function in the field, it requires several echelons of support everyone from intelligence to logistics units , which increases the total commitment of personnel by several times. Similarly, a helicopter company might have aircraft, and or so people. But it also requires several more echelons of support personnel to conduct sustained operations. The end result is that the above listed force would require at least , or so personnel to function in the field. Anything less than the above stated force would be a waste of resources inasmuch as drug traffickers would exploit any gaps in the border "defenses". What are the actual numbers of U. This varies depending on missions, time of year and need to impress Congressional committees. SOUTHCOM has a total of Army personnel, including one infantry brigade about three battalions , plus assorted special forces, military police, military intelligence and aviation units. Within the United States itself, there were about active duty and reserve military members involved in drug enforcement missions in These totals are equal to about 6 battalions. The Border Patrol and Customs can contribute several thousand more personnel to the borders, as well as the DEA agents and other Department of Justice personnel involved in drug interdiction abroad. Including both military and civilian law enforcement personnel committed to interdiction, it can be seen that the total force is equal to, at best, 12 battalions. This quick analysis demonstrates the following: The forces currently committed to drug interdiction are totally incapable of accomplishing the mission. Even if the United States were to double or triple its forces committed to interdiction, it would still be unable to fulfill the mission. But could the United States actually seal its



borders by redeploying more of its armed forces to interdiction missions? Actual United States active armed forces for include the following forces: Navy , approximately aircraft total As can be seen, the U. Incidentally, the above estimate is very loose, as it does not account for various non-divisional formations, equipment which is inoperable due to maintenance, etc. These numbers are, in any event, far in excess of anything that the United States government or any drug war proponents seriously advocate using. And while redeploying the entire U. For example, demand would probably shift to drugs which could be manufactured domestically. Similarly, this estimate does not account for the troops needed to occupy all drug producing regions worldwide. And a redeployment of the military for total drug interdiction does not even begin to explain what will happen to the numerous other missions that the United States is currently engaged in worldwide. The United States would have to withdraw from all of its foreign treaty obligations, would be unable to provide troops for contingencies abroad, and, for that matter, would be unable to provide for defense against non-drug threats to the continental United States. As we see then, to simply carry out the objective of drug interdiction, the United States would have to effectively double the size of its current armed forces. This would require a massive expenditure of public funds and a massive mobilization of manpower. To finance such a campaign, the United States would have to increase taxes or engage in deficit spending, yet the leaders of both major political parties have continually stated their goals as the reduction of taxes and balancing the budget. The United States would also have to retool its industries to provide the equipment needed for this force. And it would have to find the manpower, the latter quite probably requiring conscription. One alternative might be to mobilize the National Guard and Reserves. The National Guard and Reserves have a combined total of approximately 30 divisional sized units, but many of these are training and cadre formations which could not be deployed unless they were filled out with conscripts. Even if there were a mobilization of the National Guard and Reserves, it would only shift the problem of funding and manpower around. Since the National Guard and Reserves are made up largely of part time citizen-soldiers, any mobilization would dislocate the American economy as service members were pulled out of their civilian jobs. And there also would be the economic dislocation generated by sealing the border itself, caused by the disruption of commerce and tourist traffic, as well as the fact that much of the economy of the border states depends upon cheap labor provided by undocumented immigrants. There are also the political problems. Committing National Guard units to border defense would mean pulling them out of their own states on full time federal missions. Would citizens be willing to put up with this? Any sealing of the borders could not be a temporary measure. It would have to be maintained in perpetuity, otherwise the moment the troops were pulled back, trafficking would resume. Indeed, trafficking would probably resume at a greater intensity inasmuch as the traffickers would have become more "combat-wise" by their experience in infiltrating a heavily defended border. So far this analysis has presumed that the numbers presented by the Department of Defense would be adequate to close the borders. But let us do a closer analysis. Any border defense would have to be conducted on land, sea and air, since these are all used as smuggling routes. The United States southern border, from Baja California to the mouth of the Rio Grande, is approximately kilometers in length accounting for various convolutions in the frontier. The basic combined arms maneuver unit for the armed forces is the division. A division is divided into 10 or so combat maneuver battalions infantry, amour, mechanized infantry, reconnaissance , 1 or more helicopter battalions, 4 artillery battalions, plus combat support units engineer, signal, military police, military police , and combat service support units supply, maintenance, transportation, medical, administrative. Infantry, reconnaissance and helicopter units would be useful for border patrol duties. Many of the other units within the divisions would be unable to properly conduct border surveillance operations. Artillery and armor would be of limited utility, although, obviously, their personnel could be converted to other functions. Also useful for border control would be non-divisional military police brigades and special operations units. A division can hold a front of up to 10 kilometers. Given that the "enemy" does not possess overwhelming firepower at least not yet , these frontages can be extended. There is also the fact that much of the southwestern U. Even so, there are limits to things like the range of ground surveillance radar and patrol areas. Moreover, troops would have to be rotated out of the line for training, leave, and overhaul of equipment. Given this, perhaps the frontage of each division can be extended to 50 kilometers which means that each

maneuver battalion would have to cover about 5 kilometers. Some quick mathematics show that it would require at least 50 divisions to properly man the borders. Assuming 10 maneuver battalions per division, this comes to 500 battalions, this shows that, if anything, the 96 battalions the Department of Defense believes is the minimal requirement for interdiction is a gross underestimate. And this estimate does not take into account that the Gulf Coast would also have to be covered by a screen of troops to back up aerial and naval interdiction, although this could be held more thinly. We are left with a total armed forces in excess of six times the current size. A critical point here is that unlike a conflict like Desert Storm, firepower cannot be substituted for manpower. Controlling borders requires large numbers of troops on the ground. Often, Americans do not really understand the size of their own country. As an example, look at any world map and compare the U.S. If the point is made that this was because the Communists had sanctuaries in North Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, it only emphasizes the impossibility of the task. The sanctuaries for drug traffickers consist of much of the third world which is clearly far beyond the capability of the United States to occupy. One factor contributing to the need for more troops is that the front is not limited to a line running along the U.S. There would have to be depth to the positions to deal with infiltrators who make it through the border. Usual military practice is for every two units on the front line, there must be one in reserve. So this might add another increment of divisions. Moreover, much drug trafficking takes place via smuggling in commercial airliners and shipping. Virtually every international airport and port becomes a front, which would then have to be "defended."

## 5: Drug Facts | DEA

*Americas Drug Enforcement Airforce Customs Coast Guard Cap Dea And Dod Airborne Drug Busters Power Series Full Online Americas Drug Enforcement Airforce Customs Coast.*

Operation Safe Side developed into the 82nd Combat Security Police Wing, consisting of three "combat security police" squadrons, but was inactivated in December , ending the unofficial use of the light blue beret. Other units adopted a beret to distinguish their guards. One tool he employed was recognition of members of a distinctive portion of the force, with the beret proposed as a uniform change. The uniform board approved the proposal, and the beret was officially worn worldwide starting in February It continued in this manner for 20 years until the forming of the Security Forces. Recent events[ edit ] Changes to deployment length and training[ edit ] Since March the Air Force has provided airmen to serve combat support roles, despite the stress of working outside their usual duties. Michael Moseley has sounded warnings about having airmen filling Army jobs they are not trained to do. Nevertheless, the Air Force steadily increased the number of airmen serving in combat support roles for its sister services. Robert Holmes, Director of Security Forces and Force Protection, stated, "We want to make our airmen more proficient, and to do that we need to adapt. Holmes calls these transformations a "refocus" on how Security Forces train and fight. Because of the nature of the threat, our airmen are fighting the global war on terror on the front lines, and we owe it to them to provide training, equipment and resources to be effective. Essentially, Security Forces will focus on preparing for their war-fighting mission at forward locations, as well as security at a fixed installation. Holmes also said one of the transformation goals is bringing security forces back in step with standard Air Force day deployments. He explained, "Right now our folks are going out for day rotations. Our airmen need time to reconstitute and train. We aim to do just that. Holmes said the changes would make Security Forces more effective and relevant to Air Force needs in the face of the current changing nature of warfare. Belinda Petersen, a spokeswoman for the Air Force Personnel Center, said the increase in deployment duration is an effort to "improve predictability and stability for airmen and their families. The dwell time for those airmen is expected to increase from 16 to 24 months. Despite these "improvements", Security Forces, civil engineers, contractors and intelligence are among the busiest in the Air Force, with six-month deployments, followed by only six months at home. The Air Force says most of the airmen attacked were part of a Security Forces team passing through Germany on their way to a deployment in Afghanistan. In addition to the two dead, two other airmen were wounded. On 5 September SSgt. Joseph Lemm and SSgt. Louis Bonacasa were killed, along with four special agents with the United States Air Force Office of Special Investigations , outside of Bagram Airfield by a suicide bomber utilizing a motorcycle. Of those fatalities, seven were the result of hostile action such as small arms fire and improvised explosive devices. The remaining five were the result of non-hostile action such as vehicle accidents, suicide and medical problems. She was the first female U. Notable Airmen[ edit ] Arthur "Bud" L. Andrews served as an Air Policeman for nearly 14 years. For some time he was the only Native American serving in the U. During his service he was deployed to Iraq, Qatar and Afghanistan. While stationed at Osan he acquired the nickname "Chuck" and began his training in Tang Soo Do tangsudo. Pennington served as a security policeman during the Vietnam War. Wilbanks , who received the Medal of Honor during the Vietnam War, served as an air policeman before becoming a pilot.

## 6: Thirty Years Of America's Drug War | Drug Wars | FRONTLINE | PBS

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## 7: The U.S. State Department has its own air force. And it's surprisingly big.

*Nena Wiley is the author of America's Drug Enforcement Air Force ( avg rating, 1 rating, 0 reviews, published ).*



### 8: DEA Bolsters Fight Against Opioid Crisis With Additional Task Force Officers

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

### 9: America's Drug Enforcement Air Force :: Aviation :: Books :: Movie Classics, LLC

*The Eglin and Hurlburt Field Air Force Office of Special Investigations has taken the war on drugs to new heights. The 9th Field Investigations Squadron is leading the way with the formation of a combined Joint Drug Enforcement Team between the two.*

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