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Fact Sheet for the Chairman,
Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal
Justice, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives

April 1991

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WAR ON DRUGS

**Inventory of Federal
Agencies Automated
Information Systems**



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Information Management and
Technology Division

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The Honorable Charles E. Schumer
Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime
and Criminal Justice
Committee on the Judiciary
House of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On April 18, 1991, we provided you with a classified report in response to your November 17, 1989, request for information on automated information systems that are used by federal agencies in support of drug law enforcement. The report, entitled War on Drugs: Inventory of Federal Agencies' Automated Information Systems, listed and discussed systems that federal agencies and organizations consider critical to their work in reducing the supply of illegal drugs in the United States. As agreed with your office, we are providing you with this unclassified version of the report. However, because the agencies consider the information contained in this report to be sensitive, we have marked the report For Official Use Only.

As stated in our April 18, 1991, report, because no comprehensive listing of counterdrug systems has ever been compiled, we surveyed federal civilian, Department of Defense (DOD), and intelligence agencies with drug supply reduction missions to obtain this information. Generally, such missions involve or are related to the investigation and prosecution of drug-related offenses, counterdrug intelligence gathering and operations, border control and interdiction, and international drug control. Because of the large number of agencies involved and the vast amount of data obtained, we did not independently verify this information.

Appendix I briefly discusses each organization's counterdrug mission and describes its mission-critical systems. The table of contents lists each system and the page number where its description can be found. For quick reference, appendix II contains an index of federal agencies and appendix III contains an index of systems discussed in this report. The appendixes list the agencies and systems by

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full name, abbreviation or acronym, as well as page numbers where they are discussed. Additional information on our objectives, scope, and methodology is contained in appendix IV.

We surveyed 41 federal civilian and intelligence agencies, as well as 31 DOD components under the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military services, and the Unified and Specified Commands. A total of 24 civilian and intelligence agencies¹ and 9 DOD components reported that they operate or are developing a total of 102 automated information systems that are critical to their counterdrug activities. This total includes 11 systems reported by the agencies that are classified, and these systems have been omitted from this unclassified version of the report. Table 1 lists the number of systems reported by each specific organization.

As shown on table 1, DOD service and command components and the Drug Enforcement Administration have the largest number of mission-critical systems, reporting a total of 28 and 21 systems, respectively. These systems make up about 48 percent of the total systems.

The 102^{**} systems include 80 that are currently in use and 22 under development. The agencies reported that these 102 systems are designed to support various counterdrug activities such as case management and intelligence analysis, and to retrieve, store, and manipulate different types of data. For example, certain systems process sensor and radar data while others process information on persons, vehicles, vessels, aircraft, and geographic locations. Not all systems have been designed exclusively for counterdrug purposes. Many systems reported by DOD, for example, were

¹This figure includes systems reported by the Defense Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency. The Central Intelligence Agency refused to provide us with general information on its mission-critical counterdrug systems stating that the agency needed to protect its sources and methods of gathering intelligence. Both the National Security Agency and the Defense Intelligence Agency, however, provided the information we requested.

Table 1: Counterdrug Automated Information Systems

<u>Department or Agency</u>	<u>In use</u>	<u>Developing</u>	<u>Total</u>
Department of Justice			
Criminal Division	3		3
Drug Enforcement Administration	21		21
Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys	1		1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	4	1	5
Immigration and Naturalization Service	4	2	6
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force	1		1
U.S. Marshals Service		1	1
Department of the Treasury			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	2		2
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	1	1	2
Internal Revenue Service	1	1	2
U.S. Customs Service	7		7
Department of Transportation			
Federal Aviation Administration	2		2
U.S. Coast Guard	2		2
Department of Defense			
Defense Intelligence Agency	4		4
Joint Chiefs of Staff	3		3
National Security Agency	1	2	3
Services and Commands	19	9	28
Department of State			
Bureau of Consular Affairs	1		1
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters		1	1
Department of Health and Human Services			
Food and Drug Administration	1		1
Department of Agriculture			
U.S. Forest Service		1	1
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs		1	1
Bureau of Land Management		1	1
U.S. Park Police	1		1
Independent Agencies			
Agency for International Development		1	1
International Criminal Police Organization	<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
Total	80	22	102

originally designed to support defense-related activities and have been adapted to meet counterdrug requirements. A total of 94 systems contain either unclassified sensitive or classified information.²

The technical complexity of the systems also varies widely. For example, the Customs Service's Treasury Enforcement Communications System II is a multiagency system including telecommunications that supports the law enforcement activities of 16 federal agencies and about 30,000 users. The system has various on-line applications, allows access to other data base systems, and handles over 1 million transactions daily. In contrast, the Management Information System operated by the Executive Office of the Department of Justice's Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force is a case-tracking system that has no outside connections and limited real-time capabilities.


As part of our review, we discussed the information contained in this report with responsible agency officials, and have incorporated their views where appropriate. As agreed with your office, we plan no further distribution of this report until 30 days after the date of this letter. At that time we will provide copies of the report to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General. We will also provide copies to the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, for distribution to federal agencies within the drug control community. Because this report contains sensitive information, we plan no further distribution beyond the agencies mentioned above. If you

²Sensitive unclassified information is privileged or proprietary information which, for a significant reason, should receive limited dissemination. Sensitive material of this nature can include, but is not limited to, "For Official Use Only" and privacy data. Classified information is official information or material that is owned by, produced by or for, or under the control of the U.S. government, and which requires protection against unauthorized disclosure in the interest of the national security.

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have any questions, I can be reached at (202) 275-3455.
Major contributors to this report are listed in appendix V.

Sincerely yours,


for Howard G. Rhile
Director, General Government
Information Systems

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Abbreviations

DOD	Department of Defense
GAO	General Accounting Office
IMTEC	Information Management and Technology Division

MISSION-CRITICAL COUNTERDRUG AUTOMATED INFORMATION SYSTEMS BY
FEDERAL DEPARTMENT AND AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Criminal Division

Counterdrug Objective: The Criminal Division is responsible for all criminal and civil litigation under the Controlled Substances Act (P.L. 91-513).¹ The Criminal Division also helps formulate policies on methods of investigation and prosecution, conducts related prosecutions, and assists U.S. Attorneys with international and multidistrict cases. The Criminal Division uses three automated information systems to support its counterdrug objectives--the Extradition Tracking System, the Mutual Legal Assistance Tracking System, and the Witness Immunity Request Tracking System.

Extradition Tracking System (ETS)

Purpose: ETS is used to track and report on extradition requests.

System Data: The system contains information on the type of assistance request, source of request, individual's name (including alias), nature of violation, dates of opened and closed cases, and summary data. Extradition request data are keyed into the system by Criminal Division personnel and information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. The system produces reports by country; attorney assigned and disposition; arrests by calendar year; bail statistics by fugitive nationality; and summary crime listing. ETS data are unclassified.

Data Users: ETS information is used by division management and others such as the State Department and the Congress.

Mutual Legal Assistance Tracking System (MATS)

Purpose: MATS is used to record and track requests for legal assistance on criminal cases initiated by other federal, state, local, and foreign agencies.

System Data: The system contains information on the type of assistance request, source of request, individual's name, nature of violation(s), dates of opened and closed cases, and summary data. Assistance request data are keyed into the

¹Controlled substances are drugs, other substances, precursors, or essential chemicals listed in the Act, which have a substantial and detrimental effect on the health and general welfare of the American people. For example, drugs such as heroin and marijuana are considered controlled substances. Precursors or essential chemicals are defined as those chemicals required for the production of a controlled substance.

system by Criminal Division personnel, and information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. MATS data are unclassified.

Data Users: MATS information provides division management with status information.

Witness Immunity Request Tracking System (WITS)

Purpose: WITS is used to track the status of immunity requests in criminal cases and referrals for immunity sent to the Criminal Division by all federal departments and agencies for review.

System Data: The system contains information on witnesses, such as name and background data, as well as information on associated cases, the status of the request, and the organization making the request. The Criminal Division's Office of Enforcement Operations personnel receive these data in hard copy form from U.S. Attorneys or other Department of Justice divisions. The data are keyed into the system and can be retrieved by real-time display. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: Real-time system access is restricted to the Department of Justice. However, WITS information is used for all federal-level immunity actions. Also, witness names on the system are shared with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Internal Revenue Service for their investigations.

Drug Enforcement Administration

Counterdrug Objective: The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the lead federal agency for enforcing laws and regulations on narcotics and controlled substances. DEA's primary responsibilities include: investigation of major drug violators who operate at interstate and international levels; enforcement of regulations governing the legal manufacture and distribution of controlled substances; management of national drug intelligence data; and coordination with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and counterparts abroad. In performing its counterdrug functions, DEA operates 21 automated information systems discussed below.

Automation of Reports and Consolidated Order System (ARCOS)

Purpose: ARCOS is used to track the distribution and use of selected controlled drug substances from the point of origin (legitimate manufacturers and distributors) to the retail level (i.e., pharmacies, hospitals and clinics, practitioners, and teaching institutions). The system also helps DEA identify potential areas of drug diversion and identify specific targets.

System Data: ARCOS stores information on all controlled drug ingredients used to manufacture final drug products, and contains detailed information on drug substances manufactured and sold including names of manufacturers and distributors, quantity of drugs purchased or sold, buyers and sellers, dates of sale, order form numbers, and strength of ingredients (percent of purity). ARCOS reportable drug information is submitted to DEA by all legal drug manufacturers and distributors in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies. Data are entered into the system from paper documents, paper tapes, magnetic media, and diskettes on a daily basis. Information is retrieved in printed reports and by magnetic media when requested. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: ARCOS supports federal, state, and local enforcement agencies. Selected data are available to all submitting manufacturers and distributors on an ad hoc basis.

Case Status System (CAST)

Purpose: CAST is used to record information on all cases and general files opened by DEA. The system provides information about a given case, the basis for scheduling required case reviews by supervisors, and a data base for conducting overall case load evaluations.

System Data: CAST information is entirely related to DEA case initiation and development. It contains data on the agents assigned to the case, past and future case review dates, and assigned Geo-Drug Enforcement Program (G-DEP) codes. These data are keyed into the system from each domestic DEA office

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initiating a case or general file, and from DEA's Central Records Center on all foreign cases and general files. CAST data can be retrieved by printout and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: CAST is used only by DEA or other agency personnel who are assigned to DEA task force operations.

Central Reference System (CREF)

Purpose: CREF stores various reference data that support routine DEA investigative functions. For example, the system assists investigators in identifying the names and location of foreign cities, and long distance telephone area codes and exchanges.

System Data: The system contains geographic information such as place-names and telephone cross-reference files. The information contained in CREF is obtained from commercial and government sources and entered by magnetic media. System information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. Source data are unclassified and public information. However, compiled CREF data are unclassified sensitive and are controlled with user profiles and passwords.

Data Users: The system supports other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies involved with the development of drug cases under the jurisdiction of DEA and U.S. Attorneys.

Chemical Handlers Evidence Management System (CHEMS)

Purpose: CHEMS is used by DEA to track the handling of precursor and essential chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit substances.²

System Data: The system contains information on chemical companies' sales and purchases. CHEMS data are obtained from DEA field office investigative reports and questionnaires completed voluntarily by chemical firms. Data are keyed into the system and can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. CHEMS data are unclassified.

Data Users: CHEMS is used by DEA and the Customs Service.

Computerized Asset Program System (CAPS)

Purpose: CAPS is used to track and report the status of assets seized by DEA and other law enforcement agencies in connection with drug trafficking and organized crime.³

²DEA is beginning a redesign of CHEMS in fiscal year 1991.

³CAPS is being redesigned. The redesigned system, called the Asset Forfeiture System, will provide improved capabilities such as electronic data entry from DEA field locations.

System Data: The system contains the following investigative information: type of asset, asset value, seizure date, probable cause, and nature of violation. DEA agents and state and local police departments provide this information. Data are keyed into the system and information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System data are unclassified.

Data Users: CAPS information is provided to the Congress, the Department of Justice, the Marshals Service, and U.S. Attorneys. In addition, information on seized drug assets is electronically transmitted to a nationally publicized newspaper where the assets are advertised for sale.

Controlled Substances Act System (CSA)

Purpose: The Controlled Substance Act System (CSA) is used to track information on persons and firms that are authorized to handle controlled substances.

System Data: Under the Controlled Substances Act, those involved with the distribution of controlled substances must register with DEA. CSA contains a variety of registration data such as the names of registrants, their DEA registration number, and expiration and renewal dates. System data originate from applicants and registrants. Information can be obtained from the system in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: CSA data are used by U.S. Attorneys and state and local judicial authorities in the prosecution of criminal and civil cases. CSA is also used by DEA's Office of Chief Counsel and by state agencies in administrative proceedings. A master file of CSA registrants is furnished to the Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Service, which sells it to registrants such as distributors who need to verify customers' DEA registration numbers prior to selling them any controlled substances.

Controlled Substances Information System (CSIS)

Purpose: CSIS stores information on precursor and essential chemicals and controlled substances of investigative interest to DEA. This system can also be used to assist in determining probable substances that can be produced with a given set of precursor or essential chemicals.

System Data: The system contains information on chemicals and hazards for each substance recorded. These data originate within DEA, chemical reference sources, the National Library of Medicine, the Department of Transportation, and the Chemical Abstracts Service. Data are keyed into the system or entered through a batch process. CSIS information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the

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data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: CSIS supports the drug-related activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

DEA Accounting System (DEAAS)

Purpose: DEA's primary accounting and financial management system used to monitor all DEA program and investigation expenditures.

System Data: The system provides on-line edit and update capabilities that allow the end-user to perform various accounting functions, such as tracking expenditures and creating reports. DEA sources provide information for the system. Data are keyed into the system from paper documents and retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: DEAAS is only used by DEA.

Defendant Statistical System (DSS)

Purpose: DSS stores information on persons arrested by DEA. The system is used to gather statistics on persons arrested or cited in DEA cases during the current and five preceding fiscal years.

System Data: The system contains the following data: the DEA case in which the arrest was reported, defendant information, nature of the offense, jurisdiction of the offense and its disposition, the sentence or term if convicted, and the disposition date. A DEA Form-202 (Personal History Report) documents the arrest of a defendant in a DEA investigation. This form, along with DEA Form-210 (Defendant Disposition Report) recording the disposition of the case, is forwarded to DEA's Statistical Services Section where information is keyed into the DSS system. DSS information can be retrieved from the system by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: DSS is only used by DEA.

Domestic Drug Removal System (DDRS)

Purpose: The system is used to report statistics on drugs purchased, seized, or otherwise obtained through DEA investigations or DEA cooperative investigations with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

System Data: The Domestic Drug Removal System is a reporting system that identifies the amounts of drugs collected by DEA and laboratory analysis results. System data are entered from DEA's System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence II, which is discussed below, via electronic communication. Information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display.

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display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: Information from the Domestic Drug Removal System supports the following agencies: the White House; Congress; the International Criminal Police Organization; the United Nations; the Department of Defense; the District of Columbia government; federal law enforcement agencies; state and local governments. Sanitized information from the system is also provided to drug abuse research organizations, the news media, and private industry.

Drug Theft System (DTS)

Purpose: The Drug Theft System is used to record information on drugs stolen from retail establishments.⁴

System Data: The system contains data on drug thefts including date of theft, type of establishment, type of drug, amounts stolen, and person or place from which the substance was stolen. Controlled Substances Act registrants report thefts of controlled substances. These data are keyed into the system and information is retrieved in printout form. System access is controlled and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: DTS is only used by DEA.

EVENTS System (EVENTS)

Purpose: EVENTS is used to collect information on specific drug-related incidents and overt criminal acts committed by individuals or groups. The system provides DEA personnel with an automated method of identifying suspect or organizational links in drug investigations, and assists with the production of comprehensive reports used in developing cases on criminal activities.

System Data: The system contains detailed information on an event that DEA has investigated. Data include the date and time of the event, text related to the incident, names and addresses of associated individuals and businesses, vehicle and vessel information, and key words pertaining to the event. The system data are keyed from paper documents and can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The system supports federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in drug cases that are under the

⁴The Drug Theft System is being upgraded to interface with other DEA systems. Also, the system upgrade will allow real-time data input and retrieval. Users of the Drug Theft II system will be given access privileges on a "need-to-know" basis and security will be maintained by user profiles.

jurisdiction of DEA and U.S. Attorneys.

Federal-Wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS)

Purpose: FDSS is intended to provide accurate summary information on drugs seized, purchased, or otherwise collected by DEA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Service, and the Coast Guard.⁵

System Data: The system contains data extracts of drug removal information from data bases maintained by DEA, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Service, and the Coast Guard. FDSS data include drug type, quantity, method of identification (i.e., laboratory analysis, field test, or visual examination), date and place of collection, and the Federal Drug Identification Number (a number assigned to a drug removal by the first federal agency having custody of the drug). Data from the source agencies are entered via magnetic tape or floppy diskette. Information is retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with end-user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: Data from FDSS are routinely disseminated to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Service, and the Coast Guard.

Information-Only-DEA-7 System (INFO-7)

Purpose: DEA uses the system to record cases where drug evidence is acquired during an investigation, no DEA laboratory analysis is performed, and a law enforcement agency other than DEA takes custody of the drug evidence.

System Data: In cases where other agencies take custody of drug evidence, the agencies file an "Information Only" Form-7 with DEA field offices. DEA field personnel key the reported data into the system. System data can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: INFO-7 is only used by DEA.

Intelligent Terminal System (IT)

Purpose: The IT system is operated and accessed by personnel at DEA's El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), and stores investigative and intelligence information on the smuggling of

⁵DEA plans to redesign FDSS in the late 1990s. This effort, resulting in FDSS II, will enhance the present system and improve the efficiency of the system.

drugs, weapons, and aliens.⁶ Law enforcement personnel assigned to EPIC use the system to support tactical border interdiction operations and for general investigative purposes.⁷

System Data: The IT system contains large amounts of data on suspect aircraft and vessels, general aviation, aircraft and maritime intelligence, known and suspected drug smugglers, fraudulent documents, drug and currency seizures, and drug smuggling threats. System data originate from sources within federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and are collected by telephone or teletype messages. Information is keyed into the system by EPIC personnel and entered by magnetic tape and floppy disk. IT information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: Through EPIC, the IT system provides operational and tactical intelligence support to various federal, state, local, and foreign agencies engaged in counterdrug activities. The system supports DEA and the following agencies: the Customs Service; the Coast Guard; the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the Marshals Service; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Internal Revenue Service; the Federal Aviation Administration; the Secret Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; and State Department.

Multi-Source Query System (MSQ)

Purpose: MSQ is a query-only system that allows the user to search multiple DEA data bases for common information such as individual's names and addresses, telephone numbers, dates, free text, and specific file and case reference numbers. MSQ uses or shares information from other data bases, and does not maintain data files. The data sources that can be queried are limited to only those systems that an individual user is authorized to access.

⁶EPIC is a DEA-led, multiagency cooperative effort established to collect, process, and disseminate intelligence concerning illicit drug trafficking, and other activities of interest to law enforcement agencies including smuggling of illegal aliens and weapons trafficking.

⁷DEA plans to begin redesigning the IT system during fiscal year 1991. The new system will be called EPIC Automated Information Retrieval System (EAIRS).

System Data: MSQ provides access to 10 other DEA systems.⁸ Retrieval criteria needed to execute each query are keyed on-line. Information obtained through MSQ can be retrieved by printout and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The system supports federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in drug cases that are under the jurisdiction of DEA and U.S. Attorneys.

Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information System (NADDIS)

Purpose: DEA special agents and other law enforcement personnel use NADDIS to store information on subjects such as persons and businesses known or suspected of being involved with illegal drug activities.

System Data: NADDIS is a comprehensive index of DEA investigative information on persons, businesses, vessels, and selected airports. The system also provides a description of DEA's past drug investigations. DEA's Central Records Center and EPIC personnel enter data into the system from DEA reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation information, and Customs case material. NADDIS information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. In addition, hard copy and microfiche subsets of information can be requested by authorized personnel. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The system supports numerous federal agencies in their counterdrug activities. DEA provides NADDIS drug violator data by tape to the Customs Service for entry into the Treasury Enforcement Communications System II (TECS II), and to the State Department for entry into Consular Lookout and Support System (CLASS). (For additional information, see the discussion of TECS II under the Department of the Treasury and the discussion of CLASS under the Department of State in this appendix.) Through the transfer of NADDIS information to TECS II, the system indirectly supports the counterdrug activities of other federal agencies with access to TECS II, including the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Internal Revenue

⁸MSQ accesses the following DEA systems: the Computer Asset Program System; the Controlled Substances Act System; the Case Status System; the Central Reference System; the Controlled Substances Information System; the EVENTS System; the Information-Only-DEA-7 System; the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Information System; the TOLLS/Pen Register System; and the System to Retrieve Information from Drug Evidence II. See the individual discussions of each of these systems in this appendix for more information.

Service, the Coast Guard, the State Department, and the International Criminal Police Organization. In addition, NADDIS data are used by agents at EPIC in responding to requests from federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies.

Prescription Survey System (SCRIPT)

Purpose: SCRIPT stores drug prescription information that is obtained from registered pharmacies. DEA investigators use this information in investigations of the diversion of prescription drugs for illicit use.

System Data: Pharmacies submit information for input into the system. These data are keyed from paper documents and entered by magnetic media and diskette. SCRIPT information is retrieved in printout form. System access is controlled and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: SCRIPT is only used by DEA.

System to Retrieve Information From Drug Evidence II (STRIDE II)

Purpose: STRIDE II is used to store all possible information surrounding a single piece of drug evidence.

System Data: The system includes five subsets of data that include Evidence Inventory, Laboratory Analytical, Laboratory Manpower, Ballistics, and Stockpile Inventory. Data include drug property collected, purchased, or seized and the resulting chemical analysis. The data originate from law enforcement officers and forensic chemists. DEA laboratory personnel key the data into the system from paper documents, and information is retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: Other agencies supported by STRIDE II include state and local police agencies, the Washington D.C. Metropolitan Police Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Service, and other federal agencies such as the U.S. Park Police.

Target Analysis and Reporting System (TARS)

Purpose: TARS is used in support of aircraft reconnaissance missions. The system stores information on entities suspected of drug production, manufacture, and transportation. These entities include laboratories, fields, airstrips, and harbors.

System Data: TARS data include the location of suspect targets, type of activity, production capacity, and personnel involved. TARS data are obtained from reports and from informants. This information is keyed into the system from paper documents, and can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified

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sensitive.

Data Users: TARS is only used by DEA.

TOLLS/Pen Register System (TOLLS)

Purpose: DEA personnel use TOLLS to store telephone data and assist analyzing information to identify links between individuals suspected of illegal drug activities.⁹

System Data: The system contains telephone information including telephone numbers; the dates, times and duration of calls; and the numbers called. All TOLLS information is derived from DEA investigations. Data are obtained from court-ordered physical and electronic search warrants, telephone records subpoenaed from telephone companies, wiretaps, pen registers,¹⁰ and seized address books and drug-related ledgers. Information is keyed from paper documents, and can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System access is controlled with user profiles and passwords, and the data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The system supports federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in the development of drug cases that are under the jurisdiction of DEA and U.S. Attorneys.

⁹DEA has a study underway called the Telephone Systems Integration Project to determine the feasibility of a totally integrated DEA telephone processing capability based on user needs and requirements. This integrated capability will allow DEA to link its intelligence and enforcement systems for analyzing telephone d

¹⁰An automated method of tracking telephone numbers dialed from a particular telephone for investigative purposes.

Executive Office for United States Attorneys

Counterdrug Objective: U.S. Attorneys investigate and prosecute federal violations of controlled substances, money laundering, drug trafficking, tax evasion, and violent and organized crime. U.S. Attorneys also oversee Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force operations.¹¹ In support of its counterdrug mission, the Executive Office of U.S. Attorneys operates both central and local case-tracking systems.

Central and Local Case Tracking Systems (CTS)

Purpose: These systems are operated at the local level (within each U.S. Attorney's office) and central level (within the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys in Washington, D.C.). The local systems track criminal and civil litigation at individual U.S. Attorneys' offices, and the central system compiles and develops statistical information about the U.S. Attorneys' work load.

System Data: Source data for the local systems either comes from agencies, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation who refer cases, or U.S. Attorneys, who develop the data during the course of their investigations, or state and local agencies. These data are keyed from documents and can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. Data is transmitted by magnetic media from the local systems to the central system monthly. Output of the central system is available in printout form only. Both systems contain unclassified sensitive data.

Data Users: These systems provide information on drug litigation to Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force offices, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Customs Service, Congress, various Department of Justice litigating divisions, Attorney General, and the White House.

¹¹The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force program, established in 1982, constitutes a nationwide structure of regional task forces. These task forces use the combined resources and expertise of various federal law enforcement agencies in cooperation with state and local investigators and prosecutors to target and destroy major drug trafficking and money laundering organizations.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Counterdrug Objective: The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) investigates violations of criminal drug laws, concurrent with the Drug Enforcement Administration. The mission of the FBI is to target major multijurisdictional drug trafficking organizations through long term, sustained investigations. The goals are to dismantle trafficking networks, arrest their leadership and seize for forfeit their ill-gotten gains. FBI participates with the U.S. Attorneys in federal prosecutions and provides assistance to other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies investigating drug trafficking organizations. In support of this counterdrug mission, FBI operates four automated information systems--the Field Office Information Management System, the Investigative Support Information System, the National Crime Information Center System, and the Organized Crime Information System. In direct support of its counterdrug role, FBI is also developing the Drug Information System.

Drug Information System (DIS)

Purpose: FBI is developing DIS to support counterdrug case and program management and intelligence analysis activities. The system will provide end-users with access to FBI as well as other agencies' data bases from one workstation. Initial development and deployment of the system will allow end-users to concurrently access FBI investigative and resource management data bases. Development of additional techniques such as multi-source data correlation, link analysis, advanced aspects of machine reasoning, graphics, mapping and visualization are underway.

System Data: Using DIS workstations, end-users will have access to FBI's Field Office Information Management System, Investigative Support Information System, and Organized Crime Information System, via a closed secure network called FBINET.¹² (All three systems are discussed below.)

Generally, these systems contain information extracted from intra- and inter-agency communications and documents located in FBI investigative files. The system will allow retrieval of data in printout and graphic form and by real-time display. Data accessed by DIS will include both unclassified sensitive and classified information.

Data Users: The use of DIS will be restricted to FBI personnel only. FBI plans to deploy the system in 34 of its

¹²The FBI is engaged in research and development efforts to interface FBINET with the Customs Treasury Enforcement Communications System II. In addition, through the development of multilevel security, FBI intends to be in a position to effect timely access to other systems, including commercial data bases, that contain relevant counterdrug information.

field offices including all Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force locations and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas¹³ in support of counterdrug operations. FBI may disclose information accessed through DIS to appropriate law enforcement agencies engaged in criminal justice activities.

Field Office Information Management System (FOIMS)

Purpose: FOIMS is a general case management system that supports all investigative programs in all FBI field office locations.

System Data: The system encompasses numerous applications that allow end-users to access case index information on subjects, suspects, and witnesses; transactional data pertaining to telecommunications patterns of subjects; and data pertaining to assets seized and forfeited in connection with criminal activity. The information in FOIMS is extracted from FBI investigative files that contain communications and documents prepared by the FBI, obtained as public-source records or provided by other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Data are keyed into the system from manual files or entered electronically from other FBI automated systems. System data can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. FOIMS contains both unclassified sensitive and classified information.

Data Users: The use of FOIMS is restricted to FBI personnel only. FBI may disclose information contained in the system to appropriate law enforcement agencies engaged in criminal justice activities.

Investigative Support Information System (ISIS)

Purpose: ISIS was established in 1977 to provide support to investigators of major cases across all investigative programs. ISIS assists FBI personnel in tracking the criminal activities of individuals and organizations and in managing case information during investigation and prosecution.

System Data: ISIS includes five data bases that provide case and program support for investigations on major drug trafficking organizations. A sixth ISIS data base provides intelligence support. Within these data bases, files have been established that contain structured and free text information on persons, assets, organizations, and communications and transportation activities. The

¹³The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy designated New York City, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and the Southwest Border as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas because of the seriousness of their drug trafficking problems and the effects that drugs flowing through these areas have on other parts of the country.

information is extracted from FBI investigative files that contain communications and documents prepared by the FBI, obtained as public-source records or provided by other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Data are keyed into ISIS from manual files or entered electronically from other FBI automated systems. ISIS data can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. The system contains both unclassified sensitive and classified information.

Data Users: The use of ISIS is restricted to FBI personnel only. FBI may disclose information contained in the system to appropriate law enforcement agencies engaged in criminal justice activities.

National Crime Information Center System (NCIC)

Purpose: NCIC is a nationwide system that services all federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies on a 24 hour-per-day basis. It assists the criminal justice community in the performance of its duties by providing, for example, information on crimes and on those involved in illegal activities.

System Data: NCIC encompasses a series of "hot files" and indices of documented criminal justice information pertaining to wanted persons, stolen property, criminal histories, foreign fugitives, missing and unidentified persons, and persons posing a threat to U.S. Secret Service protectees. Records are placed directly into NCIC by originating agencies connected to the NCIC telecommunications network through state and territorial criminal justice agencies.¹⁴ Once placed in the system, the record is available to all criminal justice agencies accessing the network in printout form or by real-time display. NCIC data are sensitive unclassified.

Data Users: The NCIC system serves over 60,000 criminal justice agencies in the 50 states, District of Columbia, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Canada.

Organized Crime Information System (OCIS)

Purpose: OCIS assists FBI Special Agents and analysts in developing tactical and strategic intelligence on organized crime enterprises, activities, and subjects. OCIS support has

¹⁴Criminal justice agencies also participate as paying members in the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS). Using NLETS, law enforcement agencies can obtain drivers license, motor vehicle registration, and criminal history information residing in state systems. A consortium of law enforcement representatives from each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the federal law enforcement community make up the users of the network.

been extended to FBI counterdrug investigations.

System Data: The system contains information on traditional organized crime enterprises engaged in drug trafficking activities. Files contain structured data on persons, assets, organizations, communications, finances, and other areas. The information is extracted from FBI investigative files that contain communications and documents prepared by the FBI, obtained as public-source records or provided by other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies. Data are keyed into OCIS from manual files. System data can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. OCIS contains both unclassified sensitive and classified information.

Data Users: The use of OCIS is restricted to FBI personnel only. FBI may disclose information contained in OCIS to appropriate law enforcement agencies engaged in criminal justice activities.

Immigration and Naturalization Service

Counterdrug Objective: The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is responsible for interdicting drugs along land borders between and at designated ports of entry. INS also supports the investigation and prosecution of drug-related cases involving aliens, and cooperates with other federal, state, and local agencies in apprehending and removing alien drug traffickers from the United States. In support of its counterdrug mission, INS operates four automated information systems--the Computer Assisted Dispatch and Reporting Enhancement System, the Deportable Alien Control System, the National Automated Immigration Lookout System II, and the Operational Activities Special Information System. Two other systems, the Automated Fingerprint Identification System and the Enforcement Case Tracking System, are under development.

Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS)

Purpose: AFIS, which is under development, is an advanced-technology, fingerprint storage and retrieval system that will be used to identify criminal aliens and repeat offenders of immigration law. The system will house a fingerprint data base and allow INS to have direct communications with other law enforcement agencies.

System Data: AFIS will store fingerprint data and provide direct links to other federal and local agency fingerprint data bases. Data will be entered using live-scan equipment. Information will be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. The system will contain unclassified sensitive data.

Data Users: AFIS will support the counterdrug activities of the following agencies: the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Customs Service; the Coast Guard; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Federal Aviation Administration; the Marshals Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Internal Revenue Service; the International Criminal Police Organization; the Department of State; and state and local law enforcement agencies.

Computer Assisted Dispatch and Reporting Enhancement System (CADRE)

Purpose: CADRE is used to analyze data from remote sensors that detect the illegal entry of aliens into the country. The system is also used to monitor the activity of field agents, assist with radio dispatch operations, and interface with other INS data bases.¹⁵

¹⁵INS is enhancing the CADRE system. The new system, called CADRE II, will perform the same basic functions as the original system and have added capabilities for storing case management and statistical data.

System Data: CADRE stores the agent and sensor data it collects for use in developing case reports and management-related reports on manpower usage and sensor placement. System information is received on a real-time basis from remote sensors through radio and wire links. At INS offices, the data are decoded and used to direct field agents to perform such tasks as investigating sensor alarms. CADRE also provides agent status and information that is used for making immediate assignments and for other types of processing. CADRE data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: CADRE is only used by INS.

Deportable Alien Control System (DACS)

Purpose: DACS is a case management system that collects, tracks, and reports information on aliens who are detained or being processed for deportation. DACS services the operational and management needs of INS Detention and Deportation personnel in processing centers, district offices, regional offices, and the central office.

System Data: DACS contains individual case data as well as statistical and summary information. System data are derived from documents on the processing of deportable aliens, from the aliens themselves, and from other organizations that provide INS with judicial and administrative information. The data are keyed into the system from paper documents, and information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. DACS data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: DACS is only used by INS.

Enforcement Case Tracking System (ENCATS)

Purpose: ENCATS, which is under development, will provide a local area network-based system for creating and maintaining records related to criminal aliens and other immigration violators. The system will assist agents by providing automated forms generation during post-arrest interview and processing. Data entered during the processing will be available for uploading to other systems.

System Data: ENCATS will contain data on individuals who are under investigation for violation of U.S. Immigration laws and the related civil and criminal statutes. Subjects will include suspects at large, and current and prior arrestees. Data will be directly entered by INS personnel. ENCATS data will be unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: ENCATS information will support the counterdrug activities of the following agencies: the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Customs Service; the Coast Guard; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Federal Aviation Administration; the Marshals Service; the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Internal Revenue Service; and the International Criminal Police Organization. ENCATS

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information will also support the counterdrug activities of state, county and local law enforcement agencies.

National Automated Immigration Lookout System II (NAILS II)

Purpose: NAILS II is used by INS personnel to identify persons entering the country who may be inadmissible, and others such as known drug traffickers, who may be of interest to law enforcement agencies.

System Data: The system stores records containing individuals' names and personal descriptions, as well as information on their illegal activities. Sources from within INS and other law enforcement agencies provide data that are keyed into the system from paper documents or entered by magnetic media. NAILS II data can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. The data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: NAILS II is the source of INS lookout data that, when coupled with data from the State Department's Consular Lookout and Support System (CLASS) and the Customs Service's TECS II, forms the data base of the Interagency Border Inspection System. This data base directly supports inspection operations at U.S. ports of entry. (For additional information, see our discussion in this appendix of the Interagency Border Inspection System and TECS II under the Department of the Treasury, and our discussion of CLASS under the Department of State.)

Operational Activities Special Information System (OASIS)

Purpose: OASIS is an automated information system used to collect, record, distribute, and track information on violators of immigration law and investigative cases.

System Data: The system contains data on known or suspected immigration law violators, alien smuggling incidents and cases, and fraudulent documents. OASIS data originate from INS operational personnel during the course of their duties, and from other sources. The data are keyed into the system and can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. OASIS data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: OASIS data are shared with EPIC, where the information is available to EPIC personnel.

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force

Counterdrug Objective: The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program constitutes a nationwide structure of 13 regional task forces.¹⁶ These task forces use the combined resources and expertise of 11 member federal agencies¹⁷ in cooperation with state and local investigators and prosecutors to target and destroy major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations. The task forces, established in 1982, grew out of the realization that effective and comprehensive attacks on drug organizations are often beyond the capacity of a single agency. In support of this mission, OCDETF operates the Management Information System.

Management Information System (MIS)

Purpose: MIS is used to manage, track and report on OCDETF drug enforcement and drug prosecution efforts.

System Data: The system contains data on OCDETF investigations and subsequent criminal case proceedings. The system is operated within the Executive Office for the OCDETF program in Washington, D.C., and it does not interface with other systems. Data are keyed into the system from paper documents in the Executive Office. Information from the system is retrieved primarily in hard copy reports used for management and tracking. Limited system information is available by real-time display. MIS data on investigations and prosecutions are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: Information generated by the system is used to support the OCDETF program and the activities of its member agencies. In addition, system data are used in developing the OCDETF annual report.

¹⁶The task force regions are: New England; New York/New Jersey; Mid-Atlantic; Southeast; Gulf Coast; South Central; North Central; Great Lakes; Mountain; Los Angeles/Nevada; Northwest; Southwest Border; Florida/Caribbean.

¹⁷Agency members include: the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the Marshals Service; the Customs Service; the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Internal Revenue Service; the Coast Guard; the U.S. Attorneys' Offices; the Department of Justice Criminal Division; and the Department of Justice Tax Division.

U.S. Marshals Service

Counterdrug Objective: As part of its mission to locate and apprehend fugitives, the Marshals Service works closely with the drug enforcement community, since the majority of its fugitive investigations are drug related.¹⁸ In support of its role, the Marshals Service is developing the Offender-Based Information System.

Offender-Based Information System (OBIS)

Purpose: OBIS is being designed to assist the Marshals Service's broad, offender-related activities. The system will support the fugitive investigation process by providing information on fugitives, their associates, affiliations, and vehicles; and by providing surveillance-related intelligence, including potential new criminal activity.

System Data: When opening a fugitive investigation, the Marshals Service will establish a unique record for each offender in the system. Offender information will be entered into the system from federal, state, and local information systems and agencies. The Marshals Service also generates information through its own investigations. These data will be keyed into the system or entered through direct interface with other systems. OBIS will have both real-time display and printout capability. The Marshals Service is working with the National Security Agency to determine an appropriate security level for system data.

Data Users: The nature of fugitive investigations creates the need to share information. These prosecutions are brought by other agencies, but when the offender absconds, the Marshals Service pursues the fugitive. A need exists, therefore, to pass information from the originating agency to the Marshals Service. Likewise, the information generated by the Marshals Service can be useful to other agencies. The Marshals Service is therefore exploring OBIS interfaces with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Prisons, the U.S. Courts, and the Customs Service.

¹⁸Under the Department of Justice's Policy on Fugitive Apprehension, the Marshals Service is designated as the primary agency for tracking down narcotics fugitives on behalf of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURYBureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Counterdrug Objective: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) supports the investigation and prosecution of drug-related cases that may involve violations of federal firearms regulations. In this connection, BATF operates two automated information systems--GANG and GANGBUSTER.

GANG System

Purpose: The GANG system is used by BATF to monitor the activities of the Crips and the Bloods street gangs. These are two major street gangs which exist in U.S. cities.

System Data: The data contained in GANG are gathered from BATF sources and the Los Angeles Sheriff's Department, and keyed into the system. Agency personnel obtain system information in printout form and by real-time display. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The GANG system is only used by BATF.

GANGBUSTER System

Purpose: The GANGBUSTER system is used by BATF to track and to monitor the activities of Jamaican violent gangs.

System Data: The data contained in GANGBUSTER are gathered from BATF sources and keyed into the system. Agency personnel obtain system information in printout form and by real-time display. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The GANGBUSTER system is only used by BATF.

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Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Counterdrug Objective: The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), created and operated by the Treasury Department, is a full-service data analysis center that supports financial law enforcement.¹⁹ FinCEN's objective is to collect and analyze information in order to assist law enforcement agencies with their investigations of financial crimes. FinCEN's main emphasis area is drug-related crimes especially with respect to money laundering activities.²⁰ To assist in this work, the center uses its Artificial Intelligence System and is developing the Source Data Base System to provide additional automated data processing support and to facilitate FinCEN as a central repository for information on money laundering activities.

Artificial Intelligence System (AI)

Purpose: The AI system is used to analyze suspicious financial transactions related to narcotics or potential criminal violations.

System Data: AI system data include information on currency transactions reported by financial institutions, businesses, casinos, and others. This information is entered into the AI data base from magnetic media. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: While direct access to AI is restricted to FinCEN personnel, system information is provided to federal, state, local, and foreign law enforcement agencies and bank regulatory agencies, as appropriate, and as legal restrictions allow.

Source Data Base System (SDBS)

Purpose: The system is being developed to track information on money laundering operations and to help coordinate agencies involved in investigating such operations.

System Data: The system will contain information from search warrants and other investigative activities of client agencies to which FinCEN will provide analytical assistance. This information will be entered from magnetic media sources, hard copy sources, optical disk, or through electronic data links. SDBS will contain unclassified sensitive data.

Data Users: While direct access to the SDBS will be restricted to FinCEN personnel, system information will be provided to federal, state, local and foreign law enforcement

¹⁹On April 25, 1990, the Department of Treasury created FinCEN under Treasury Order 105-08.

²⁰Money laundering is the process by which one conceals the existence, illegal source, or illegal application of income, and disguises that income to make it appear legitimate.

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agencies and bank regulatory agencies, as appropriate, and as legal restrictions allow.

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Internal Revenue Service

Counterdrug Objective: The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) investigates domestic currency transactions in support of federal money laundering statutes. IRS investigations can identify foreign drug sources, and thereby provide significant support to drug interdiction efforts. In support of its investigations, IRS' Criminal Investigation Division is developing the Automated Criminal Investigation System. The Criminal Investigation Division also operates the Case Management and Time Reporting System.

Automated Criminal Investigation System (ACI)

Purpose: ACI will provide special agents with automated tools for analyzing financial information and building criminal prosecution cases. ACI will also provide special agents with the ability to query other systems, like the Customs Services' TECS II system, for additional information.

System Data: ACI will contain financial data, affidavits, and other information that may be useful as evidence in criminal trials. Most system information will originate from financial institutions, third-party sources such as court records, and taxpayer books and records. Data will be keyed into the system or entered electronically and end-users will obtain system data by real-time display and printout. The system will contain unclassified sensitive data.

Data Users: Investigative information generated by the system will be transmitted to the IRS Examination or Collection Divisions, and to the Department of Justice and U.S. Attorneys.

Case Management and Time Reporting System (CMTRS)

Purpose: CMTRS is used to track taxpayer cases under investigation by IRS.²¹

System Data: System data include information on taxpayers who are being investigated, the status of the case, time expended, and case disposition. All CMTRS data originate within the IRS and are keyed into the system from paper documents. CMTRS information can be retrieved in printout form and on data tapes. The system is being enhanced to expand its capabilities by giving IRS district offices on-line, real-time access to the system. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: IRS provides the Customs Service with a tape extract of CMTRS data. This extract identifies taxpayers under investigation, and those in a fugitive status.

²¹This system is being modernized and will be called the Criminal Investigation Management Information System (CIMIS). Full implementation of CIMIS is expected by January 1992.

U.S. Customs Service

Counterdrug Objective: The Customs Service has responsibility for interdicting illegal narcotics at U.S. ports of entry; and along land, air, and sea borders. The Customs Service also supports the international drug enforcement program. In support of its counterdrug work, the Customs Service operates seven mission-critical automated information systems--the Automated Commercial System; the Blue Lightning Information System; the Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence System; two Electronic Radio Intercept Network systems; the Interagency Border Inspection System; and the Treasury Enforcement Communications System II.

Automated Commercial System (ACS)

Purpose: ACS is a joint public and private sector system that links Customs Service offices with members of the trade community. Generally, the Customs Service uses ACS in controlling and accounting for imported merchandise and for the collection of duties on that merchandise. ACS assists Customs Service personnel in identifying and seizing smuggled narcotics and illicit drugs.

System Data: The system is used to analyze import cargo information supplied by the entry filer (usually a customhouse broker) and manifest (bill of lading) information transmitted to the system by international sea and air carriers. Information is keyed into the system by Customs Service personnel or by members of the trade community. ACS data can be viewed by Customs enforcement personnel using on-line terminals or hard copy reports. The system includes unclassified sensitive data.

Data Users: ACS is only used by the Customs Service.

Blue Lightning Information System (BLIS)

Purpose: The system, operated by the Blue Lightning Operations Center (BLOC) intelligence staff, assists in tactical maritime interdiction and intelligence analysis.²²

System Data: BLIS contains intelligence data on vessel boardings, vessel sightings, and suspect lookouts and bulletins. The system also contains historical information on private vessel entries into U.S. ports. BLIS data are provided by federal and local law enforcement agencies in the form of written reports and verbal communication. Data are

²²The Customs Service operates three operations and intelligence centers, commonly called Blue Lightning Operations Centers (BLOC). The BLOC locations, which are staffed by Customs Service and Coast Guard personnel, are located in Houston, Texas; Gulfport, Mississippi; and Richmond Heights, Florida. BLOC personnel use radar data and intelligence information to coordinate maritime interdiction along the southeast coast of the United States.

keyed into the system by BLOC intelligence staff, and information is obtained from the system by real-time display and printouts. BLIS data are unclassified sensitive. Data Users: The system helps support the counterdrug activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Coast Guard, and the Blue Lightning Strike Force Agencies.

Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence System (C3I)

Purpose: The system is used by the Customs Service and the Coast Guard in the joint management and control of drug enforcement, and the surveillance and interdiction of suspected contraband in the United States.²³ The system is designed to function in a dynamic, real-time environment to help detect, identify, track, intercept, and apprehend smugglers entering the United States by air, land, and sea.

System Data: The C3I system receives data from the nation's existing network of civilian and military air traffic control radars, surveillance radars, maritime radars, and other sensors such as aerostat radar. Extensive intelligence information is also obtained from the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Department of Defense. Information is displayed to C3I personnel through a Detection System Specialist Console. The console provides access to a number of subsystems, including a Surveillance System for monitoring radar data, an Operations/Intelligence System for processing and fusing information from different sources, and a Communications System for necessary communications support. System data includes both unclassified and classified information.

Data Users: The system helps support the counterdrug activities of certain Department of Defense components.

Electronic Radio Intercept Network (ERIN)

Purpose: The Customs Service's ERIN intelligence unit operates two automated information systems--ERIN 1 and ERIN 2--for gathering and analyzing intercepted

²³The C3I system is operated from the C3I East Center located at the U.S. Coast Guard station in Richmond Heights, Florida, and the C3I West Center located at March Air Force Base in Riverside, California. System monitoring is performed by the Customs National Aviation Center located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

communications from drug smugglers.²⁴

System Data: These systems contain drug smuggler radio communications data intercepted by the Customs Service, including position fixes, and related EPIC signal intelligence information. Information collected at field listening locations is stored on floppy disks, merged, and entered into the systems. ERIN intelligence staff obtain information in printout or graphic form. Data contained in the systems are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: In addition to supporting the Customs Service, the systems are used to support the counterdrug work of the other agencies such as the Coast Guard and EPIC.

Interagency Border Inspection System (IBIS)

Purpose: IBIS is a joint system operated by the Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Departments of Agriculture and State. These agencies use the system to assist with the inspection of travellers entering the United States through major ports of entry, and to identify potential law violators (including those engaged in illicit drug activities).

System Data: The system is operated at ports of entry. IBIS is connected through a network to law enforcement data contained in other Customs Service and INS data base systems. End-users obtain information from IBIS by real-time display and by printout. Access to system information is restricted by user profiles. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: IBIS is directly available by terminal at U.S. ports of entry and it supports the border inspection operations of the Customs Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Departments of Agriculture and State.

Treasury Enforcement Communications System II (TECS II)

Purpose: TECS II is a law enforcement system used by the Customs Service and other federal agencies to support investigations, inspections, case management, and other activities. According to the President's National Drug Control Strategy of January 1990, TECS II will be used as a primary communications and processing medium for integrating drug information systems.

System Data: TECS II contains information on subjects of general law enforcement interest including persons involved in illicit drug activities. These subjects include people,

²⁴ERIN is a Communication Intercept and Exploitation (CIE) center that focuses on detecting, identifying, and locating suspected drug smuggling ships and aircraft through intercept and direction finding of their communications.

vehicles, aircraft, vessels, businesses, and firearms. The system also contains information in the form of enforcement activity reports and investigative cases. TECS II receives data from the agencies it supports through on-line entry and data transfer. End-users obtain information from the system from printouts and by real-time display. Access to system information is restricted by user profiles. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: TECS II directly supports the Customs Service and 16 other federal agencies that access specific applications within the system.²⁵ Not all these agencies are directly involved in drug enforcement, but generally, they use TECS II drug-related data in connection with their specific missions.

²⁵These agencies include the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; the Coast Guard; the Department of Agriculture; the Department of Justice; the Department of Treasury; the Department of State; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the Federal Aviation Administration; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; FinCEN; EPIC; the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the Internal Revenue Service; INTERPOL; the Marshals Service; and the Secret Service.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATIONFederal Aviation Administration

Counterdrug Objective: Under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) can assist law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of laws relating to illegal narcotics. Specifically, FAA assists in identifying airborne drug smugglers by using radar, posting aircraft lookouts, and tracking the movement of suspect aircraft. To support these activities, FAA operates the Comprehensive Airmen Information System and the National Aircraft Registration Information System.²⁶

Comprehensive Airman Information System (CAIS)

Purpose: CAIS is used by FAA to manage data on airmen and support FAA's airmen registry.

System Data: CAIS contains information on airmen including names and addresses, current certification ratings, and their physical descriptions. CAIS data originate from within the FAA and from public sources. Data are keyed into the system from paper documents and can be retrieved by real-time display. Information from the system is also provided to other agencies by magnetic media and microfiche. Because the system contains information on individuals, its data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: CAIS data support the counterdrug activities of EPIC, the Department of Defense, and other federal agencies.

National Aircraft Registration Information System (NARIS)

Purpose: NARIS is used by FAA to maintain and process registration data on corporate and privately owned aircraft.

System Data: The system contains aircraft registration data that are supplied by aircraft owners. System data include aircraft owner names and addresses, tail numbers, lien holders, and aircraft descriptions. Generally, reports produced by the system are in the form of microfiche. System data are unclassified.

Data Users: NARIS data support the counterdrug activities of EPIC, the Department of Defense, and other federal agencies.

²⁶Under Title VII, Subtitle E of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act--the 1988 Federal Aviation Administration Drug Enforcement Assistance Act--FAA was mandated to improve its airmen certification and aircraft registry systems. FAA is currently pursuing an overall modernization effort of these systems.

U.S. Coast Guard

Counterdrug Objective: The Coast Guard is the lead agency for maritime drug interdiction, and has joint responsibility with the Customs Service for air interdiction. The Coast Guard also supports counterdrug intelligence gathering, international operations, investigations, and prosecutions. To support its counterdrug activities, the Coast Guard operates the Law Enforcement Information System. In addition, the Coast Guard's Intelligence Coordination Center (ICC) operates the TARGETBOARD system in connection with its drug intelligence work.

Law Enforcement Information System (LEIS)

Purpose: The purpose of LEIS is to standardize and automate the collection and viewing of law enforcement data. The system, in its current form, is primarily used to support managerial and strategic decisions.²⁷

System Data: The system contains three distinct data bases. Two data bases contain drug seizure and migrant statistical data. The third, called the Summary Enforcement Event Report (SEER), contains information on vessels as well as Coast Guard vessel sighting and boarding information. Coast Guard units from around the country provide information to the system in the form of message traffic, which is received and entered into LEIS at the Coast Guard Operations Computer Center in New York. Lloyds of London vessel data are also entered into the system. End-users obtain system data in printout form and by real-time display. Access to the system is restricted by software protection mechanisms and system data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: A number of agencies are supported by LEIS. Agencies can apply to the Coast Guard for access to the system. Some Customs Service field units, EPIC, and the Department of Defense's Joint Task Force Five have access to the system. Other agencies are provided LEIS data indirectly via the Joint Maritime Intelligence Element system (JMIE). LEIS data are tape-loaded into JMIE. (For additional information, see our discussion of JMIE under the Department of Defense in this appendix.)

TARGETBOARD System

Purpose: The system is used by the Coast Guard ICC to collect intelligence information and to support the analysis of suspicious air and maritime activities, which can include smuggling weapons, immigrants, money, black-market goods, as

²⁷The Coast Guard is in the process of enhancing LEIS, which was originally designed for use by the Headquarters Program Manager. The primary objective behind the new LEIS II system is to add increased tactical capabilities for field users.

well as illegal drugs.²⁸

System Data: TARGETBOARD contains intelligence (position and activity reports about aircraft and maritime vessels suspected of drug trafficking) received from many sources including national intelligence sensors. Data are keyed into the system by ICC personnel and retrieved by interactive computer terminals and by printouts. System data are classified.

Data Users: TARGETBOARD is used by the Coast Guard's ICC staff. The application and data are shared with analysts at Department of Defense's North American Aerospace Defense Command. Also, results of intelligence analyses performed using the system are communicated to Coast Guard field units and other intelligence agencies as deemed necessary.

²⁸The ICC coordinates intelligence gathering for the Coast Guard. The Center focuses on providing Coast Guard field units with strategic intelligence by coordinating with other agencies the collection and analysis of useful information.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSEDefense Intelligence Agency

Counterdrug Objective: The Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) contributes strategic drug intelligence support as a member of the intelligence community. DIA also contributes tactical and operational intelligence to Department of Defense (DOD) elements performing detection and monitoring missions, and to law enforcement agencies performing interdiction missions.²⁹ To support DOD missions, DIA operates and manages four automated information systems particularly important to counterdrug efforts. DOD has determined that information pertaining to two DIA systems is classified, and they are not discussed in this report. Information on the remaining two systems--the EMERALD system and the Military Intelligence Integrated Data System/Integrated Data Base--are unclassified, and are discussed below.

EMERALD System

Purpose: The system is used to collect, store, retrieve, and analyze intelligence information on the illicit drug industry. EMERALD directly assists DOD analysts in developing conclusions about the structure and membership of drug cartels, the means of transportation used to move illegal drugs, and the methods of financing drug transactions. EMERALD is currently operated at DIA's Defense Intelligence Analysis Center (DIAC) and it has been deployed to a dozen DOD sites on stand-alone personal computers. The system will also be made available to law enforcement agencies to support counterdrug analysis. DIA plans to develop an enhanced EMERALD II system prior to the end of fiscal year 1992 in accordance with DOD and law enforcement requirements.

System Data: EMERALD contains message traffic and wire service data, and is used to determine links between persons, places, financial transactions, and vehicles among other items of interest. The system operating at DIAC receives message traffic from all cleared sources that use the General Service (GENSER) network. These sources include most federal government agencies. The system also receives Reuters commercial news wire messages. Eventually, the system may

²⁹To coordinate requests for DOD intelligence support for counterdrug activities, DIA operates the Counternarcotics Intelligence Facility, which is staffed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

receive compartmented Top Secret record message traffic.³⁰ EMERALD will accept electrical message inputs. However, personal computer applications of the system operated in the field require manual or optical character reader entry until message handling software is activated. Authorized personnel obtain system information in printout form and by real-time display. The EMERALD system contains classified data.

Data Users: DOD components are receiving a field version of EMERALD for their use. EPIC and other law enforcement agencies may also receive this capability in the future. DOD is integrating EMERALD, the Anti-Drug Network (ADNET), and the Joint Maritime Intelligence Element (JMIE) into an open-systems design that will allow end-users access to the systems through a single terminal. (For additional information, see our discussion of ADNET and JMIE below.)

Military Intelligence Integrated Data System/Integrated Data Base (MIIDS/IDB)

Purpose: MIIDS/IDB is a military intelligence system that stores classified and unclassified data pertaining to drug-related installations.

System Data: System data originates from DOD and law enforcement agency files, sighting reports, and message traffic. Data is entered into the system from personal computer terminals or file transfers, and information is retrieved from the system in printout form and by real-time display. MIIDS/IDB contains classified data.

Data Users: The system is used by DIA analysts and DOD field components.

³⁰DIA plans to establish two separate networks for the exchange of EMERALD data. One network will handle data classified at the Secret level and below, and will operate on the Defense Secure Network One as part of DOD's Anti-Drug Network. The other will be compartmented Top Secret, and will operate on the Defense Secure Network Three.

Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Counterdrug Objective: The Department of Defense (DOD) has played a supporting role in counterdrugs since the 1970s. In 1988, the Congress significantly expanded DOD's role in federal drug interdiction and supply reduction. Under the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1989 (P.L. 100-456), DOD was directed to serve as the lead federal agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States. DOD was also charged with integrating U.S. command, control, communications, and technical intelligence assets dedicated to drug interdiction into an effective communications network; and to approve and fund state governors' plans for the expanded use of the National Guard in support of drug enforcement activities.

The Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) plays an integral role in defining counterdrug responsibilities for DOD organizations and overseeing actions toward accomplishment of DOD's drug-related mission. In this connection, JCS operates three automated information systems that are used to support counterdrug work. They include the Anti-Drug Network, the Joint Visually Integrated Display System, and the Worldwide Military Command and Control System.

Anti-Drug Network (ADNET)

Purpose: ADNET is a network of command, control, communications and intelligence workstations used by DOD and law enforcement agencies to improve sharing of drug-related data. ADNET sites are interconnected by the Defense Data Network.³¹ JCS designed ADNET to function as the primary counterdrug system for providing a combined maritime, aerial, and ground picture of drug traffickers' activities. The system will eventually encompass a variety of applications including modified battle management, electronic mail, automated message handling, and data base management software.

System Data: ADNET transmits data on ocean vessels, aircraft, and land vehicles to DOD components and law enforcement agencies. Worldwide maritime location information is transmitted directly to the system from the Navy's Joint Operational Tactical System (discussed below). Air contact data are electronically or manually entered and information is retrieved from the network on high-speed graphics terminals, which use the Joint Visually Integrated Display System (also discussed below). Terminals display location data on a world map. Also, ADNET operators produce charts and messages in

³¹The Defense Data Network is a component of the Defense Communication System used for switching data among DOD automated data processing systems.

printout form. System data are classified.
Data Users: (This information is classified.)

Joint Visually Integrated Display System (JVIDS)

Purpose: JVIDS is the software application that provides the command and control functionality of the ADNET system. JVIDS is also designed to improve the coordination of intelligence information shared between DOD and law enforcement agencies by integrating target-locating data into graphic displays.

System Data: JVIDS contains detailed color maps featuring geographic and weather information. Intelligence data on suspected targets is available in message form. System operators can also create map overlays to amplify tactical developments and to disseminate areas of responsibility. System data originate from various sources including DOD services and intelligence agencies. Information is entered into the system and retrieved by real-time display and in printout form. JVIDS data are classified.

Data Users: (This information is classified.)

Worldwide Military Command and Control System (WWMCCS)

Purpose: WWMCCS is a JCS military operations information system which is also used to support counterdrug activities.

System Data: The system provides information on the status of forces and operational plans. The system also handles message traffic. WWMCCS information originates from authorized system operators. Data are keyed into the system and retrieved by real-time display and in printout form. System data are classified.

Data Users: The system supports JCS, DOD commands, and the Defense agencies.

APPENDIX I

APPENDIX I

National Security Agency
(This information is classified.)

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Department of Defense Services and Commands³²

Counterdrug Objective: As discussed above, DOD serves as the lead federal agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States. To accomplish this mission, DOD directed certain commands to be responsible for counterdrug operations within their respective functional or geographical areas of responsibility. The commands include: the U.S. Southern Command; U.S. Atlantic Command; U.S. Pacific Command; Forces Command; and North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD). To fulfill their counterdrug obligations, U.S. Atlantic Command, U.S. Pacific Command, and Forces Command also formed Joint Task Force Four, Five, and Six, respectively.

DOD service and command components operate 17 automated information systems, and are enhancing or developing 5 additional systems in support of counterdrug activities. Not all of the DOD service and command systems were designed exclusively for counterdrug purposes. Most systems support defense-related activities and have been adapted to meet counterdrug requirements. For six of the systems reported by the service and command components, DOD has determined that the information is classified, and the systems are not discussed in this report. The remaining 22 systems are unclassified, and they are discussed below.

AFLANT Counter Narcotics Data Base System (AFLANT/CNDBS)

Purpose: AFLANT/CNDBS is an Air Force Atlantic Command stand-alone system used to store information on drug-related activities.

System Data: The system includes data on drug-related activities such as shipments and seizures. System data originate from DOD and civilian agencies. Information is keyed into the data base and retrieved from real-time display terminals and in printout form. System data are classified.

Data Users: The system is only used by the Air Force Atlantic Command in support of its counterdrug responsibilities.

Automated Intelligence Working System (AIWS)

Purpose: AIWS is being developed by the Air Force to assist with the exchange and processing of intelligence for counterdrug purposes. System plans include an artificial intelligence and expert system capability to help agencies

³²DOD Services and Commands include the following organizations and their related components: the Office of the Secretary of Defense; the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; and the Unified and Specified Commands. Automated information systems operated by the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Defense agencies are discussed separately.

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analyze data and predict drug activity.

System Data: AIWS will consist of two local area networks (LANs), one for handling Secret level information and the other for handling compartmented Top Secret information. The system will allow analysts access to various intelligence data bases both internal and external to DOD (i.e., maintained by national-level intelligence agencies). Data will be manually keyed into the system and entered electronically. AIWS information will be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. Each LAN will handle classified data.

Data Users: The system will support the counterdrug activities of all national-level intelligence agencies and law enforcement agencies.

Automated Tracking Prototype (ATP)

Purpose: ATP is a system managed by the Naval Research Laboratory that provides an automated means of identifying, through the analysis of radar emission data, ships involved in drug smuggling.

System Data: ATP stores electronic intelligence data on the position of maritime vessels with known or suspected drug connections. System data are received from various intelligence sources, Navy contact reports, and Coast Guard sighting reports. Data are manually keyed into the system and entered automatically from electronic message traffic. Analysts retrieve information from the system by real-time display and by printouts. System data are classified.

Data Users: ATP supports DOD field components.

Computer Aided Tactical Information System (CATIS)

Purpose: An Air Force system used to collect and report imagery-derived information on drug targets of interest.

System Data: The system contains imagery data derived from national intelligence systems and used by intelligence analysts.³³ The data are keyed into the system or entered by magnetic media. System data can be retrieved by real-time display and in printout form via an automatic imagery report generation capability called PLOTSHEET. CATIS data are classified.

Data Users: CATIS is used by DOD field components.

Collection Management Support Terminal-Navy (CMST-N)

Purpose: A Navy system being developed to assist in the

³³Imagery intelligence is derived from the collection of visual photography, infrared sensors, lasers, electro-optics, and radar sensors such as synthetic aperture radar wherein images of objects are reproduced optically or electronically on film, electronic display devices, or other media.

collection of counterdrug intelligence.

System Data: CMST-N will include intelligence information used for comparing the capability and availability of collection resources, maintaining collection management registers, and generating intelligence collection requests. System operators will key information into the system. In addition, operators of other systems will electronically transmit data to CMST-N. System data will be retrieved by real-time display and the system will contain classified data.

Data Users: CMST-N is only used by the Navy.

Counter Narcotics Intelligence Processing System (CNIPS)

Purpose: CNIPS, a DOD Joint Task Force Four system, correlates data on potential surface and air routes of drug smugglers and compiles intelligence data on drug traffic. CNIPS is designed as a network, permitting the simultaneous use of processors and displays.

System Data: CNIPS includes data from DOD, intelligence organizations, the Coast Guard, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Customs Service, and other law enforcement agencies. Data are entered through direct electronic communications and by manual operator entry. Analysts obtain data from the system by printouts and by real-time display. System data are classified.

Data Users: CNIPS is only used by DOD's Joint Task Force Four.

Forces Command Automated Intelligence Support Activity (FAISA)

Purpose: A system operated by Forces Command (FORSCOM) to access DOD counterdrug intelligence through the Defense Intelligence Secure Network Three. The system also provides message handling, and functions as an electronic mail system.

System Data: FAISA provides access to national-level data bases and is designed to process foreign intelligence information only. Data from law enforcement agencies on domestic drug activities are not processed by the system. However, FAISA does contain a limited amount of data on domestic airfields and highways. Information is entered electronically from other DOD systems by magnetic media. The system is used to produce output such as printouts and graphics. The system data includes both unclassified and classified information. Most of FAISA's output is classified.

Data Users: The system supports other DOD components.

Forces Command Automated Intelligence Support System (FAISS)

Purpose: FAISS, which is in development by FORSCOM, will support DOD tactical intelligence functions associated with

counterdrugs along with other general military intelligence applications. The system will also support numerous functions for FORSCOM outside the drug area.

System Data: FAISS will be used to support the intelligence requirements of DOD tactical units including collecting and disseminating imagery intelligence information. The system will be classified.

Data Users: FAISS will support other DOD components and EPIC.

Fleet Imagery Support Terminal (FIST)

Purpose: FIST was developed by the Navy for communicating imagery intelligence in digital form.³⁴

System Data: System imagery data originates from any DOD component or law enforcement agency capable of producing electronic imagery. Data is entered in analog or digital form from other systems. FIST can digitize hard copy information using a video camera or a high-resolution, solid state digitizer. System data are retrieved by a digital printer and by real-time display. FIST contains classified data.

Data Users: The system is used by DOD components and the Defense Intelligence Agency.

Global Decision Support System (GDSS)

Purpose: GDSS is a real-time command and control system operated by the Air Force Military Airlift Command. The system supports worldwide airlift execution planning, scheduling, mission monitoring, and reporting. A GDSS subsystem also provides classified processing support and a secure message handing capability.

System Data: In addition to monitoring airlift activities, GDSS maintains data on the status of aircraft, cargo, and personnel movements; logistics; and other information. Data are keyed into the system and made available on a real-time basis to other DOD components through the Defense Data Network. End-users retrieve data in printout form and by real-time display. System data includes both unclassified and classified information.

Data Users: GDSS supports DOD's Transportation Command and other DOD components.

Intelligence Data Handling System (IDHS)

Purpose: IDHS is an automated message handling system operated by DOD's Atlantic Command in support of operations and intelligence gathering.

System Data: The system supports automated message handling

³⁴A prototype for the FIST system, called VISION, is being tested by DOD's Joint Task Force Four.

of Automatic Digital Network (AUTODIN)³⁵ messages including indications and warnings, intelligence evaluation and analysis, ocean surveillance information and monitoring, threat assessment, collection, and crisis management. Information is directly communicated to the system by AUTODIN from a number of DOD and law enforcement agency sources. System end-users can retrieve IDHS information in printout form and by real-time display. The system is classified. Data Users: IDHS supports the activities of DOD's Atlantic Command and Joint Task Force Four.

Joint Maritime Information Element (JMIE)

Purpose: A central data base system that collects and stores maritime vessel information used for tracking potential drug-related targets.³⁶ JMIE is operational; however, portions of the system are still under development.

System Data: JMIE is a mainframe-based classified network that supports up to 100 workstations remotely located throughout the country. The integrated JMIE system contains site, tracking, descriptive, and historical data on maritime vessels. Data originate from Coast Guard enforcement reports, EPIC suspect vessel files, Maritime Administration international vessel files, as well as U.S. Navy intelligence reports on ship characteristics, locations, and movements. Consortium members directly enter data at workstations, or provide data by magnetic media. JMIE data can be retrieved by real-time display and in printout form. System data are classified.

Data Users: JMIE is used by the consortium members as well as DOD components, the Coast Guard Intelligence Center, and EPIC. DOD is integrating JMIE, ADNET, and EMERALD into an open-systems design that will allow end-users access to the systems through a single terminal.

³⁵A worldwide data communications network that is part of the Defense Communications System.

³⁶JMIE is the product of a consortium of federal organizations working under the aegis of the Director of Naval Intelligence. Members of the consortium include: the Office of National Drug Control Policy; the Naval Intelligence Command; the Coast Guard; the Customs Service; the Drug Enforcement Administration; the International Criminal Police Organization; the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the State Department; the Energy Department; the Defense Intelligence Agency; the Central Intelligence Agency; the National Security Agency; and the Maritime Administration.

Joint Operational Tactical System (JOTS)

Purpose: JOTS is a Navy automated command and control system used by DOD components to assist in tactical decisions, data fusion, and battle management.

System Data: JOTS contains target tracking data used in counterdrug operations, as well as satellite data, and weather information. JOTS information originates from other data systems, tactical command information exchange systems, environmental support systems, the Defense Data Network, and fleet broadcasts. System data are entered through electronic communication and by manual operator entry. JOTS information can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. System data are classified, however, JOTS can produce unclassified reports.

Data Users: JOTS supports the Coast Guard and DOD components.

Joint Task Force Six Local Area Network System (JTF-6/LAN)

Purpose: DOD's Joint Task Force Six plans to install two LANs to support its counterdrug work. One LAN will assist with administrative functions, and the other will directly support counterdrug operations.

System Data: The administrative LAN will provide access to management-related information for assisting with logistics, personnel, mail, and message handling. The operations LAN will provide access to data bases containing information such as intelligence, and also handle message traffic and secure electronic mail. Information accessed by the LANS will originate from internal sources, network users, and law enforcement agencies. The data will be entered manually and by electronic file transfer, document scanners, and magnetic media. The administrative LAN will be unclassified. The operations LAN, which will provide connectivity to ADNET and the counterdrug community, will be classified.

Data Users: The LANs will directly support Operation Alliance and EPIC. In addition, the networks will indirectly support other DOD components, federal law enforcement agencies that operate in the southwest border region, and state National Guard units.

LINK-11 System

Purpose: A Navy real-time, situational display system used by DOD, law enforcement, and intelligence agencies to share tactical information.

System Data: LINK-11 transmits air and sea tactical data from DOD and Coast Guard surveillance aircraft and vessels. A communications link provides connectivity with various air, land, and sea units. Data are retrieved on real-time display terminals. Data communicated through LINK-11 are classified.

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Data Users: LINK-11 allows digital data connectivity between DOD components, law enforcement agencies and other organizations. This data is incorporated into various DOD tactical systems such as ADNET.

Modular Architecture for the Exchange of Intelligence System (MAXI)

Purpose: MAXI is an automated message handling system used by the North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD), which facilitates review of incoming AUTODIN messages, automates the construction and release of outgoing messages, and provides rudimentary word processing capabilities.

System Data: In addition to its message handling features, MAXI provides access to other intelligence data bases operated by national-level intelligence sources. External information is entered into MAXI electronically. Messages generated from within NORAD are keyed into the system. System information can be retrieved by real-time display and by printouts. The system data includes both unclassified and classified information.

Data Users: The system supports national-level, DOD, federal, and Canadian intelligence agencies involved in the counterdrug effort.

Ocean Surveillance Information System (OSIS) Baseline Upgrade (OBU)

Purpose: Navy's OSIS/OBU system is used to provide DOD fleet commanders and operating forces with fused operational intelligence from multiple sources.

System Data: The system receives and correlates intelligence data from both automated and human intelligence collection sources, creates and maintains tracking files on maritime vessels and aircraft suspected of drug activity, and provides reports on specific events and contacts of interest. The system receives input automatically from formatted messages and narrative messages are also manually keyed into the system. Data are relayed to fleet commanders and operating forces by secure voice communications. In addition, some OSIS/OBU sites are capable of providing secure video teleconference support to command personnel. The system data includes both unclassified and classified information.

Data Users: OSIS/OBU supports DOD components, the Coast Guard, and other law enforcement agencies.

Operations Support System (OSS)

Purpose: An integrated Navy-ashore command and control system that stores information and assesses the operational readiness of U.S. military forces.

System Data: Using a fiber optic local-area network, OSS enables DOD commanders to receive, process, and display

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current geo-locational data. The information is used to track sea and air forces stationed in hostile and neutral territories. System data originate from numerous sources such as JOTS, Coast Guard sighting reports, and messages communicated through DOD's Defense Data Network and AUTODIN. Data are entered into the system by direct communications and retrieved by real-time display and by printouts. OSS data are classified.

Data Users: The system supports Navy-ashore installations.

OSIS Prototype Upgrade System (OPUS)

Purpose: A Pacific Command system being developed to assist intelligence analysts in identifying drug suspect vessels. The system will store data on operational characteristics, primary ports of call, and known courses or tracks used by drug smugglers. OPUS will also offer graphic displays and project tracks based on the course and speed of vessels.

System Data: OPUS will include selected data derived from the Navy's OSIS/OBU system on vessels known or suspected of drug trafficking activities. System data will be entered electronically and retrieved by real-time display and by printouts. System data are classified.

Data Users: OPUS will directly support the DOD's Pacific Command and Joint Task Force Five.

PROJECT COOK*

Purpose: PROJECT COOK is a joint effort between DOD's Pacific Command and the Customs Service to develop a data base and the network connectivity needed for sharing international and interagency maritime data.

System Data: The system will provide arrival and departure information on inter-Island shipping vessels and data on pleasure craft and fishing vessels operating in the Pacific Basin islands. Data will originate from customs agencies located in the Pacific Island nations, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Information will be keyed into the system or entered electronically. Data can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. The PROJECT COOK system will handle unclassified data.

Data Users: The system will generate a data subset for transfer to other DOD systems.

SEADATA System

Purpose: SEADATA is a commercial system provided by Lloyd's of London that contains ship registration and tracking data.

System Data: The system contains specific information on vessels that are 100 gross tons or larger. Data include the following: description, location, owner, management or parent company, casualties/demolitions, construction and orders, and insurance. SEADATA information originates from the Lloyd's

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Maritime Information Service and other registry agencies. System data are retrieved by real-time display and printouts. SEADATA information is unclassified.
Data Users: The system is available to all commercial subscribers.

Tactical Flag Command Center (TFCC)

Purpose: TFCC is a Battle Station Command Center for the Navy Tactical Command that employs fully automated command, control, information fusion, and decision capabilities.

System Data: TFCC collects and combines data originating from Navy automated information systems and from other sources that provide data such as air, land, and sea tactical intelligence. Shipboard communication systems electronically transmit data to TFCC, and operators enter data using workstations at the center. System data are classified, however, unclassified reports can be produced by the system.

Data Users: TFCC information supports the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard.

DEPARTMENT OF STATEBureau of Consular Affairs

Counterdrug Objective: The Bureau of Consular Affairs is responsible for issuing visas to persons who wish to enter the United States. As part of this activity, the Bureau operates the Consular Lookout and Support System to screen applicants for potential drug suspects.

Consular Lookout and Support System (CLASS)

Purpose: CLASS is a "lookout system" used by personnel in foreign posts who process visa applications. Applicant names are checked against the system to help determine visa eligibility. System information is regularly shared with the Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

System Data: CLASS contains information on aliens who are refused visas under the Immigration and Nationality Act (e.g. section 212 (a) (23) for drug trafficking).³⁷ Generally, CLASS data are entered into system terminals by Foreign Service post personnel, or by State Department headquarters personnel in Washington, D.C. Other sources of system information include the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the International Criminal Police Organization, and the Marshals Service. Responses to CLASS name checks are available to end-users in printout form and by real-time display. The State Department also provides the Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service with a magnetic tape of CLASS records for inclusion in their systems. System data are unclassified since it functions merely as an index to other relevant information on individuals.

Data Users: The system supports the Customs Service and the Immigration and Naturalization Service with their inspection activities at U.S. ports of entry.

³⁷Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1182.

Bureau of International Narcotics Matters

Counterdrug Objective: As the lead agency for coordinating the United States government's international supply reduction strategies, the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters supports a broad range of drug control programs in foreign countries, focusing on such activities as crop eradication, investigations, interdiction operations, and intelligence gathering. To provide automated support for the Joint Information Coordination Center (JICC) program established in several Caribbean nations, the Bureau is developing the JICC/Sentry system.³⁸

Joint Information Coordination Center/Sentry System (JICC/Sentry)

Purpose: The JICC program is currently operating in Caribbean countries such as the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Aruba, and Costa Rica. Information on suspects is developed within these countries and transmitted to EPIC where it is checked against U.S. law enforcement data bases. The results of the checks are then sent back to the foreign government through the Drug Enforcement Administration officer in that country. When JICC/Sentry is developed, the system will enable participating countries to share information on drug suspects by using dial-up and dedicated phone lines.

System Data: The system contains information on individuals, aircraft, and vessels believed to be involved with drug smuggling. JICC/Sentry data originate from sources within the program host countries and are available to end-users (the host countries, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and EPIC) by printout and by real-time display. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The system directly supports the drug enforcement activities of the host countries, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and EPIC.

³⁸The program is designed to provide foreign governments a system similar to EPIC where several host government agencies share information on drug-related issues. Each country has a JICC location where host government agency representatives are housed and activities are coordinated.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICESFood and Drug Administration

Counterdrug Objective: The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) provides ancillary support in investigating the diversion of controlled substances and provides information on the legitimate medical needs for scheduled drugs to assist the Drug Enforcement Administration in establishing quotas and determining labeling requirements.³⁹ In support of its counterdrug work, FDA operates the National Steroid Investigation Data Base System.

National Steroid Investigation Data Base System (NSIDS)

Purpose: NSIDS is used by investigators to link information and evidence associated with investigations of steroid use.

System Data: NSIDS contains information on suspects or other individuals that is developed during investigations and surveillance. System data originate from FDA, federal agencies, state and local enforcement agencies, state regulatory agencies, and foreign criminal investigative agencies. Information is keyed into the system and retrieved by real-time display and printouts. Direct access to the data base is limited to Department of Justice attorneys assigned to steroid investigations, the FDA National Steroid Coordinator, and two immediate assistants. NSIDS data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The system supports the counterdrug work of several agencies including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Customs Service, the Internal Revenue Service, the Postal Service, and state and local police.

³⁹These investigations focus on the diversion of licit drugs from legitimate commerce and distribution networks, the diversion of chemicals used in the clandestine production of licit and illicit drugs, and the control of substance analogues which are chemical variants of controlled drugs.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTUREU.S. Forest Service

Counterdrug Objective: The Forest Service, in cooperation with the federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, assists in the eradication of domestically grown marihuana. The Forest Service conducts investigations involving large amounts of marihuana, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, and clandestine drug laboratories. To automate the collection of information relative to drug and other felony investigations, the Forest Service is developing the Law Enforcement Management and Reporting System II.⁴⁰

Law Enforcement Management and Reporting System II
(LEMARS II)

Purpose: LEMARS II will be a real-time, secure, law enforcement information management system. The system will provide law enforcement officials with the ability to enter, update, and query case information as part of a central law enforcement data base. The objective of this system is to automate the management of collected enforcement data and improve statistical reporting for planning purposes.

System Data: The data contained in LEMARS II will include: (1) case information on felony investigations that are within the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, (2) citation information, and (3) appropriate in-service enforcement training and certification information. Generally, LEMARS II information will be entered by Forest Service personnel, and be available by real-time display and printouts. System enforcement information will be provided to the Drug Enforcement Administration in the form of hard copy reports, and information required by the Department of Justice for the Uniform Crime Report will be provided by magnetic media. The system will contain unclassified sensitive data.

Data Users: The system will support the Drug Enforcement Administration in its counterdrug activities.

⁴⁰The original system, Law Enforcement Management and Reporting System (LEMARS), is a statistical reporting tool that only provides the numbers of drug-related incidents.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIORBureau of Indian Affairs

Counterdrug Objective: The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) plays an active role in drug enforcement by coordinating with, and assisting other federal, tribal and state law enforcement agencies to investigate the sale, cultivation, and distribution of illegal drugs on Indian lands. To support this work and its other law enforcement responsibilities, BIA is developing the Integrated Police/Law Enforcement Management System (IPLEMS).

Integrated Police/Law Enforcement Management System(IPLEMS)

Purpose: IPLEMS will be an agencywide information system used for reporting criminal incidents, and for reporting services rendered by BIA and tribal law enforcement personnel.

System Data: As an agencywide information system, IPLEMS will maintain data on drug-related incidents reported from BIA and tribal law enforcement field locations. Data will be entered into the system from the field. Field personnel will obtain system information in printout form and by real-time display. Access to IPLEMS data will be restricted by user profiles. The system will contain unclassified sensitive data.

Data Users: IPLEMS will only be used by BIA and tribes.

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Bureau of Land Management

Counterdrug Objective: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), in cooperation with state and local governments, enforces applicable laws relating to the possession, distribution, sale, cultivation, and manufacture of controlled substances on public lands. To provide automated support in this area, BLM is developing the LAWNET system.

LAWNET System

Purpose: LAWNET will be used by BLM to report the incidence of drug offenses and maintain related investigative information.

System Data: The system will include statistical data on crimes occurring on BLM-administered federal land; accomplishment data on what is being done about the crimes in terms of investigations, arrests, citations, etc; and intelligence data on suspects and investigative contacts. System information will originate from sources within BLM and from state and local law enforcement agencies. BLM criminal investigators and law enforcement rangers will enter data into the system from paper documents, and end-users will obtain data from printouts and by real-time display. LAWNET will handle unclassified sensitive data.

Data Users: LAWNET information will be used by BLM and shared with cooperating law enforcement agencies with a need to know. Summary information generated by the system will be included in crime reports filed with the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

National Park Service

Counterdrug Objective: The National Park Service enforces laws governing the use, possession, sale, distribution, smuggling, manufacturing, and cultivation of illegal drugs in park areas. To provide automated support in this area, the National Park Service's U.S. Park Police operate the IBM AS 400 system.

IBM AS 400 System

Purpose: U.S. Park Police use the system to store and process information on incidents and field contacts that involve drug-related cases.

System Data: Data contained in the system include historical information on U.S. Park Police contacts. Specifically, the system stores information on suspects, witnesses, and crime victims. Other files include data on nicknames, offense codes for violations, and fingerprint classifications. Generally, information is keyed into the system from reports prepared by U.S. Park Police officers. End-users obtain system information by printouts or by real-time display. Access to the system is restricted by user profiles. System data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The system supports local law enforcement agencies in the Washington metropolitan area Council of Governments, the Secret Service, the Marshals Service, and the Department of Justice.

OTHER AGENCIESAgency for International Development

Counterdrug Objective: The Agency for International Development (AID) is an ancillary participant in international drug enforcement through its design and implementation of foreign assistance programs in traditional drug-producing regions. To assist in this effort, AID is developing its Management Information System (MIS).

Management Information System (MIS)

Purpose: The system will be used to monitor the progress of AID's efforts in fostering opportunities for alternative development within foreign countries with coca-based economies (Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru).

System Data: MIS data will include economic information that is necessary for monitoring AID efforts and for guiding decision-making, such as funding and strategic planning. AID has not decided on the specific data elements for the system; however, basic data will probably include the price of coca leaves and the price of alternative crops. The information will be gathered by AID field mission staff in the host countries, contractors, local governments, local nongovernment organizations, and other U.S. government agencies.

Contractors will assemble the data collected and synthesize them in the form of aggregate data analyses, and reports for use by various information consumers. The classification level of system data is being considered. AID anticipates that the MIS system will handle classified information.

Data Users: The system will provide information for the Congress, the press, the State Department, and others. MIS' information network will help the field mission staff respond quickly to specific inquiries from the Congress and others.

International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), United States National Central Bureau, Washington, D.C. (USNCB)⁴¹
Counterdrug Objective: USNCB provides U.S. law enforcement agencies with information from its INTERPOL Case Tracking System on individuals associated with drug crimes abroad, U.S. nationals arrested abroad, and foreign narcotics and contraband trafficking incidents and trends.

INTERPOL Case Tracking System (ICTS)

Purpose: ICTS stores information on a variety of international criminal activities, many of which are associated with drug trafficking. USNCB personnel query the system to provide domestic (federal, state, and local) and foreign police agencies with information associated with criminal investigations.

System Data: Information in the system originates from domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies. The ICTS data base contains data on events and subjects of law enforcement interest to the international police community including articles, art work, vehicles, guns, boats, securities, and persons. All information is keyed into the system from paper documents, and can be retrieved in printout form and by real-time display. ICTS data are unclassified sensitive.

Data Users: The system is accessed by USNCB personnel only. However, ICTS information is shared with law enforcement agencies and used to support the activities of the domestic and foreign police communities. Also, limited access to a name and article index of the ICTS system has been granted to certain federal agencies. ICTS data on international fugitives are entered into the Customs Service's TECS II system and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's NCIC system for use by other law enforcement agencies.

⁴¹INTERPOL, headquartered in Lyon, France, supports a worldwide telecommunications network to help disseminate information on criminal activities and coordinate law enforcement actions of its 154 member countries. The USNCB represents the United States in this organization and has access to this telecommunications network and the data bases maintained by INTERPOL headquarters.

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OBJECTIVES, SCOPE, AND METHODOLOGY

In a November 17, 1989, letter, the Chairman, Subcommittee on Crime and Criminal Justice, House Committee on the Judiciary, requested that we identify and obtain descriptive information on automated information systems used by federal agencies to support their drug law enforcement missions.¹ Generally, these missions include the investigation and prosecution of drug-related offenses, counterdrug intelligence gathering and operations, border control and interdiction, and international drug control. In response to this request, we provided the Chairman with a classified report discussing the results of our work.² As further agreed with the Chairman's office, we also prepared this unclassified version of the report, which, because of the sensitivity of the contents, is For Official Use Only.

Because no comprehensive listing of federal agencies' counterdrug automated information systems existed, we developed this information. Specifically, we distributed a questionnaire to federal civilian, DOD, and intelligence agencies that, according to Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) documentation, have drug enforcement missions or related responsibilities. The organizations we surveyed included 41 civilian and intelligence agencies, as well as 31 DOD components under the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Organization of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the military services, and the Unified and Specified Commands. We asked the agencies to provide us with information on the automated information systems that they operate or are developing, which are critical to supporting the organization's counterdrug mission.³ The Central Intelligence Agency, which is also compiling an inventory of information on governmentwide counterdrug systems, refused to participate and provide us with information on its mission-critical systems.

Because of the large number of federal agencies and associated automated information systems, we limited the scope of our data collection to agency headquarters locations and to specific field

¹For the purposes of our inventory, we defined an automated information system as any computer-based system used to fulfill the information needs of an organization.

²War on Drugs: Inventory of Federal Agencies' Automated Information Systems, (GAO/C-IMTEC-91-28FS, Apr. 18, 1991).

³In requesting the information from the agencies, we did not define the term mission-critical. Instead, we asked the agencies to include systems that, on the basis of their own judgment, were critical to their drug enforcement missions.

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sites where counterdrug intelligence gathering and operations activities are performed. In addition, we did not independently verify whether the information reported was comprehensive and accurate. Therefore, this report may not include every mission-critical system.

We coordinated our data collection work with DOD's Inspector General and ONDCP's Automated Data Processing Working Group.⁴ To discuss and clarify information on systems operated or being developed by agencies with lead counterdrug missions, we met with information management personnel in headquarters offices of DOD, the Justice Department, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Customs Service, the Coast Guard, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition, to identify systems that agencies did not include on their questionnaires, we also visited the 9 locations that are generally recognized as the key intelligence and operations centers and that rely extensively on automated information systems to support drug interdiction and enforcement. These centers are operated by DOD, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Customs Service, the Coast Guard, and the Department of the Treasury. The locations included EPIC; C3I East and West; the Coast Guard's Maritime Intelligence Center and Intelligence Coordination Center; DOD's Joint Task Force Four, Joint Task Force Five, and Joint Task Force Six; and the Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

As agreed with the requester, we did not obtain formal agency comments. However, we discussed the results of our review with responsible agency officials and have incorporated their comments where appropriate. We performed our work between February 1990 and April 1991, in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

⁴This interagency group was formed by the Office of National Drug Control Policy to determine automated data processing technical integration requirements, review and evaluate existing agency capabilities, and coordinate agency system improvements.

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