

1976 ANNUAL REPORT



STATE OF FLORIDA

rganized Crime Control Council

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ACQUISITION

1976 ANNUAL REPORT
STATE OF FLORIDA
ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COUNCIL
POST OFFICE BOX 1489
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA 32302



STATE OF FLORIDA

Organized Crime Control Council

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4 April 1977

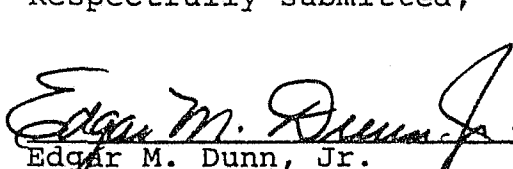
The Honorable Reubin O'D. Askew
Governor of Florida
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32304


Dear Governor:


In accordance with the instructions set forth in Executive Order #75-53 of October 2, 1975, which established the Florida Organized Crime Control Council, we respectfully submit our second annual report.


This Annual Report covers the period January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1976.

Respectfully submitted,

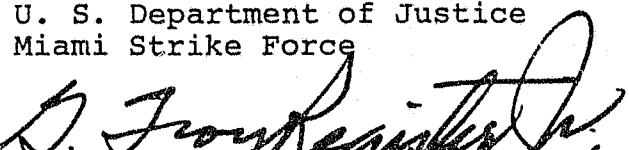

Edgar M. Dunn, Jr.
Chairman
Senator, Tenth District

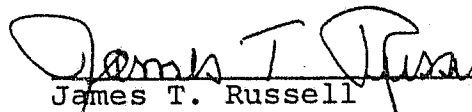

William A. Troelstrup
Vice-Chairman
Commissioner, F.D.C.L.E.,


E. Wilson Purdy, Director
Dade County Public Safety
Department


Atlee Wampler, Chief
U. S. Department of Justice
Miami Strike Force


Donald Shoemaker, Editor
Miami Herald


G. Troy Register, Retired,
IRS, Intelligence


James T. Russell
State Attorney
Sixth Judicial Circuit

RWS/vc

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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

January 1976 - December 1976

I BACKGROUND

A. THE ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COUNCIL

Governor's Executive Order #75-53 of October 2, 1975 established the Organized Crime Control Council and defined its role. A copy of Executive Order #75-53 is appended to this report as Appendix A, and a copy of the Council By-Laws as Appendix B.

Funding for the Council is provided in part by a federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant to the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement.

B. COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP

During 1976 the membership of the Florida Organized Crime Control Council consisted of the following persons:

Senator Edgar M. Dunn, Jr., Daytona Beach
Commissioner William A. Troelstrup, Florida Department of
Criminal Law Enforcement
Director E. Wilson Purdy, Dade County Public Safety
Department
State Attorney James T. Russell, Clearwater
Mr. Atlee Wampler, Chief, Miami Strike Force, U. S.
Department of Justice
Mr. G. Troy Register, Internal Revenue Service, Retired,
Miami
Mr. Donald Shoemaker, Editor, Miami Herald

Senator Edgar M. Dunn served as Council Chairman and Commissioner William A. Troelstrup served as the Vice-Chairman.

Florida Attorney General Robert L. Shevin; Mr. James McDonald, former Special Counsel to the Governor; and Mr. Philip J. Montante, Jr., Fort Lauderdale, served as special consultants to the Council.

C. COUNCIL STAFF

Pursuant to Executive Order #75-53 the Council staff is provided by the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement and operates within the Department's Division of Law Enforcement.

Mr. Richard W. Scully served as Executive Officer to the Council assisted by Mr. Robert E. Pennington, Information Officer; David P. Colombo, Administrative Assistant; and Mrs. Virginia Cardin, Secretary.

D. COUNCIL OBJECTIVES

Listed below are the Council's three principal objectives:

1. To establish a statewide public awareness program as to the ill effects of organized crime
2. Conduct studies to determine the role of state and local regulatory agencies vis-a-vis law enforcement in the organized crime control effort
3. Provide a central entity for coordination of the many current and future organized crime control projects in Florida

Chapter III of this report provides an overview of the Council's activity related to accomplishment of these objectives.

II OVERVIEW OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN FLORIDA

A. DEFINITION/DESCRIPTION OF ORGANIZED CRIME

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 defines organized crime as "the unlawful activities of the members of a highly organized, disciplined association engaged in supplying illegal goods and services, including but not limited to gambling, prostitution, loansharking, narcotics, labor racketeering, and other unlawful activities of members of such organizations."

The La Cosa Nostra or Mafia has for many years been identified as the core group of the organized crime apparatus operating throughout the United States. As of 1969 the combined federal law enforcement agencies acknowledged the existence of 27 La Cosa Nostra families based in 23 major cities.

The organized crime apparatus today, however, and particularly in Florida, is viewed on a much broader base comprised of career criminals of various ethnic origins whose common bond is the attainment of wealth and influence by whatever means. Florida's organized crime problem is much more than one group controlling criminal conduct. It is in fact comprised of many criminal groups engaged in various forms of criminal activity. The total activity of these criminal groups makes up the menace of organized crime.

During the October 26, 1976, meeting of the Organized Crime Control Council a representative of the Criminal Intelligence Bureau of the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement presented the following definitional guideline to the Council for consideration:

ORGANIZED CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (Three (3) Classifications)

CLASS I Traditional Organized Crime and Racketeering Groups

A criminal syndicate consisting of groups operating as criminal cartels in large cities across the Nation, banded together in an organization which corresponds to a corporation with a board of directors at the top to settle problems such as jurisdictional disputes and to enforce discipline; or any large continuous criminal conspiracy which has significant impact on a community, a region, or an area of the country.

This category by definition is primarily that entity known variously as La Cosa Nostra, Mafia, Mob, or Syndicate. Besides members, this category also includes investigatively-identified non-member criminal associates.

CLASS II Non-Traditional Criminal Organizations

Although not traditionally affiliated with Class I definitions, these groups share many of the same characteristics including sophisticated organization and management, long range conspiratorial activities, and a certain criminal professionalism.

Many of the narcotics smuggling organizations investigatively known to this agency fall within this category, as do the white collar financial fraud professionals, as well as members of the so called "Dixie Mafia".

Class III Other Organized Criminal Groups

Certain groups of multi-jurisdictional felons cannot be categorized in the above two (2) classes but are of investigative interest. Such groups tend to be smaller than Class I and II, less sophisticated in structure, with shorter range criminal goals.

Examples of this type would include the various criminal terrorists groups as well as many robbery and burglary rings.

The primary purpose of the FDCLE's three (3) tier classification statement is to facilitate intra-agency communications and tactical planning regarding organized crime.

Figure 2-A on the following page illustrates the interrelationship of the three (3) classifications of organized criminal activity.

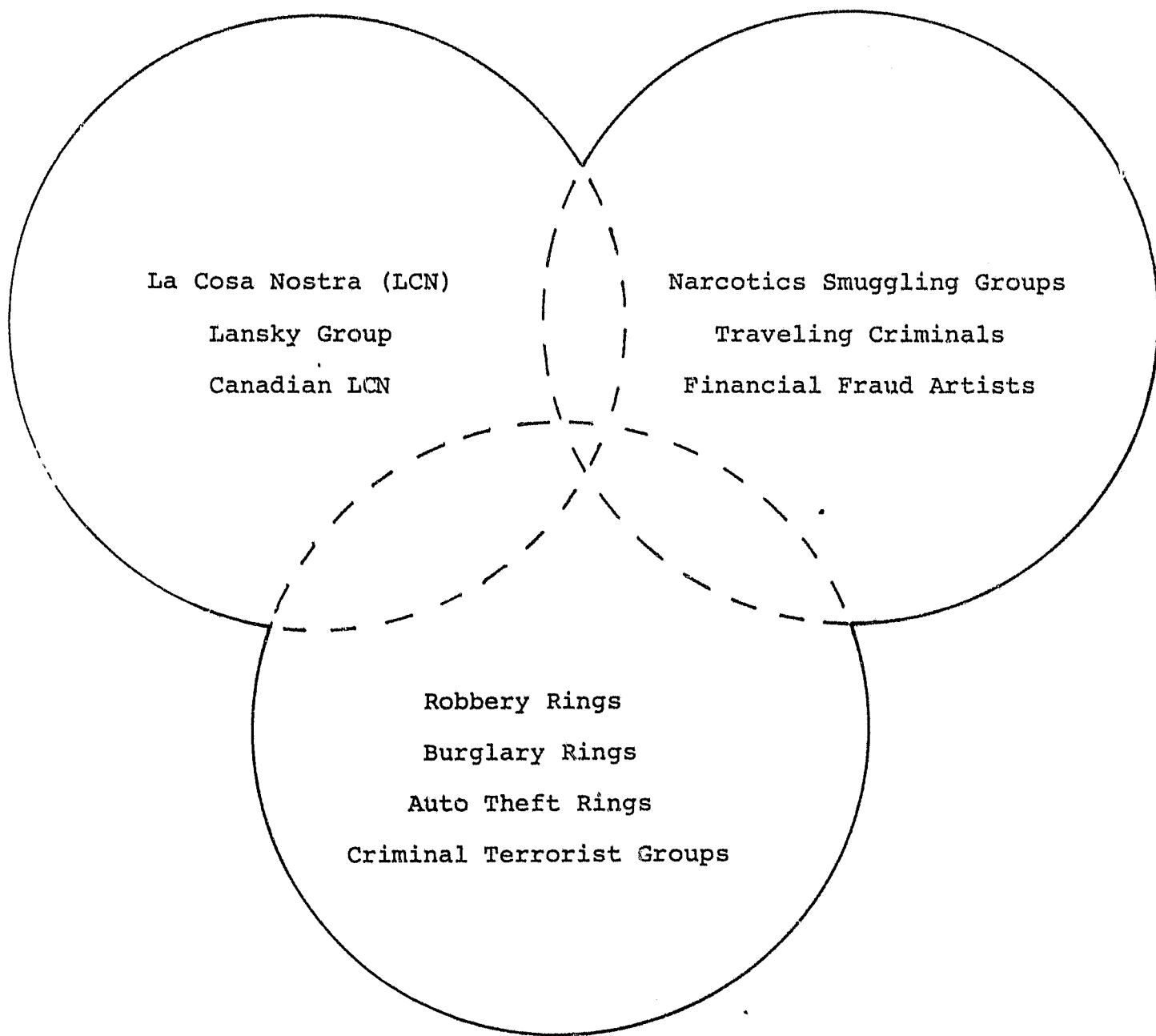
INTERRELATIONSHIP OF ORGANIZED
CRIME CLASSIFICATIONS

Figure 2-A

ORGANIZED CRIME

CLASS I

CLASS II



CLASS III

Figure 2-A

B. PUBLICLY IDENTIFIED ORGANIZED CRIME FIGURES

During the past two decades various public bodies at the federal and state level have conducted hearings or inquiries regarding the extent and nature of organized criminal activity. Most of these hearings identified members of the Mafia or La Cosa Nostra organization. Other persons associated in fact with this organization or its members have been referred to as "principal non-member associates".

The Organized Crime Control Council determined it would be beneficial to compile a complete list of those publicly identified organized crime figures and their associates who are active in or influence the Florida organized crime problem. Toward this end the Council staff initiated a joint project with the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement and the Dade County Public Safety Department in September 1976 to compile such a list.

Assistance in this effort was provided by the several federal agencies assigned to the U. S. Department of Justice, Miami Strike Force and various local agencies in the state.

The public source documents utilized for the identification of Florida's known organized crime figures are as follows:

1. Organized Crime and Illicit Traffic In Narcotics

Hearings before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations; United States Senate; Eighty-Eighth Congress; First Session.

The hearings are contained in five volumes or parts covering a time span from September 1963 through August 1964.

2. Measures Relating to Organized Crime

Hearings before the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures of the Committee on the Judiciary; United States Senate; Ninety-First Session. (March and June 1969)

3. Spotlight on Organized Crime - The Chicago Syndicate

Chicago Crime Commission, 79 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois, 60603 (1967)

4. State of New Jersey, Commission of Investigation

Annual Reports of 1970 through 1976

5. Report on Organized Crime

Pennsylvania Crime Commission, Office of the Attorney General, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1970)

5A. 1971-72 Report, Pennsylvania Crime Commission

Pennsylvania Crime Commission, Office of the Attorney General, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (1972)

Each of the organized crime figures whose names appear on Figures 2-B, 2-C and 2-D will be accompanied by one or more reference numbers to the above source documents. Members and associates of the La Cosa Nostra organization dominate this list due to the lack of focus toward identifying other non LCN persons as part of the overall organized crime problem.

The following terms are used to indicate a La Cosa Nostra member's rank or status within the organization.

Capo	= Boss
Sottocapo	= Underboss
Consigliere	= Advisor
Capodecina	= Head of 10 (or more)
Soldati	= Soldier (all other members)

Non-member associates are those persons who have been publicly identified by witness testimony as being closely associated with members of the LCN organization.

Other terms used in Figures 2-B, 2-C and 2-D describe the individual's relationship to Florida:

Florida resident: Year round residence

Florida seasonal resident: One who either owns a second home in Florida or visits on a seasonal basis for extended periods of time.

Visits Florida: Subject is known to visit Florida on a sporadic basis.

Influences Florida: Subject seldom visits Florida but his fellow members or non-identified (not publicly identified) criminal associates are active in the state.

IDENTIFIED ORGANIZED CRIME

MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES

Figures 2-B

2-C

2-D

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>LCN STATUS</u>	<u>FLORIDA RESIDENCY STATUS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>JOSEPH BONNANNO "family"</u> <u>New York City, New York</u>				
GALANTE, Carmine	02-21-10	Underboss	Visits South Florida	1, 2
SABELLA, Michael	12-23-13	Capodecina	Seasonal Resident, South Florida	1, 2
<u>ANGELO BRUNO "family"</u> <u>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</u>				
BRUNO, Angelo	05-21-10	Boss	Visits Dade County	1, 2, 5
MAGGIO, Peter J.	11-03-20	Capodecina	Influences Florida	2
SIMONE, John James	02-25-11	Capodecina	Resident, Wilton Manors	2, 5
TESTA, Philip Charles	04-30-24	Capodecina	Visits Dade County	2, 5
GRASSO, Michael J., Jr.	04-20-36	Non-member Associate	Resident, North Miami	5, 5A
<u>RUSSELL BUFALINO "family"</u> <u>Pittston, Pennsylvania</u>				
BUFALINO, Russell Alfred	10-29-03	Boss	Seasonal Resident, South Florida	1, 5
<u>CHICAGO "family"</u> <u>Chicago, Illinois</u>				
GIANCANA, Salvatore	(Deceased)	Boss		
ACCARDO, Anthony Joseph	04-28-06	Acting Boss	Visits South Florida	1, 2, 3
CERONE, John Phillip	07-07-14	Underboss/ Capodecina	Seasonal Resident, Miami	1, 2, 3
ALOISIO, William A.	10-09-06	Member	Visits South Florida	1, 3
CAIFANO, Marshall	07-19-15	Member	Visits South Florida	1, 3
DELMONICO, Charles James	05-20-27	Member	Resident, Miami Beach	1
DI BELLA, Dominick	02-05-10	Member	Seasonal Resident, South Florida	1, 3
DI VARCO, Joseph	07-27-11	Member	Seasonal Resident, South Florida	1, 3
ENGLISH, Charles	11-07-14	Member	Visits South Florida	1, 3
EULO, Frank Paul	02-17-07	Member	Resident, Holiday	1, 3
LARDINO, John	02-27-07	Member	Visits South Florida	1, 3
MESSINO, William Joseph	01-07-17	Member	Seasonal Resident, South Florida	1, 3
ROSANOVA, Louis Frank	03-03-22	Member	Influences Florida (former resident)	1
ALEX, Gus N.	04-01-16	Non-Member Associate	Seasonal Resident, Ft. Lauderdale	1, 3
<u>JOSEPH COLOMBO "family"</u> <u>New York City, New York</u>				
COLOMBO, Joseph	06-16-23	Boss	Influences Florida	1, 2
ALOI, Sebastian	02-24-07	Capodecina	Resident, Hallandale	1
ALOI, Vincent	09-22-33	Capodecina	Visits South Florida	2
FONTANA, Harry Raymond	09-16-99	Capodecina	Resident, Tampa	1, 2
FRANZESE, John	02-16-19	Capodecina	Visits South Florida (In Jail)	1, 2
MISURACA, Giovanni	05-03-97	Capodecina	Resident, St. Petersburg	2
PERSICO, Carmine Jr.	08-08-33	Capodecina	Influences Florida (In Jail)	1, 2
SORRENTINO, Nicholas	02-08-96	Capodecina	Resident, North Miami	2
<u>SAMUEL DECAVALCANTE "family"</u> <u>State of New Jersey</u>				
DECAVALCANTE, Samuel Rizzo	05-01-12	Boss	Visits South Florida	2, 5
COCCHIARO, Frank	10-29-20	Non-Member Associate	Resident, North Bay Village	4
RUSSO, Anthony	07-13-16	Non-Member Associate	Seasonal Resident, Hallandale	4

Figure 2-B

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>LCN STATUS</u>	<u>FLORIDA RESIDENCY STATUS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>CARLO GAMBINO "family"</u> <u>New York City, New York</u>				
GAMBINO, Carlo	(Deceased)	Boss		
LOMBARDOZZI, Carmine John	02-08-13	Capodecina	Visits South Florida	1, 2
PATERNIO, Joseph Dominick	08-05-23	Capodecina	Resident, Miami Beach	2
SCOTTO, Anthony M.	05-10-34	Capodecina	Seasonal Resident	2
SILESI, Joseph Albert	09-15-96	Capodecina	Resident, Miami Beach	2
ZAPPI, Ettore	12-22-24	Capodecina	Seasonal Resident, Ft. Lauderdale	1, 2
GAGLIARDI, Frank Sebastian	04-02-05	Member	Resident, Ft. Lauderdale	1
INDELICATO, Joseph Anthony	06-11-10	Member	Resident, North Bay Village	1
MANCUSO, Aniello	01-27-30	Member	Visits South Florida	1
PLATE, Anthony	04-02-13	Member	Resident, Bay Harbor Islands	1
ACCETURO, Anthony	10-18-38	Non-Member Associate	Resident, Hollywood	4
<u>VITO GENOVESE "family"</u> <u>New York City, New York</u>				
GENOVESE, Vito	(Deceased)	Boss		
CATENA, Gerardo	01-08-02	Acting Boss	Seasonal Resident, Boca Raton	1, 2, 4
ALO, Vincent James	05-26-04	Capodecina	Resident, Hollywood	1, 2
EBOLI, Pasquale Raffaele	08-10-24	Capodecina	Seasonal Resident (Missing Person)	1
FRASCA, Cosmo	12-04-07	Capodecina	Visits South Florida	2
GENEROSO, Michael James	01-25-18	Capodecina	Resident, Dade County	2
GENEROSO, Vincenzo	08-15-95	Capodecina	Seasonal Resident	2
TIERI, Frank (Funzi)	02-22-04	Capodecina	Visits South Florida	1, 2
AGONE, Joseph Michael	06-30-13	Member	Seasonal Resident, South Florida	1
ALONGI, Dominick Joseph	04-17-27	Member	Resident, Miami	1
ARDITO, John Gregory	10-28-19	Member	Resident, Surfside	1
CAPONIGRO, Antonio Rocco	06-22-12	Member	In Jail (former resident Broward Co.)	1, 4
DE MARTINO, Anthony	07-28-10	Member	Seasonal Resident, Ft. Lauderdale	1
DE MARTINO, Benjamin	12-21-13	Member	Influences Florida	1
DI QUARTO, Domenico	06-22-22	Member	Visits South Florida	1
LANZA, Joseph Louis	10-25-02	Member	Seasonal Resident, Miami Shores	1
LOMBARDO, Philip	10-05-08	Member	Seasonal Resident, Hollywood	1, 2
MACCHIAROLE, Pasquale A.	02-24-22	Member	Seasonal Resident, Ft. Lauderdale	4
RICCI, Anthony	01-01-93	Member	Resident, Hollywood	1
SALERNO, Anthony	08-15-11	Member	Resident, Miami Beach	1
SMURRA, George	01-01-10	Member	Resident, Hollywood	1
SOMMA, Gaetano	01-31-16	Member	Seasonal Resident	1
TOURINE, Charles	03-26-06	Member	Resident, North Bay Village	1, 2
<u>SEBASTIAN JOHN LaROCCA "family"</u> <u>Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania</u>				
LaROCCA, Sebastian John	12-09-02	Boss	Seasonal Resident, Pompano Beach	5
MANNARINO, Gabriel	10-31-15	Capodecina	Seasonal Resident, Dade County	1, 2, 5
REGINO, Joseph	10-18-07	Capodecina	Resident, Pompano Beach	5
<u>THOMAS LUCHESE "family"</u> <u>New York City, New York</u>				
LUCHESE, Thomas	(Deceased)	Boss		
RAO, Vincent John	04-27-07	Consigliere	Seasonal Resident	1, 2
TRAMUNTI, Carmine	10-01-10	Acting Boss (1969)	Influences Florida (In Jail)	1, 2
COCO, Ettore	06-12-07	Capodecina	Resident, Miami Shores (In Jail)	1
CORALLO, Anthony	02-12-14	Capodecina	Influences Florida	1, 2
LARATRO, Joseph Albert	02-07-16	Capodecina	Resident, Hallandale	1, 2
ORMENTO, John	08-01-12	Capodecina	Seasonal Resident (In Jail)	2
VARIO, Paul	07-19-14	Capodecina	Seasonal Resident (In Jail)	2
DIOGUARDI, John Ignazio	04-28-14	Member	Influences Florida (In Jail)	1, 2
LOPROTO, Salvatore John	04-22-26	Member	Visits South Florida	1
MIGLIORE, Aniello Joseph	10-02-33	Member	Resident, Homestead	1

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATE OF BIRTH</u>	<u>LCN STATUS</u>	<u>FLORIDA RESIDENCY STATUS</u>	<u>REFERENCE</u>
<u>STEFANO MAGADDINO "family"</u> <u>Buffalo, New York</u>				
MAGADDINO, Stefano	(Deceased)	Boss		
FALCONE, Joseph	01-27-02	Capodecina	Visits South Florida	1, 2
MANTELL, Dominic Bruno	01-13-18	Member	Resident, Hollywood	1
PIERI, Salvatore Joseph	01-29-11	Member	Visits South Florida	1, 5
<u>RAYMOND PATRIARCA "family"</u> <u>New England States</u>				
PATRIARCA, Raymond	03-17-08	Boss	Influences Florida	1, 2
ZANNINO, Ilario Anthony	06-15-20	Capodecina	Visits South Florida	1, 2
<u>JOHN SCALISH "family"</u> <u>Cleveland, Ohio</u>				
SCALISH, John	(Deceased)	Boss		
ANGERSOLA, George J.	08-26-02	Non-Member	Resident, Miami	1
ANGERSOLA, John	04-10-98	Associate	Resident, Dade County	1
<u>SANTO TRAFFICANTE "family"</u> <u>Tampa, Florida</u>				
TRAFFICANTE, Santo, Jr.	11-15-14	Boss	Resident, North Miami & Tampa	1
BEDAMI, Ciro	04-04-25	Member	Resident, Brandon	1
BRUNO, James Guida	10-26-04	Member	Resident, Tampa	1
DIECIDUE, Frank	02-20-15	Member	Resident, Tampa (In Jail)	1
FURCI, Dominick	03-08-11	Member	Resident, Tampa	1
LONGO, James Costa	11-28-10	Member	Resident, Tampa	1
LORENZO, Salvatore Joseph	02-19-27	Member	Resident, Tampa	1
LO SCALZO, Angelo	12-24-07	Member	Resident, Tampa	1
SCAGLIONE, Alfonso	09-06-18	Member	Resident, Lakeland	1
SCAGLIONE, Nick	11-30-17	Member	Resident, Tampa	1
TRAFFICANTE, Henry	11-23-24	Member	Resident, Tampa	1
TRAFFICANTE, Sam Cacciatore	11-14-16	Member	Resident, Tampa	1
BLACKBURN, Harlan Alexander	04-13-19	Non-Member Associate	Resident (In Jail)	1
<u>JOSEPH ZERILLI "family"</u> <u>Detroit, Michigan</u>				
ZERILLI, Joseph		Boss		1, 2
CORRADO, Domenic Pietro	04-20-30	Capodecina	Influences Florida	1, 2
GIACALONE, Anthony Joseph	01-10-19	Capodecina	Seasonal Resident, Miami Beach	1, 2
POLIZZI, Michael Santo	01-02-24	Capodecina	Visits South Florida	1, 2
TOCCO, Giacomo W.	10-29-26	Capodecina	Influences Florida	2
GIACALONE, Vito Billy	04-16-23	Member	Seasonal Resident, Bay Harbor Islands	1
GIORDANO, Samuel Joseph	04-06-20	Member	Visits South Florida	1
MELI, Vincent Angelo	01-02-21	Member	Visits South Florida	1
<u>CARLOS MARCELLO "family"</u> <u>New Orleans, Louisiana</u>				
MARCELLO, Carlos Joseph	02-06-10	Boss	Influences Florida	1

Figure 2-D

Measures Relating to Organized Crime, listed on Page 2-3 of this report as public source document #2, contains a United States Department of Justice chart entitled:

"Cosa Nostra Indictments and Convictions"

1960 to March 1969

The following Florida persons are named on this chart and are listed here in addition to those previously identified:

COVELLO, Joseph, born 05/09/24, resident of Hallandale

DARA, William Joseph, born 07/12/05, resident of North Miami Beach

MASIELLO, John Anthony, born 05/27/26, visits Fort Lauderdale

PROVENZANO, Anthony, born 05/24/17, resident of Hallandale

Organized Crime-Stolen Securities; Hearings before the Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, United States Senate, Ninety-Second Congress, First Session. (1971)

The following persons were identified by witness testimony as being involved in stolen securities in Florida:

CARDILLO, Robert, born 04/08/31, Boston resident

DENTAMARRO, William Vito, born 12/09/14, Miami resident
(alias: Willie Dentamore)

DEROSA, Anthony William, born 08/13/06, Chicago resident
(alias: Tony Pullio)

IACOVETTI, David Robert, born 07/21/17, Miami resident

WAGGENHEIM, Philip, born 02/02/15, Miami and Boston residency

The testimony of Vincent Charles Teresa on July 27, 1971, describes how these five men converted \$43,000 worth of stolen American Express Company stock into cash in Miami, Florida, with the assistance of a brokerage house employee. All five men were convicted for this offense in federal court.

Of interest is the fact these five men are from three different areas of the country; Miami, Chicago and Boston. Further, while all three have past criminal records, only one (Anthony DeRosa) has been publicly identified as a member of organized crime. DeRosa was identified in 1963 as a member of the Chicago Italian Organization. (See public source document #1, referred to on Page 2-3 of this report.)

New York City Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy, testifying in regards to Organized Crime-Stolen Securities stated:

"---Dominich Bretti and Anthony Esperti in Miami, Florida---have been identified as affiliated with organized crime in the Upstate New York area---"

This statement was made in connection with Bretti's alleged involvement in the disposal of 1800 shares of IBM stock stolen by another person from the Toronto Dominion Bank in New York City.

Dominich Bretti is the same as Dominick Angelo Bretti, born 11/22/33, and a resident of Dade County.

Anthony Esperti is the same as Anthony S. Esperti, born 08/06/32, and a resident of Dade County.

Both Bretti and Esperti are presently serving long prison sentences in the Florida correctional system.

The State of New Jersey, Commission of Investigation in its 1974 Annual Report on Page 45 makes the following statement regarding organized crime figures who have fled New Jersey to avoid a subpoena to appear before the Commission:

SOME LEAVE NEW JERSEY

"At the close of 1974, Antonio "Tony Bananas" Caponigro of Short Hills, who had fled New Jersey in 1970 to avoid an S.C.I. subpoena, returned to his New Jersey home. Federal authorities, with whom the S.C.I. is in constant liaison, learned of Caponigro's re-appearance in this state and lured him out of his house in order to serve him with a Federal Grand Jury subpoena. Because

of a resulting collision between his automobile and a federal agent's car, Caponigro was arrested and booked at Millburn police headquarters where S.C.I. agents served him with a subpoena. The Commission intends to call Caponigro as a witness when his encounter with federal authorities has been completed.

Nine individuals identified by law enforcement authorities as ranking members of organized crime in New Jersey have, in addition to Caponigro, originally fled the state and set up an alternate place of residence to avoid being served S.C.I. subpoenas. They are: Anthony "Tumac" Acceturo of Livingston, Frank "The Bear" Basto of Newark, Joseph "Demus" Covello of Belleville and Emilio "The Count" Delio of Newark, all of whom went to Florida; John "Johnny D" DiGilio of Paramus, now residing in Brooklyn; Tino Fiumara of Wyckoff, Carl "Pappy" Ippolito of Trenton, Joseph Paterno of Newark and John "Johnny Keyes" Simone of Lawrence Township, all of whom went to Florida. Acceturo, Basto, DiGilio, and Fiumara have since their original flights had their out-of-state residences interrupted from time to time by federal and state indictments charging them with criminal violations in New Jersey."

Antonio Rocco Caponigro had lived in Broward County, Florida, under an alias name for approximately 18 months before being located by law enforcement for questioning.

Anthony Acceturo (born 10/18/38) presently resides in Hollywood, Florida.

Joe "Demus" Covello (born 05/09/24) presently resides in Hallandale.

Emilio "The Count" Delio (born 12/22/13) presently resides in Miami Beach. Delio was arrested during 1976 in Broward County for allegedly "lending money at usurious interest rates to businessmen unable to borrow through legitimate channels. A South Florida police officer was also arrested with Delio.

Carl "Pappy" Ippolito (true name Carl Samuel Ippolito, born 07/21/08) has maintained residency off and on in Broward County over the past six years.

Joseph Paterno (true name Joseph Dominick Paterno, born 08/05/23) is now a resident of Miami Beach.

John "Johnny Keyes" Simone (born 02/25/11) now resides in Wilton Manors (Broward County).

The New Jersey State Commission of Investigation in its 1972 Annual Report reported testimony identifying Gaetano (Corky) Vastola as:

"...an underworld figure exerting control over loan sharking and gambling operations in Ocean County." (New Jersey)

Other testimony in the report identified Vastola as:

"A protege of the Sam Decavalcante crime family who moved into Ocean County in 1960 and exerted influence over bookmaking and gambling operations."

Gaetano Dominick Vastola, also known as Corky Vastola, was born 05/20/28, in New York. Vastola is periodic visitor to the South Florida area.

Organized Crime in Tampa

On October 23, 1975, Tampa police detective Richard Cloud was murdered at his home.

Ellis Marlow Haskew pleaded guilty to second degree murder and received a 35 year prison sentence. His accomplice, Benjamin Foy Gilford, committed suicide while in custody awaiting sentencing after having pleaded guilty to first degree murder.

In federal court during October 1976, Haskew testified that:

- Anthony Antone, age 58 hired Haskew to arrange Detective Cloud's murder. (Antone was convicted in state court of first degree murder and sentenced to death.)
- Haskew recruited Benjamin F. Gilford, age 59 to do the killing.
- Frank Diecidue, age 61 and Manuel Gispert, age 42 had planned other killings that failed.

On November 13, 1976, a federal court jury convicted seven (7) defendants in the murder-for-hire racketeering conspiracy. All

defendants had been indicted for violations of the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute. Those convicted are as follows:

Frank Diecidue, born 02/20/15, Tampa resident.

Anthony Antone, born 12/09/17, Tampa resident.

Manuel Martin Gispert, III, born 08/29/04, Augusta, Georgia resident.

Frank Boni, Jr., born 05/08/32, North Miami Beach resident.

Larry Neil Miller, born 08/29/35, Tampa resident.

Homer Rex Davis, born 07/22/37, Tampa resident

Harvey Calvin Davenport, 11/03/24, Miami Shores resident.

Victor Manuel Acosta, born 09/07/38, a Tampa resident remains a fugitive from justice while under indictment with the above listed persons for violations of the RICO statute.

Again it is observed that only one of the above persons, Frank Diecidue, was publicly identified as a member of organized crime.

MEYER LANSKY

Lansky, born 08/04/02, in Grodno, Poland, is a permanent resident of Miami Beach, Florida. Law enforcement agencies regard Lansky as an influential non-member associate of La Cosa Nostra and as an investment advisor to top echelon LCN members. Lansky's sphere of underworld influence is international in scope.

Recognition of Organized Crime

All members of organized crime have not been publicly identified thereby precluding the public in Florida, businessmen and public officials in particular, from discerning who is and who is not a part of organized crime. Possibly the "Nine Danger Signs of Organized Crime" on Figure 2-E will be of some assistance to Floridians in recognizing the symptoms.

THE NINE DANGER SIGNS
OF ORGANIZED CRIME

Figure 2-E

THE NINE DANGER SIGNS
OF ORGANIZED CRIME

There are nine recognizable signs that organized crime is moving in on a community:

Social acceptance of hoodlums in decent society.

Your community's indifference to ineffective local government.

Notorious mobster personalities in open control of businesses.

Deceptive handling of public funds.

Interest at very high rates to poor risk borrowers (the juice loan).

Close association of mobsters and local authorities.

Arson and bombings.

Terrorized legitimate businesses.

Easily found gambling, narcotics and prostitution.

Reproduced in part from the
Chicago Crime Commission Spotlight on Organized Crime - The Chicago Syndicate (1967)

C. CANADIAN ORGANIZED CRIME INFLUENCES

Canadian organized crime is dominated primarily by two autonomous criminal organizations. Government authorities have publicly identified one of these groups as the COTRONI "family" headed by Vincent Cotroni of Montreal.

The Cotroni "family" is independent of the U. S. Cosa Nostra organization where decisions on Canadian criminal activities and financial affairs are concerned. However, there is a very close association between the Cotroni group and leaders of the New York LCN "families" on international criminal activities such as financial fraud, narcotics smuggling and distribution, and organized crime infiltration and manipulation of legitimate businesses.

The activities of the Canadian organized crime figures are of interest to Florida law enforcement agencies because of the noticeable increase in their visits to South Florida. At the present time 39 of these organized crime figures are known to law enforcement as affecting the Florida problem.

- 13 - Have established residency in the cities of North Miami Beach, Miami, Hollywood, and Boynton Beach.
- 23 - Visit the Dade and Broward County areas at different times during the year.
- 3 - Influence Florida's organized crime problems through their other criminal associates.

William Obront, born 03/20/24, established residency in Broward County in 1972 and later became a naturalized U. S. Citizen. Obront's citizenship was later challenged and he fled during 1976 to Costa Rica rather than be extradited back to Canada. Officials in Canada wanted Obront for questioning in regard to his affiliation with the Cotroni "family".

Obront has since been returned to Canada where he was convicted on four counts of forgery and fraud. On December 4, 1976, Obront was sentenced to serve concurrent sentences of four years each in prison (Montreal, Quebec, Canada) and fined \$75,000. The four year concurrent sentences will be served consecutive to a one year sentence for contempt of court which he is presently serving.

While in South Florida Obront became involved in various businesses, one of which was identified publicly.

The Commission of Inquiry on Organized Crime of the Province of Quebec recently heard testimony from U. S. Justice and law enforcement officials linking WILLIAM OBRONT with a Miami Restaurant allegedly used as the focal point of a wide-spread gambling operation. Officials testified that the restaurant owned by a long time OBRONT friend, DOUGLAS STEVENS of Miami, Florida, was a popular meeting place for leading members of Mafia families based in New York. In the past STEVENS was found guilty by a Miami Federal Court for civil contempt of a federal grand jury for refusing to answer questions pertaining to organized gambling, organized arson, and organized narcotics after being granted immunity.

D. ORGANIZED CRIME/WHITE COLLAR CRIME/FINANCIAL FRAUD

Much of the financial fraud perpetrated by the so-called white collar criminal today is either caused by, facilitated by, or ultimately exploited by persons identified with the traditional organized crime element.

Regardless of who commits or profits by the acts of financial fraud, the economic well being of all citizens is affected. Figure 2-F provides some national estimates for the cost of white collar crime (financial fraud). The following pages of this report are devoted to a brief description of the types of fraud listed in Figure 2-F. Hopefully, a better informed citizenry will cause a reduction in the frequency of these types of crimes in Florida.

This descriptive data was excerpted from a special report prepared by a task force on white collar crime of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC). The original report was prepared for law enforcement use and has been modified accordingly for public consumption.

ANNUAL COST OF SOME
WHITE COLLAR CRIME

Figure 2-F

ANNUAL COST OF SOME WHITE COLLAR CRIME

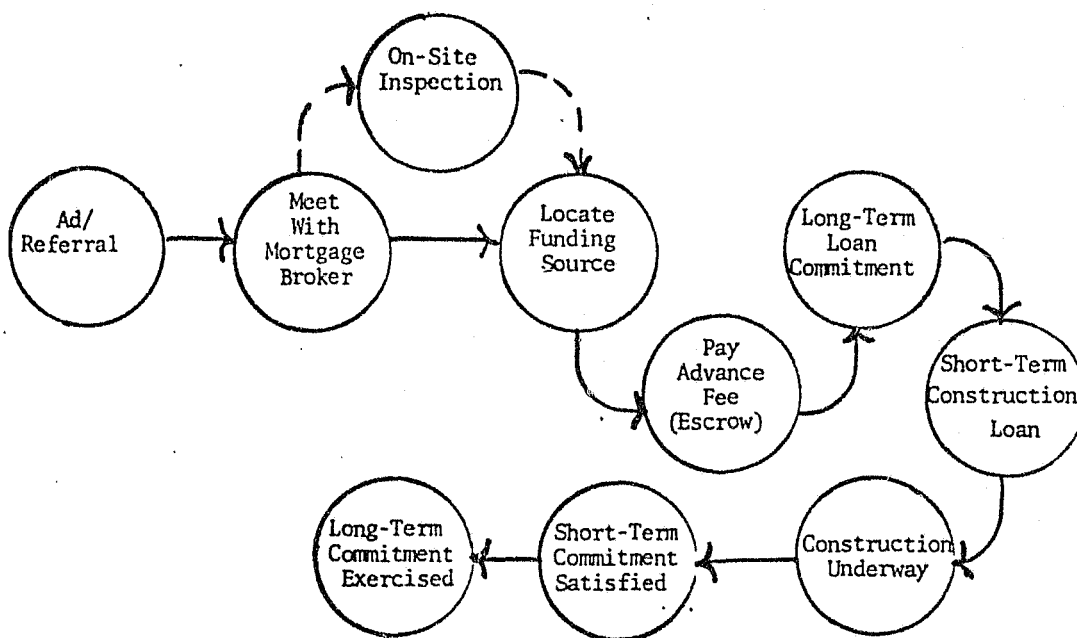
(Billions of Dollars)

Bankruptcy Fraud		\$.08
Bribery, Kickbacks, Payoffs		3.00
Computer-Related Crime		.10
Consumer Fraud, Deceptive Practices, Illegal Competition *		21.00
Credit Card and Check Fraud		1.10
Credit Card	.10	
Check Fraud	1.00	
Embezzlement, Pilferage		7.00
Embezzlement	3.00	
Pilferage	4.00	
Insurance Fraud		2.00
Securities Fraud and Theft		<u>4.00</u>
	TOTAL (In Billions)	\$38.28

*Includes advance fee schemes, counterfeiting, illegal hiring of aliens, sweetheart contracts, tax fraud, etc.

Source: Handbook on White Collar Crime,
U. S. Chamber of Commerce, 1974.

Figure 2-F

ADVANCE FEE SCHEMESCAPITAL PROJECT FINANCING

(Legal Framework for Fraud)

1. ADVANCE FEE SCHEMESAdvance Fee - Techniques

Advertisement appears in financial press indicating XYZ Bank or Insurance Company has \$100 million available for loans. Financial statements of company indicate XYZ has millions of dollars in assets. (May actually be shell corporation with a portfolio of bogus or over-valued securities). Client may deal with a broker for XYZ, who requests percentage of desired loan as advance fee. False documents presented to show loan is in process or client is told his operation/project must be surveyed by ABC company (for an additional fee), which will send report to XYZ. THE LOAN DOES NOT COME THROUGH.

Advance Fee - Early Indicators

- Loan applications arrive in the mail unsolicited.

- Lending institution advertises availability of millions of dollars in loans at reasonable rates, even though the economy is tight.
- Lending institution is located offshore or in certain European countries.
- Institution's financial statements are unaudited.
- Name of institution very impressive.
- Assets sound incredible.
- Client's banker does not have firsthand knowledge of lending institutions.

2. BANKRUPTCY FRAUD

Bankruptcy fraud, also known as scam or bustout, accounts for estimated loss of \$80 million annually.

Bankruptcy Fraud - Techniques

- Establish a company.
- Deposit moderate amount of money in a bank account to establish credit.
- Place moderate orders for merchandise and pay in full.
- Purchase more merchandise on credit but do not pay.
- Sell those goods and conceal proceeds.
- Claim bankruptcy if and when creditors press for payment, OR clean out bank account and vanish.

Bankruptcy Fraud - Early Indicators

- Business address is an answering service.
- A business orders goods unrelated to his usual line.
- Orders increase markedly and cannot be explained by seasonal nature of a customer's business.

- Remittances from the company lag; postdated checks or explanatory notes are sent.
- Several resignations accompany reports of a customer's operating losses.
- Personnel with criminal records are installed as managers in a company.
- Company comes under new management but not announced publicly; identity of new owners is obscured.
- Trade references cannot be located.
- A company's name is almost identical to a well-known, respected, business.
- Financial statements of a firm are withdrawn for revision or delayed because auditors are reviewing the books.
- A business issues obscure statements about debt restructuring or extraordinary write-offs.

3. COMPUTER FRAUD

Computer related crime can take the form of embezzlement; misappropriation of computer time; theft of programs, illegal acquisition of such information as marketing plans, product design, secret processes and confidential technical data.

Computer Fraud-- Early Indicators

- A business is experiencing difficulties, although computer-generated data indicate record sales.
- Increase in employee complaints about over-withholding by the computer and about inaccuracies in year-end earnings statements.
- Increase in customer complaints about delays in crediting their accounts.
- Key forms, such as purchase orders, invoices and checks, are not numbered sequentially.
- Continuous-form checks are not stored securely.

- Data preparation equipment is easily available and loosely controlled.
- Computer reports or carbons of printouts are in an outside trash bin.
- Access to computer facilities is not limited to those with a "need to know".

4. CREDIT CARD AND CHECK FRAUD

An estimated 26 billion checks are written and 300 million credit cards are in circulation each year.

A U.S. Department of Commerce booklet recently reported that in 1973 the loss to banks from credit card frauds was an estimated \$420 million and business losses to bad checks was \$3 billion.

Credit Card Fraud

Credit card fraud is perpetrated not only through use of the cards but in obtaining them. Twenty percent (20%) of fraud losses are due to issuance of cards after false application; twenty percent (20%) of losses due to cards issued to but not received by legitimate applicants; and sixty percent (60%) from cards lost by or stolen from cardholders.

Techniques in Using

- A defrauder purchases major appliances with fraudulently obtained credit cards, and the buyer then fences them for a certain percentage of their value.
- A waiter (or gas attendant, etc.) imprints two sets of charge slips; he fills in second one later and forges the holder's signature.
- A stolen card is used to get cash advances from a bank.
- Cards stolen by prostitutes and pickpockets used to buy airline tickets, which are sold at discounted prices.

Credit Card Fraud - Early Indicators

- Monthly bill from an issuer does not arrive on time, indicating, perhaps, that address has been changed by a defrauder.
- Total of bill is larger than cardholder's receipts would indicate.
- Charges on bill do not correspond to customer's receipts.
- Customers in line behind cardholder seems to be trying to see name and number on credit card.
- Double imprinting, etc., by cashier is noted.
- Signatures on card and charge slip are noticeably different.
- Cardholder attempts to rush a transaction.
- Customer purchases many of the same items, but in different colors, sizes, etc.

Check Fraud - Techniques

- Defrauders set up a phony company, issue fake payroll checks and cash them with local merchants.
- Defrauders open a bank account with several fraudulent checks totalling several thousand dollars. They then withdraw most of it in cash before the checks are found to be bad.
- Defrauders gain access to a corporation's blank checks, signature imprinter and check-writing machines.

Check Fraud - Early Indicators

- The age of person presenting check not consistent with the nature of check - a teenager attempts to cash a retirement or pension check.
- Check passer attempts to distract the merchant or tries to rush transaction.
- Handwriting on check is somehow different from that expected by appearance of person presenting check.

- Customer unable to provide adequate identification.
- Low-priced item is paid for with a large check.

5. INSURANCE FRAUD

Fraud is perpetrated against insurers and insured, both businesses and individuals.

It has been estimated that 10% of all claims filed with certain insurers are fraudulent. The impact on insurers - \$1.5 billion a year - then results in increases of as much as 15% in premiums passed on to policyholders. Also victimized are business owners, employees, etc., affected by the phony claim.

In frauds against the insured, con men set up phony companies, usually at offshore locations. After collecting premiums, perpetrators vanish with sometimes millions of dollars. A number of domestic insurers have engaged in fraudulent or borderline practices: Creation of fictitious assets; sale of phony policies to reinsurers, inaccurate accounting, nonpayment of claims.

6. SECURITIES FRAUD

There is a lot of argument over the total value of missing and stolen certificates, but one high estimate is \$50 billion. Another source, a computerized validation system subscribed to by 130 companies (or 10% of the securities industry by volume), in 1973 listed lost, stolen or missing certificates worth \$5.3 billion.

Stock fraud artists and manipulators are able to amass large amounts of money in remarkably short periods of time. They are very mobile, easily moving across state and international lines. In addition to actually committing some frauds, organized crime associates reportedly facilitate others by supplying securities through a fencing network.

Securities Fraud - Early Indicators

- Securities are offered for private sale at a substantial discount from current prices.

- No one has seen, or knows anyone who has seen, the premises of the unfamiliar company you are considering a deal with.
- A transaction involves numbered Swiss account or secret foreign trusts.
- Insurer or bank involved is located offshore, particularly in the Caribbean or European tax havens.
- An obscure stock demonstrates a sudden increase in trading activity.
- Stock is issued by a company whose name is almost identical to a well-known, respected firm.
- Stock certificate characterized by one or more indicators of counterfeiting:
 - a) One-color printing; color is muddy
 - b) Border lines broken in a few places or poorly aligned.
 - c) 3-dimensional look missing.
 - d) Colored dots missing. If present, they appear in exactly same location on more than one certificate.
 - e) Line work is not clear, and lines bleed into one another.
 - f) Certificate numbers not clear and distinct.

7. SURETY BOND FRAUD

Surety bonds are required by law almost everywhere for public construction projects, and most private property owners demand them as well. The surety bond, or performance bond, guarantees that if a contractor fails to complete a job, the lender on the project is protected from loss by the insurance company. Depending upon the size of the project, the premiums paid by the contractor varies from \$10 per \$1,000 to \$6 per \$1,000 (for multi-million dollar projects).

Well-financed contractors do not usually have any trouble getting performance bonds from major insurers. Less solvent contractors, however, turn to marginal companies. Agents (known or unknown to an insurance company) may demand that these contractors give unusually high rates for these bonds.

Surety Bond Fraud - Techniques

- Bond written on insurance company which is insolvent or financially weak.
- Bond written on phony insurance company.
- Signatures of legitimate agents or company officers forged on bonds.
- Agents demand unreasonably high premiums as bribery for hard-to-place bonds.
- Agents do not turn in policy and premium to company; unless project fails, the company does not even know bond was written.
- A project fails, and the insurance company does not pay.

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III OVERVIEW OF COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

A. PUBLIC AWARENESS PROGRAM

The Organized Crime Control Council entered into a contract with Peter J. Barton Productions, Inc., to produce a statewide public awareness program for use by television and radio stations, newspapers, and outdoor advertising companies. An informational bulletin was prepared for law enforcement to describe the public awareness campaign. The Barton firm subcontracted with Premack Research Corporation to conduct a survey to ascertain benchmark data concerning the public's attitude toward and level of awareness of organized crime in Florida. Another subcontract to Franceschi Advertising, Inc., produced the newspaper and billboard materials and the informational brochure for Law Enforcement.

The following is an outline of the types of materials produced.

1. Television Public Service Announcements - An Organized Crime Message from the Governor, Gambling and Loan Sharking, Fencing, Public Apathy, Drugs and Street Crime. These five announcements were produced in both a 60 second and 30 second format. A copy of each announcement was distributed to all Florida television stations.
2. Radio Public Service Announcements - The television messages were modified for use by radio stations and produced on 10 second and 30 second tapes. A copy of each announcement was distributed to all Florida radio stations.
3. Newspaper Productions - Six $\frac{1}{2}$ page advertising layouts were produced. Each advertisement was distributed to all Florida daily and weekly newspapers and Florida periodicals.
4. Outdoor Paper Poster Productions - Six different billboard advertisements in multiple numbers were distributed statewide to the major outdoor advertising companies.
5. Public School "Mini-Lesson" - This program was designed for middle school students to increase their awareness and understanding of organized crime activity. Ten copies of a videotape, reference materials and teacher plans were developed. This program will be tested in some of the schools as an experimental project in the fall of 1977.

6. Law Enforcement Bulletins - A brochure concerning the organized crime public awareness program was distributed to all Florida law enforcement agencies prior to release of the media materials.
7. A post test survey was conducted by Premack Research Corporation, to measure results of the program and develop additional data for evaluation of the Council's long range public awareness objectives.

B. FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS REGULATION (DBR) RESEARCH STUDY

Four (4) objectives were established to guide this study;

- To produce a documentary accounting of existing authority of the Department of Business Regulation and the Department's potential for detecting organized crime in regulated industries and businesses.
- To produce a documentary position statement relating to the appropriate role of the Department of Business Regulation vis-a-vis law enforcement agencies at the state and local level in the pursuit of organized crime suppression.
- To recommend policy and procedures to upgrade the Department of Business Regulation's capabilities to detect and pursue evidence and incursions within areas subject to its jurisdiction.
- To recommend organizational or legislative changes, if required, to better equip the Department of Business Regulation to deal with organized crime incursions into legitimate businesses.

The firm of Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Inc., under contract to the Organized Crime Control Council conducted the research study and produced a report containing: (1) A management analysis of the Florida Department of Business Regulation; (2) a legal analysis of organized crime control issues; (3) an examination of the relationship of the Department of Business Regulation with law enforcement agencies; and, (4) a proposed strategy for the Department of Business Regulation in organized crime control.

The consultant firm's final report makes 48 specific recommendations regarding the Department of Business Regulation and the legal issues and operational considerations that should be addressed to provide the Department with a more effective potential in dealing

with organized crime's infiltration of the industries regulated by the agency. See Appendix C for a partial listing of these recommendations.

On December 14, 1976, the Organized Crime Control Council met with the Board of Business Regulation at the Board's regularly scheduled meeting. The final report of Cresap, McCormick and Paget, Incorporated was presented by a representative of the firm. It is recognized that many of the study recommendations will require action by the 1977 session of the Florida Legislature in the areas of funding increases and remedial legislation pertaining to regulation of the industries concerned.

C. COORDINATION AND REVIEW OF ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL PROJECTS

At the October 26, 1976, meeting of the Council eight (8) ongoing organized crime control projects were reviewed. Below is a list of those projects:

1. Strategic Investigations Capability
A project of the Florida Department
of Criminal Law Enforcement
2. Institute on Organized Crime
A project of the Dade County Public
Safety Department
3. Airport/Seaport Unit
A project of the Dade County Public
Safety Department
4. Antitrust Enforcement Project
A project of the Office of the
Attorney General
5. Statewide Organized Crime Intelligence Capabilities
A project of the Florida Department
of Criminal Law Enforcement
6. Securities Fraud Section
A project of the Office of the Comptroller
7. Circuit-Wide Organized Crime Strike Force
A project of the State Attorney, 9th Judicial Circuit
8. Organized Crime Bureau
A project of the Ft. Lauderdale Police Department

APPENDIX A

STATE OF FLORIDA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 75-53

State of Florida

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBER 75-53

WHEREAS, the prevention, detection, and control of organized criminal activity requires sophisticated research, planning, and coordination on the statewide level, and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Executive Order 73-73 the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals was established to provide guidance to the Bureau of Criminal Justice Planning and Assistance's efforts to develop a comprehensive statewide plan for the improvement of the criminal justice system, and to establish guidelines and procedures for the evaluation of applications for grants under Public Law 90-351, as amended, the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968"; and

WHEREAS, the task force on organized crime control of the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals is charged with these duties for state and local programs and projects relating to organized crime control, and

WHEREAS, certain necessary and desirable projects relating to the coordination and support of the statewide effort against organized crime are not included in the duties of the Governor's Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals and its subordinate task force on organized crime control, and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Public Law 90-351, as amended, the formation of a state council charged with the responsibility for coordination of the statewide effort for the prevention, detection and control of organized crime is strongly recommended, and

WHEREAS, in view of the foregoing it is consistent with the intent of the Congress and with the letter and meaning of

Public Law 90-351, as amended, and in the best interests of the citizens of the State of Florida that this Executive Order be issued,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, REUBIN O'D. ASKEW, Governor of the State of Florida, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the State of Florida, do hereby promulgate the following order, effective immediately.

Section 1.

The Florida Organized Crime Control Council is hereby created and established.

Section 2.

The Florida Organized Crime Control Council shall be responsible for the overall coordination of the statewide effort against organized crime. In addition, the Organized Crime Control Council shall explore and address problem areas in the statewide effort against organized crime and shall assist the organized crime task force in the development and implementation of a comprehensive state strategy for the prevention, detection, and control of organized crime in this State. The council shall meet no fewer than six times each year and no later than January 31 of each year shall publish and submit to the Governor a report of its activities and programs together with proposals and recommendations concerning the improvement of the state's efforts against organized crime.

Section 3.

The Florida Organized Crime Control Council shall consist of seven (7) members appointed by the Governor of the State of Florida and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. The membership shall be broadly representative of criminal justice officials within the state and the members, by virtue of their training or experience, shall be knowledgeable concerning methods for the prevention and control of organized crime. In addition, the Attorney General of the State of Florida and a representative of the Office of the Governor shall serve as special consultants

together with such other special consultants as may be named by the Governor from time to time. Members and special consultants shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses incurred in the performance of their duty and as provided under state law.

Section 4.

The Governor shall appoint a Chairman from among the members of the Florida Organized Crime Control Council who shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor.

Section 5.

The Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement shall provide a full-time professional staff to aid the Florida Organized Crime Control Council in the accomplishment of duties set forth under section 2 of this Executive Order.

Section 6.


Funding for the operations of the Florida Organized Crime Control Council and its staff shall be provided for in the budget of the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement and shall include such state monies as may be appropriated together with monies which may be granted by the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for this purpose.

Section 7.

To the extent that it is in direct conflict with the provisions of this Order, Executive Order No. 73-73 dated November 1973, is hereby superseded.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed at Tallahassee, The Capitol, this 26 day of October, A.D. 1975.


GOVERNOR

ATTEST:


SECRETARY OF STATE

APPENDIX B

ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COUNCIL
BY-LAWS

FLORIDA ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL COUNCIL

BY-LAWS

PREAMBLE

As employees of law enforcement agencies and interested citizens in the field of law enforcement, we, as representatives appointed by the Governor of the State of Florida, hereby accept the challenge to membership on the Florida Organized Crime Control Council for the purpose of meeting at regular intervals to help develop and coordinate strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime.

More specifically, the Florida Organized Crime Control Council will meet bimonthly and/or at the call of the chairman or request of the Governor to accomplish the following:

1. Create a public awareness as to the ill effects of organized crime in the State of Florida.
2. Foster an understanding of the role of state regulatory agencies in the Florida organized crime control program.
3. Provide a central entity for coordination of the many current and future organized crime control projects in Florida.

ARTICLE I

Section 1 - Membership

There shall be seven (7) members of the Florida Organized Crime Control Council appointed by the Governor of the State of Florida and serving at the pleasure of the Governor. The membership shall be broadly representative and shall include criminal justice officials within the state and the Council's members, by virtue of their training or experience, shall be knowledgeable concerning methods for the prevention and control of organized crime. In addition, the Attorney General of the State of Florida and a representative of the Office of the Governor shall serve as special consultants to the Council together with such other special consultants as may be named by the Governor from time to time.

Section 2 - The Florida Organized Crime Control Council for the purpose of By-laws, shall hereinafter be referred to as the Council.

Section 3 - All appointed members of The Council shall have equal voting rights on all matters brought before The Council.

Section 4 - The members of The Council shall not be entitled to compensation for their services, but all members serving on the Council shall be entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses (as allowed by State regulation) incurred in the performance of their duties, such reimbursement to be expended from funds allocated for travel under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act.

ARTICLE II

Section 1 - Officers

The Governor shall appoint from the general membership of the Council a Chairman to serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The Chairman shall appoint a Vice Chairman to preside over The Council in the absence of the Chairman. The Secretary of the Council shall be a member of the staff of the Organized Crime Control Council.

Section 2 - Duties of Officers

- (a) The Chairman shall preside at all meetings and conduct said meetings in an orderly and impartial manner so as to permit a free and full discussion by the membership on such matters as may be before The Council. He shall have the same voting rights as a regular member.
- (b) The Chairman shall establish and appoint any special committees or subcommittees as may be deemed necessary by The Council.
- (c) The Chairman shall, with the advice of The Council, select and so designate the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of each committee or subcommittee.
- (d) The Chairman, upon approval of The Council, may designate special advisory committees composed of other than regular members of The Council for the purpose of providing information for the use of The Council.
- (e) The Chairman shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.
- (f) The Vice-Chairman shall perform all duties of the Chairman in the absence of the Chairman, or in the event of the inability of the Chairman to act, and shall perform such other duties as the Council may delegate to him.

ARTICLE III

Section 1 - Committees

The committees or subcommittees designated by the Chairman and The Council as being needed shall meet at the call of its chairman with a majority of its members constituting a quorum.

Section 2 - Each committee or subcommittee may suggest programs or methods and types of research that will be helpful in the accomplishment of The Council's goals and objectives.

ARTICLE IV

Section 1 - Staff

To accomplish the objectives of The Council, a full time, professional staff shall be employed. The staff shall include an Executive Officer,

one Information Officer, one Administrative Assistant, two Secretaries. Pursuant to the federal grant for the Organized Crime Control Coordination Project, the above positions are approved.

ARTICLE V

Section 1 - Funds

Funds are available to the Council by virtue of a federal grant from the U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistant Administration with matching state funds provided by the Florida Department of Criminal Law Enforcement and shall be used in the furtherance of the Council's goals and objectives. The Fiscal Officer shall be the Project Director of the Organized Crime Control Coordination Project.

ARTICLE VI

Section 1 - Meetings

(a) Meetings of the Council shall be held six times during the year. One meeting will be scheduled each quarter and special meetings may be called by the Chairman when deemed necessary for the best interest of the Council.

(b) No regular or special meeting of the Council, committee, or subcommittee shall be held without written notice to all members at least ten (10) calendar days prior to the date of such meeting. The time and place of meetings shall be designated by the Chairman.

Section 2 - Authority of the Council

(a) No action of the Council shall be binding unless it is duly acted upon at a regular or special meeting of the Council. No member shall be qualified to speak for or bind the Council unless specific authorization has been granted by a majority of the membership.

(b) A majority of the Council shall constitute a quorum at any regular or special meeting.

(c) The Council may delegate to its members or its professional staff such duties as it may deem necessary in fulfilling its objectives.

(d) The Council shall not have investigative authority.

(e) The Council shall help develop and coordinate strategies and plans to attack and control organized crime.

(f) The Council shall encourage the development of improved investigative resources in the state and local agencies responsible for combating organized crime.

ARTICLE VII

Section 1 - Amendments

(a) Amendments to these by-laws may be presented at any meeting but shall not be considered for passage until the next regular or special meeting. Any amendment to the by-laws shall require a majority vote as prescribed in Article VI, Section 2.

ARTICLE VIII

Section 1

Roberts Rules of Order shall govern in all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the by-laws and the standing rules and orders of The Council.

APPENDIX C
CONSULTANT RECOMMENDATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS REGULATION

Recommendation

Expected Benefit

OVERVIEW OF DBR

Department should continue its role as a state regulatory agency, with its primary missions to collect revenue, license applicants and enforce regulatory laws

Properly orient the mission

Department should recognize its unique position of being able to assist in controlling organized crime as well as perform its regulatory responsibilities, and should make this a part of its mission and objectives

Properly orient the mission

Statutory penalties should be strengthened making it a felony to falsify application information

Upgrade the accuracy of application information

Department should seek to have the "30-day rule" for application information modified, especially when a fingerprint check is necessary

Allow for the proper review of the qualifications of applicants

Department should notify law enforcement agencies of its role in areas of mutual interest, where assistance and coordination could prove valuable

Upgrade interactive capabilities with law enforcement agencies

Department should establish guidelines for the receipt and dissemination of information

Establish policy and insure awareness on the proper handling of information

DIVISION OF BEVERAGE

The statutes should be modified to clearly recognize the privilege of holding a license and the authority of the Division to issue, deny, revoke or suspend this license

Clarification of the Division's authority

The statutes should be modified to clearly allow the Division to fingerprint parties associated with the license applications

Clarification of the Division's authority

The illegal transfer of a beverage license should represent a felony violation

Discourage hidden interest in the ownership of a license

The authority of the Division to obtain relevant information on license applicants should be somewhat expanded

Discourage hidden ownership in the license

Present law enforcement powers of the Division should be maintained

Maintain enforcement capabilities

The beverage license application should be modified into a two-stage format requesting more detailed information on a selective basis

Insure that applicants are statutorily qualified

The enforcement staff should be reapportioned in accordance with the distribution of licenses, placing more manpower in the Miami and Tampa offices

Improve the overall effectiveness of enforcement

The Division should reemphasize the enforcement of the more significant beverage law violations

Improve the overall effectiveness of enforcement

A formal training program for beverage officers should be established

Improve the overall effectiveness of enforcement

The major district offices should add a civilian accountant to their staffs

Improve the overall effectiveness of enforcement

DIVISION OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Strong consideration should be given toward eliminating restaurant inspections

Eliminate duplication of governmental activities

The statutory requirement of "good moral character" should be defined, listing specific criminal convictions that would bar licensing

Clarify the qualifications of license applicants

Inspection activities should be prioritized in terms of the likelihood that violations will be identified

Improve overall effectiveness of enforcement

Background investigations of applicants should be reinstituted on a selective basis

Insure that applicants are statutorily qualified

Recommendation

Expected Benefit

DIVISION OF PARI-MUTUEL WAGERING

Both the statutes and the manpower of the Division should be strengthened in order to ensure integrity of operation and reduction of criminal involvement

Provide a regulatory capability

Persons or corporations convicted of a felony should be statutorily denied a racing permit

Strengthen the qualifications for license and permit applicants

Consideration should be given to prohibiting persons convicted of a misdemeanor from holding a racing permit, if that conviction is related to the integrity of the Pari-Mutuel industry

Strengthen the qualifications for license and permit applicants

The scope of the statute prohibiting permits due to criminal convictions should be expanded to include the direct and indirect owners behind the applicant

Insure that applicants are statutorily qualified

The size and capabilities of the investigative staff should be substantially increased

Improve the effectiveness of enforcement

Division investigators should be sworn officers with law enforcement powers

Improve the effectiveness of enforcement

The application for a racing permit should be modified to incorporate more specific and meaningful information

Insure that applicants are statutorily qualified

The qualifications of selected racing permit holders should be investigated as part of the annual application for a license

Insure that applicants are statutorily qualified

The revenue collection and auditing function should be reorganized to include an independent reporting relationship, a chief of audit position and an internal audit position

Strengthen management direction and control

DIVISION OF LAND SALES AND CONDOMINIUMS

The Division should continue to assume and active role as a regulatory agency, both in terms of initial registration and subsequent enforcement

Provide proper orientation to the Division

The statutes should be modified to deny registration to persons having convictions relevant to land sales (such as criminal fraud)

Strengthen the qualifications for registration

Background investigations should be performed periodically on key persons connected with registrations

Insure that applicants are statutorily qualified

The staffing of the Division should be expanded to include additional manpower with specialized skills

Improve the effectiveness of enforcement

DIVISION OF GENERAL REGULATION

The statutes governing electronic repair dealers and collection agencies should be defined, listing specific criminal convictions that would bar licensing

Clarify the qualifications for license applicants

ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL LEGISLATION

The State of Florida should strongly consider the adoption of a RICO-type statute for its organized crime control efforts (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations--RICO statute)

Improve the effectiveness of enforcement

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The Florida Department of Administration



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BUREAU OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNING & ASSISTANCE

Roubin O'D. Askew
GOVERNOR

Lt. Gov. J. H. 'Jim' Williams
SECRETARY OF ADMINISTRATION

January 5, 1978

NCJRS

JAN 09 1978

ACQUISITIONS

Mr. Harvey Marron
Project Director
National Criminal Justice
Reference Service
Acquisition Report Dept.
Box 6000
Rockville, Maryland 20850

Dear Mr. Marron:

Please find enclosed, as per your request, a copy of the publication entitled, "Florida -- Organized Crime Control Council-Annual Report, 1976."

We hope that this document will support your services, and also that it will be included in your bibliographic data base.

Should you desire further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Charles R. Davoli
Bureau Chief

CRD/GDH/mcr

Enclosures

This public document was promulgated at an annual cost of \$2,568 or \$2.57 per copy to inform the Governor, the law enforcement community and the public as to the activities of the Organized Crime Control Council and the nature of organized crime in Florida.

END