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drug file

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 05/13/88 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: C.O.B. Friday 05/20

SUBJECT: DRAFT REAGAN RECORD RESEARCH PAPER ON THE NATIONAL CRUSADE
AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOBBS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HOOLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	KRANOWITZ	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	POWELL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAUER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RANGE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIBB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RISQUE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CRIPPEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CULVAHOUSE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DAWSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DONATELLI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BLAKEY</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
FITZWATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>MACDONALD</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GRISCOM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>COURTEMANCHE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

Please provide any comments/recommendations directly to Marion Blakey by close of business on Friday, 05/20, with an info copy to my office. Thanks.

RESPONSE:



The Reagan Record on

THE NATIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

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The Reagan Record on

THE NATIONAL CRUSADE AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Since 1981, President Reagan and First Lady Nancy Reagan have led an unprecedented national campaign against illegal drugs. Their goal is to increase knowledge about the dangers of drug use, change attitudes against drugs, reduce demand through effective prevention and treatment, and use all available resources to reduce the supply.

As a result of these efforts, drug use is down, penalties for drug dealers are higher than ever, and record amounts of drugs have been seized.

Drug abuse is a problem that took decades to develop; it demands a sustained, long-term commitment from every American.

HIGHLIGHTS

Drug Use Declines -- As knowledge about drugs has increased, popular attitudes about drug abuse have changed and drug use has declined during the 1980s. Current use of cocaine among high school seniors dropped by one-third in 1987 to the lowest level since 1978. Daily use of marijuana is at its lowest level since surveying began in 1975.

Enforcement Increases -- The number of Federal drug investigators more than doubled and the number of Federal drug prosecutors increased four-fold between 1980 and 1988. Federal drug arrests increased 66 percent to 26,000, and arrests of major traffickers increased 300 percent in 1987.

Sentences Get Tougher -- The average sentence for those convicted of drug law violations increased from 51 months in 1979 to 73 months in 1987.

The Budget Triples -- Total outlays for Federal drug programs has tripled since President Reagan took office. In FY 1988, the total Federal anti-drug budget was \$3.3 billion, up from \$1.1 billion in FY 1981. The President asked for more than a 15 percent increase in Federal drug funds.

More Drugs Seized at our Borders -- As a result of Federal interdiction efforts, a record 92,000 pounds of cocaine were seized last year. Federal officials also seized 3 million pounds of marijuana and 639 pounds of heroin intended for U.S. drug markets.

The Military Enlists -- This Administration was the first to declare illegal drugs a threat to national security and the first to implement a change in the law allowing the military to support civilian drug law enforcement efforts. By 1987, military forces spent more than 16,000 hours in the air and the Navy provided 2,512 ship days searching for drug smugglers.

Federal Coordination Enhanced -- This Administration is the first to launch a coordinated Federal, state, and local campaign against illicit drugs; the first to make full use of our intelligence agencies against drugs; and the first to use the FBI against drug dealers.

More Funds for Drug Abuse Prevention -- Federal outlays for drug abuse prevention increased four-fold between FY 1981 and FY 1988, from \$117 million to \$454 million. The President has requested \$574 million for drug abuse prevention in FY 1989.

Prevention Education -- To help parents, teachers and others in the community, the Federal Government collects information on drug and alcohol use and promotes programs that effectively combat illicit drug use. One example: The Education Department has had requests to provide more than one million copies of a handbook offering a 12-point plan to achieve schools free of drugs.

Treatment -- In FY 1988, the Federal Government provided the states \$283 million in grants for drug abuse treatment.

Drug-Free Military -- The Armed Forces have proven that widescale drug testing can be done accurately and can help encourage individuals to stop drug use. Reported drug use in the military declined 67 percent since 1980.

THE RECORD

The President Tackles the Drug Problem

- o For seven years, the Reagan Administration has pursued a comprehensive anti-drug strategy that is more extensive, better funded, and more effectively coordinated than any Federal anti-drug or anti-crime initiative in our nation's history.
- o The Administration's strategy emphasizes international cooperation, interdiction, and enforcement programs; along with treatment, education, and prevention efforts. Today, virtually all Americans acknowledge this comprehensive strategy is the best approach -- one far more likely to be effective than the piecemeal efforts of the past.
- o The President selected these goals for a drug-free America:
 1. Drug-free workplaces for all Americans.
 2. Drug-free schools, from elementary to university.
 3. Expanded treatment for drug users.
 4. Improved international cooperation to cut off the production and transportation of illegal drugs.
 5. Strengthened drug law enforcement, using all of our available resources to stop drug traffickers.
 6. Increased public awareness and prevention.
- o The Reagan Administration has vigorously pursued these goals, racking up many "firsts" in the history of the national crusade against drug use. For example, the Reagan Administration was the first in history to:
 - Declare illegal drugs a threat to national security;
 - Send troops and equipment abroad to destroy drug production facilities in another country;
 - Implement a change in Federal law that allows the military to help enforce civilian drug laws;
 - Deploy U.S. intelligence agencies in the anti-drug battle;

- Call upon the FBI to investigate drug law violations;
 - Create an effective, coordinated Federal, state and local campaign against illicit drugs; and
 - Use Federal forfeiture law to evict drug dealers from a public housing project.
- o According to the General Accounting Office, 32 Federal agencies are involved in the President's anti-drug activities -- with a budget three times what it was in FY 1981.
 - o Total Federal outlays for the major drug programs tripled between FY 1981 and FY 1988, from \$1.1 billion to \$3.3 billion. For FY 1989, the President requested over \$400 million more in outlays than Congress appropriated in FY 1988 -- more than a 15 percent increase.
 - o By April 1988, The New York Times could report: "No President has spoken out more against drugs than President Reagan. No Administration has signed more anti-drug treaties or spent more money to stem the flow of drugs into this country."

The First Lady

- o As the President has acknowledged on many occasions, including his 1988 State of the Union Address, First Lady Nancy Reagan has been a key figure in America's war against drug use in the 1980s.
- o Long before drugs were front-page news, Mrs. Reagan became a national and international leader in the crusade against illicit drug use. Since becoming America's First Lady more than seven years ago, Mrs. Reagan has traveled over 170,000 miles to 64 cities in 33 States and 8 foreign countries in her campaign against drug use.
- o In 1985, Mrs. Reagan hosted two international conferences on drug abuse, one at the United Nations and the other jointly held in Washington and Atlanta.
- o The national crusade against drug use is perhaps best symbolized by three words of guidance which the First Lady offered our children -- Just Say No. Mrs. Reagan has been instrumental in the establishment of thousands of parent and youth groups, including 12,000 Just Say No Clubs, which provide drug education and activities for young people that are an alternative to drug use.
- o Mrs. Reagan's anti-drug crusade will prove to be one of the most significant investments ever made in the future of this nation.

The Vice President

- o The Vice President led the successful fight to have international drug trafficking declared a threat to national security, and to make increased use of our military might in stopping drugs from reaching our shores. (Before 1981, the nation had not used the military to assist civilian drug control efforts.)
- o In January 1982, Vice President Bush, at the request of President Reagan, formed the South Florida Task Force to improve interdiction of drugs.
 - In late 1981, Miami was under siege by drug smugglers with machine guns who were murdering each other -- and innocent citizens -- in broad daylight.
 - On January 28, 1982, President Reagan responded to Miami's pleas for help by creating the South Florida Task Force (SFTF) and asking Vice President Bush to shape the task force and lead it.
 - Within weeks, hundreds of Federal law enforcement officers were detailed to South Florida. Extra prosecutors and judges were assigned to meet an increasing need. Additional Coast Guard cutters began patrolling Caribbean waters. The Department of Defense lent substantial support, and the State Department increased diplomatic efforts to expand cooperative anti-drug efforts.
 - The Task Force seized record amounts of drugs, caused an immediate decrease in drug smuggling to Florida, deterred traffickers, or forced them to shift to longer and more difficult routes.
 - Violent crime in South Florida dropped substantially in the first six months of task force operations. The murder rate fell by 15 percent in Dade County, and by 25 percent in Broward County. The South Florida Task Force remains in force today.
- o In March 1983, the President asked the Vice President to apply the successes of the South Florida Task Force to the national drug abuse problem by leading the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS).
- o NNBIS coordinates Federal agencies which enforce drug laws, including the Drug Enforcement Administration, Customs Service, Coast Guard, FBI, and the U.S. Border Patrol.

- o Under the Vice President's leadership, NNBIS has in recent years steadily increased the role of the military and of intelligence agencies. NNBIS also promotes international anti-drug efforts.
- o Like its Florida prototype, NNBIS has been successful in part because of unprecedented cooperation from state and local law enforcement agencies.
- o Through his leadership of the South Florida Task Force and NNBIS, and his other contributions to the Reagan Administration's anti-drug efforts, Vice President Bush has helped make this the first Administration to establish an effective, coordinated Federal, state, and local campaign against drug smugglers. As President Reagan has said:

"And let me say, if you want to see effective leadership, take a look at Vice President Bush's role in this. While others talked about leading the military into the fray against drugs, the Vice President has led."

--- President Reagan
April 13, 1988

Changing Knowledge, Attitudes and Behavior

- o Within the first two months of his first term, President Reagan fielded a press conference question on his anti-drug strategy. "[T]he answer to the drug problem," he answered, "comes through winning over the users to the point that we take the customers away from the drugs...."
- o Since 1981, the Reagan Administration has supported and encouraged a nationwide effort to reduce the demand for drugs by changing Americans' knowledge, attitudes and behavior.
- o Knowledge -- Drug education messages have been spread by schools, community organizations, the media, and Federal, state and local governments. Television shows have focused on drug abuse.

The National Media Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America is coordinating a national effort involving donations of over \$1.5 billion in television and newspaper advertising to spread the anti-drug abuse message.

- o Attitudes -- An increasing percentage of the nation's young people now recognize the risk in the use of illegal drugs, according to University of Michigan survey of high school students and young adults taken each year since 1975.

Our young people are less tolerant of marijuana use:

- In 1980, half of high school seniors surveyed thought smoking marijuana regularly posed a "great risk." In 1987, 73.5 percent saw regular marijuana use as a great risk.
- A Weekly Reader survey found peer pressure to try marijuana declined between 1983 and 1987. In 1983, 31 percent of the fourth graders felt peer pressure to try marijuana, but by 1987, only 25 percent felt such pressure.

Increasingly, young Americans fear cocaine and disapprove of its use:

- In 1980, 31 percent of high school seniors surveyed thought trying cocaine posed a great risk. In 1987, nearly half (47.9 percent) felt that way.
- Fully 97 percent of seniors surveyed in 1987 disapproved of regular use of cocaine, and 87 percent disapproved of even trying the drug.

- o Behavior -- The evidence is clear: Drug use is declining in American in the 1980s. The Michigan research team reported:

"...[W]e have found continuing declines in 1987 in the use of marijuana, stimulants, sedatives, and methaqualone specifically, in all three populations -- high school seniors, college students, and young adults generally. Most importantly, we have seen the first substantial decline in cocaine use in these populations."

- Current use of cocaine among high school seniors dropped by one-third last year, from 6.2 percent in 1986 to 4.3 percent in 1987 -- the lowest level since 1978. The number of students reporting they used cocaine at least once in the past year fell by nearly one-fifth, from 12.7 percent in 1986 to 10.3 percent in 1987.
- One in 30 seniors used marijuana on a daily basis in 1987, compared to one in nine in 1978. This is the lowest level of use since the University of Michigan began its survey of drug use in 1975. The Temple University household survey of those age 12 and over reported current use of marijuana decreased from 11 percent of the population in 1982 to 10 percent in 1985.

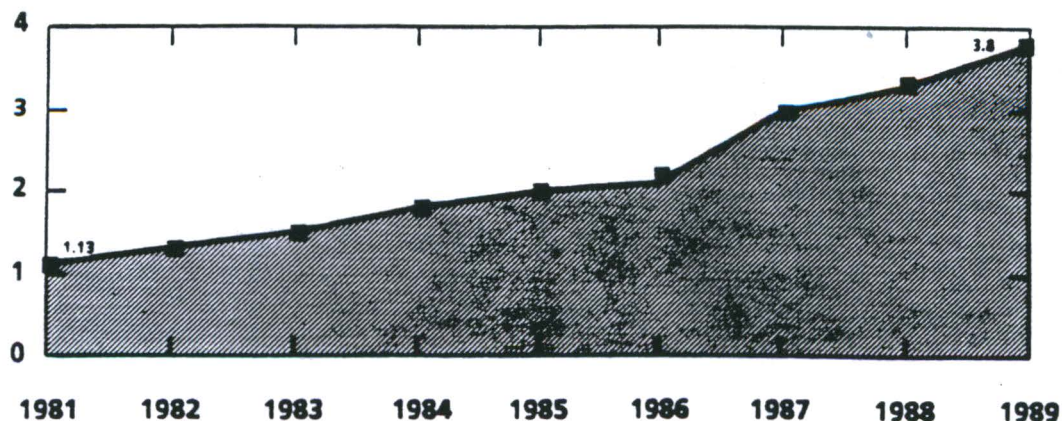
While much progress has been made in changing behavior, 23 million Americans age 12 and over surveyed by Temple University said they used illicit drugs in 1985. (The survey will be repeated in late 1988.)

- Tragically, the same survey suggested that while the percentage of young (18 to 20 year old) Americans was stable or had declined over the past three to seven years, the percentage of Americans age 26 and over who use drugs might actually be increasing.
- This is in part explained by the fact that individuals who began using drugs in the 1960s and 1970s are now getting older. Nevertheless, it is a disturbing statistic that demonstrates how much more needs to be done.

Federal Spending

- o Under this Administration, the total Federal anti-drug budget has tripled -- from \$1.1 billion in FY 1981 to \$3.3 billion in FY 1988.
- o For FY 1989, the President requested \$482 million more than Congress appropriated in FY 1988, a 15 percent increase in just one year that would take total Federal outlays for all drug abuse programs to \$3.8 billion. Budget authority would total \$3.9 billion in FY 1989.

**FEDERAL DRUG EXPENDITURES
FY 1981-1989
(OUTLAYS IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)**

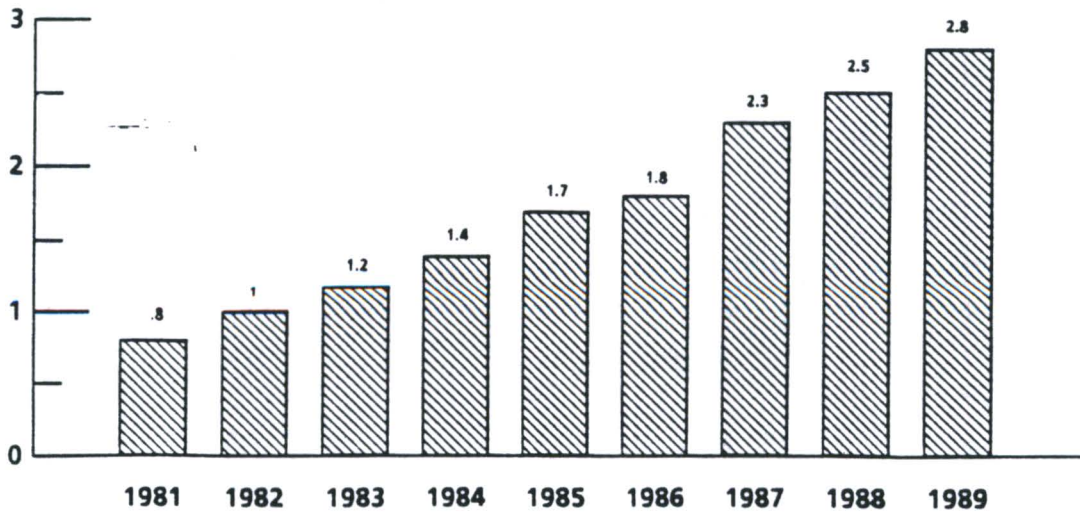


o This Administration has spent more money on drug abuse in every area:

- Federal outlays for drug enforcement programs alone more than tripled between FY 1981 and FY 1988, from \$806 million to \$2.5 billion. In FY 1989, the President wants to spend \$2.9 billion on drug enforcement.
- Federal outlays for drug abuse prevention increased nearly four-fold between FY 1981 and FY 1988, from \$117 million to \$454.2 million. The President's FY 1989 budget request for drug abuse prevention is \$573.7 million.
- Federal spending for drug abuse treatment nearly doubled between FY 1981 and FY 1988, from \$205.8 million to \$370.2 million. For FY 1989, the President is asking Congress for \$427.6 million for drug abuse treatment.

Figure 2

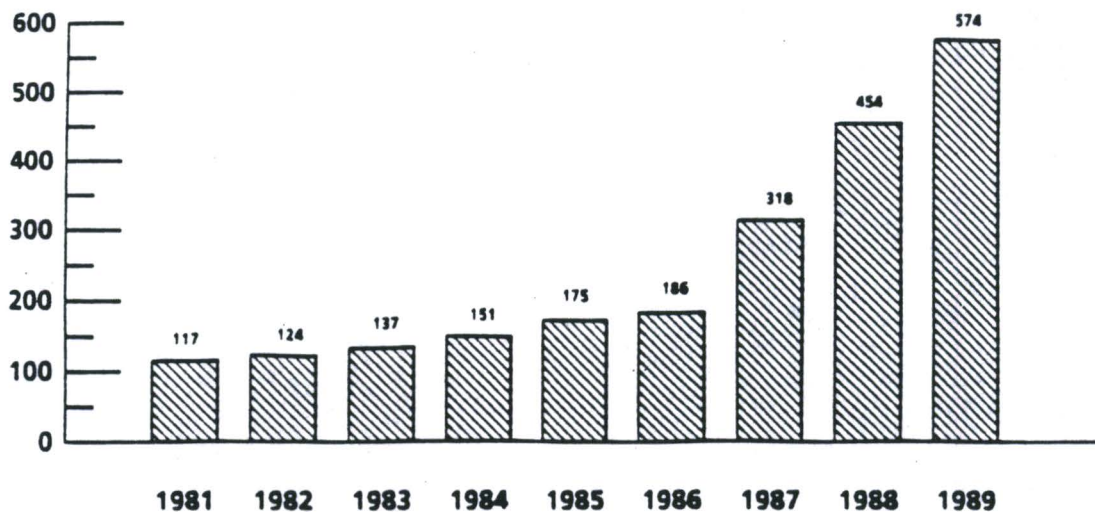
**DRUG ABUSE ENFORCEMENT
FY 1981-1989
(OUTLAYS IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)**



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget

Figure 3

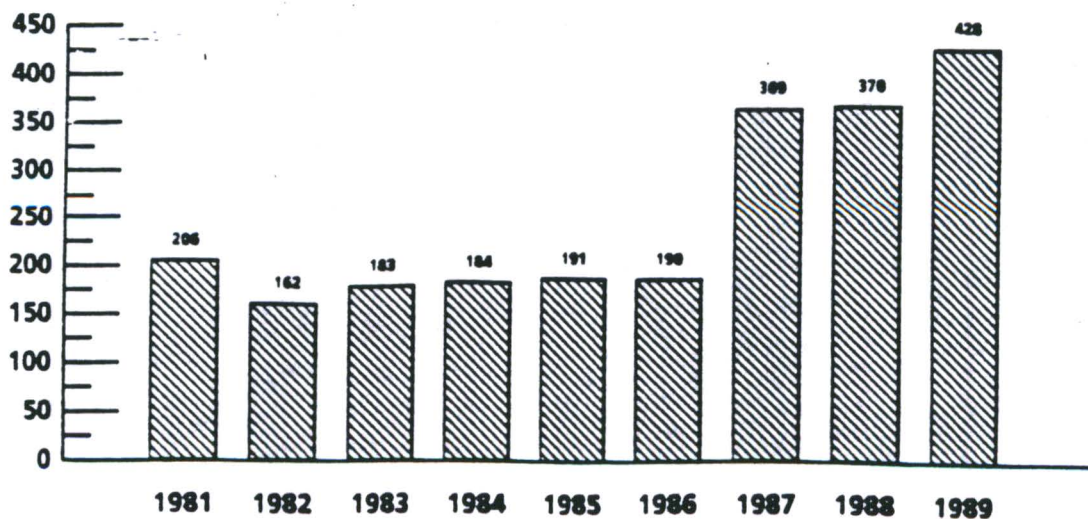
DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
FY 1981-1989
 (OUTLAYS IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget

Figure 4

DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT
FY 1981-1989
 (OUTLAYS IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget

- o To put Federal outlays for drug programs in perspective, consider that:
- Total Federal outlays increased 56 percent between FY 1981 and FY 1988.
 - Outlays for national defense increased 81 percent.
 - But drug program outlays increased 193 percent during that same period.

Federal Outlays for Drug Enforcement,
Prevention and Treatment

by fiscal year in millions of current dollars

	Enforcement	Prevention	Treatment	Total
1981	806.0	117.0	205.8	1,128.8
1982	981.5	123.5	161.7	1,266.7
1983	1,184.5	136.9	183.2	1,504.6
1984	1,415.8	151.4	183.9	1,751.1
1985	1,672.2	174.8	191.1	2,038.0
1986	1,757.6	186.4	190.2	2,134.2
1987	2,288.3	317.5	369.2	2,975.0
1988	2,492.5	454.2	370.2	3,316.9
1989*	2,797.7	573.7	427.6	3,799.0

* requested

Note: Rows may not add due to rounding.

Included in the budget are funds for the enforcement of drug laws through interdiction and seizure; intelligence, investigation and prosecution; research; treatment for drug abusers; drug-abuse prevention; drug screening for the Armed Forces; eradication of illegal drug crops at home and abroad; prison construction; and other activities that assist in meeting the President's goal of a drug-free America.

Figure 5

FIGURE 5 WILL BE STAFFED SEPARATELY

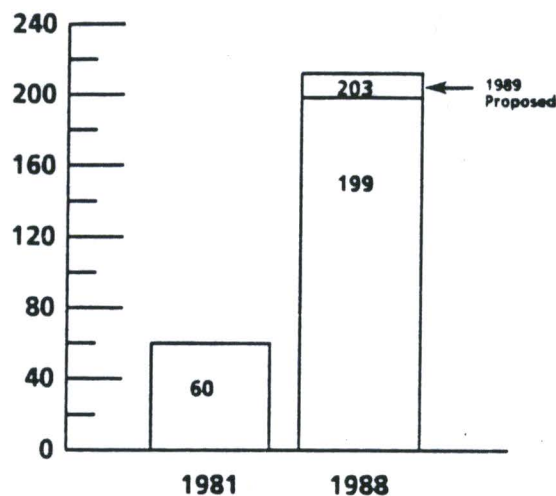
International Cooperation

- o With the cooperation of other countries, the United States is trying to reduce the supply of cocaine, heroin and marijuana in our country and around the globe.
- o We assist foreign governments in eradicating crops; interdicting drugs; arresting and prosecuting major traffickers; providing alternative sources of income to farmers who abandon drug crops; and in reducing demand through education.
- o In 1987, 23 nations joined the U.S. in eradicating drug crops, up from only 2 countries in 1981.
 - About 283 metric tons of opium, 5,046 metric tons of coca and 17,585 tons of cannabis were destroyed worldwide through eradication campaigns.
 - These figures represent four times the amount of opium that reaches the U.S. as heroin, three times the marijuana consumed in the U.S., and one-seventh of the coca leaves required to make the cocaine consumed by Americans.
- o In Colombia, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Brazil and Venezuela, U.S. enforcement agencies assist local efforts to eliminate coca paste laboratories, control chemical shipments, and make it more difficult for traffickers to use land and river routes to transport their drugs. Recently:
 - A three-year FBI investigation in Colombia brought indictments of 114 conspirators and the seizure of 2,100 pounds of cocaine, 22,000 pounds of marijuana and \$22.5 million in cash.
 - Bolivia seized nearly a ton of cocaine and destroyed 82 million marijuana plants, 18 tons of packaged marijuana and 2,650 tons of coca leaf.
 - Ecuador successfully destroyed much of its domestic coca cultivation and is no longer considered a major source of cocaine.
 - In the Bahamas, U.S. and Bahamian interdiction teams seized 147 tons of marijuana and 25,000 pounds of cocaine.
 - In Belize, a U.S.-assisted eradication campaign destroyed 80 percent of the marijuana crop.
 - Jamaican production of marijuana fell by more than 80 percent between 1986 and 1987 through eradication.

- Panama and the United States cooperated in a money-laundering investigation which froze \$12 million in ill-gotten assets.
- o The Reagan Administration has successfully sought funding for a range of international anti-drug programs. From FY 1981 to FY 1988, Federal outlays for international drug operations grew 230 percent.

Figure 6

**INTERNATIONAL DRUG OPERATIONS
FY 1981-1989**
(OUTLAYS IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget

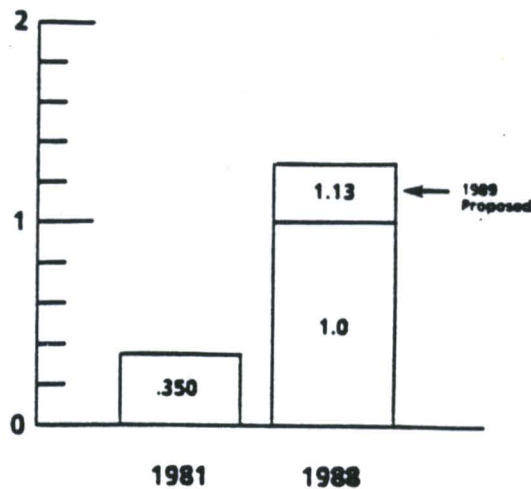
Interdiction

- o The nation's interdiction strategy is designed to reduce the quantity of illegal drugs entering the U.S.
- o Interdiction focuses on detecting, sorting, intercepting, tracking and apprehending shipments of illegal drugs as they move into the U.S. by air, land and sea.
- o The task is difficult because ours is an open society with open borders. Nonetheless, the Customs Service, the Coast Guard and the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) seized millions of pounds of illegal drugs in FY 1987 alone.
 - Heroin -- At least 639 pounds of heroin were seized.
 - Cocaine -- A record 92,000 pounds of cocaine were seized.
 - Marijuana -- An estimated 3 million pounds were seized.

- o To improve our ability to detect drug smugglers, Federal outlays for interdiction jumped nearly three-fold, from \$350 million in FY 1981 to a proposed \$1.13 billion in FY 1989.

Figure 7

DRUG INTERDICTION
FY 1981-1989
(OUTLAYS IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget

- o With these interdiction funds:
 - New radar sites have been completed in Arizona and the Bahamas to operate with existing sites in Florida to detect smuggling by air.
 - Customs established an interdiction base with the Bahamas using interceptor boats crewed jointly by Americans and Bahamians. Since its establishment in April 1987, the base at Gun Cay, Bahamas was responsible for the seizure of 4,725 pounds of marijuana, 3,006 pounds of cocaine and eight vessels.
 - The Customs Service will get aircraft able to detect targets more than 1,000 miles from their base.
 - Four new Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence centers will be developed, including centers in Florida and California to be completed this year.

- o The Department of Defense supplies substantial support for drug law enforcement agencies in interdiction.
 - Military forces flew 16,288 flight hours in FY 1987 in support of law enforcement agencies.
 - The Navy provided 2,512 ship days in support of Coast Guard law enforcement units in FY 1987, twice as much as in the previous year. Unfortunately, Congress deleted \$72 million from the President's request for Coast Guard funding in FY 1988.
 - Some \$400 million in aircraft equipment is on loan to drug agencies.
 - National Guard units provided 3,121 aerial surveillance flight hours and 9,000 man-days in support of drug eradication.

- o These resources make dramatic international operations possible. Examples:

Operation Blast Furnace -- The U.S. sent military equipment and personnel to Bolivia to destroy cocaine labs. Some 20 clandestine labs were destroyed. This operation virtually halted trafficking of coca leaves in Bolivia.

Operation Hat Trick II -- Nearly 1.7 million pounds of marijuana and 22,000 pounds of cocaine were seized and 1,300 people arrested.

Operation Blue Lightning -- 85 vessels, 30 aircraft and six radar facilities disrupted the flow of drugs through the Bahamas. Over 5,500 pounds of cocaine, 36,000 pounds of marijuana, and 26 vessels were seized.

Enforcement

- o President Reagan believes the first duty of a civilized society is to protect itself from those who prey upon the innocent.

Drug Law Enforcement Funding

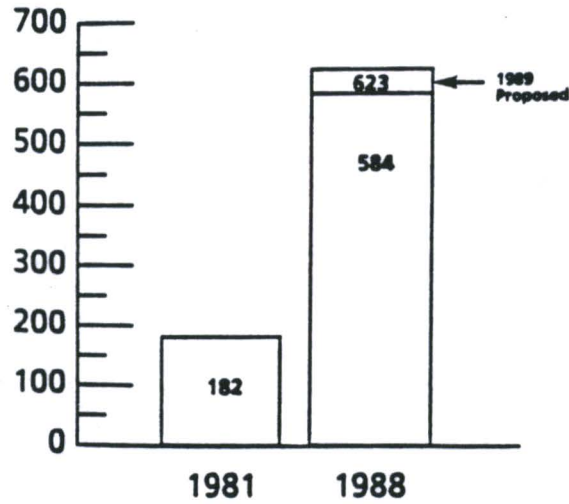
- o Federal outlays for drug enforcement programs more than tripled under this Administration -- from \$806 million in FY 1981 to \$2.5 billion in FY 1988. The President's proposed FY 1989 budget requests \$2.9 billion for drug enforcement.
- o In 1986, an estimated \$6.2 billion was spent by governments at all levels (Federal, state and local) on anti-drug law enforcement efforts in the U.S.
- o Federal drug enforcement operations have achieved dramatic results:
 - Operation Pisces -- \$35 million in cash was seized from a money-laundering operation and a cocaine cartel was immobilized.
 - Pizza Connection Case -- One hundred-twenty people were arrested in the U.S. and Italy in connection with a \$1.65 billion heroin operation. The Mafia used pizza parlors throughout New York and five other states to distribute heroin smuggled into the U.S. from Sicily.
 - Operation Intruder -- Fifty tons of marijuana and four tons of cocaine were seized in Texas, Michigan and Florida. Eighty-six persons were arrested.
 - In May 1988, Federal agents announced the seizure of the biggest domestic cache of cocaine ever. More than four tons of cocaine worth \$1.7 billion were seized from hollowed out Brazilian cedar in Tarpon Springs, Florida. The cocaine was being shipped by a drug cartel from Colombia to New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Miami. Three persons were arrested.
- o Recent successes in Federal drug law enforcement are even more remarkable in light of the fact that for FY 1988, Congress underfunded Federal drug investigations by \$17 million; underfunded prosecution efforts by \$38 million; and underfunded research and development efforts by \$1.4 million.

Federal Investigations and Prosecutions

- o The number of Federal drug investigators working on drug abuse cases more than doubled since FY 1980 to 6,230 in FY 1988, and the number of Federal prosecutors increased nearly four-fold since FY 1980 to 925 in FY 1988.

Figure 8

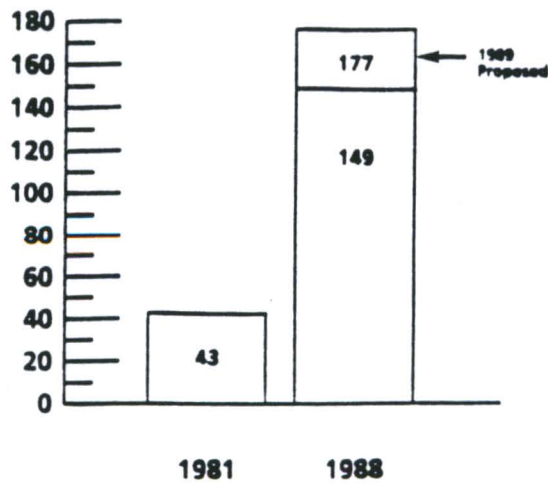
DRUG INVESTIGATIONS
FY 1981-1989
(OUTLAYS IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget

Figure 9

DRUG PROSECUTION
FY 1981-1989
(OUTLAYS IN MILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)



SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget

Federal Drug Enforcement Personnel

	Investigators	Prosecutors
1980	2,753	215
1981	3,151	303
1982	3,227	307
1983	4,020	444
1984	4,813	564
1985	5,133	586
1986	5,350	671
1987	5,795	742
1988	6,230	925

Arrests and Convictions

- o Federal drug arrests rose by 66 percent to 26,000, and there was a 300 percent increase in the number of major drug traffickers arrested last year.
- o DEA arrests and convictions both reached record levels in FY 1987. These data reflect the lag between the time an arrest is made and a conviction is won.

Drug Enforcement Administration

	Arrests	Convictions
1981	13,337	5,576
1982	12,180	5,927
1983	12,997	9,966
1984	13,126	10,815
1985	15,695	10,549
1986	18,746	12,022
1987	21,921	12,497

- o By 1987, FBI drug convictions also reached record levels.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

	Arrests	Convictions
1982	137	43
1983	1,186	471
1984	1,927	1,362
1985	2,766	2,232
1986	2,501	2,671
1987	2,326	2,851

- o This is the first Administration to bring the FBI into the drug fight. The FBI began investigating drug-related crimes in 1982.

Seizures

- o During FY 1987, Federal agencies seized a record 856 vessels, 193 aircraft, a record 12,124 vehicles and \$102 million in financial instruments. Between FY 1983 and FY 1987, \$438 million was seized from international drug smugglers.
- o Seizures and forfeitures of drug-related assets increased three-fold between 1984 and 1987 to total \$876 million.
 - DEA seizures of cocaine increased by nearly one-third between 1986 and 1987 to 35,790 kilograms.

Sentencing

- o An essential part of the Administration's drug enforcement initiative is to encourage stiffer sentences across the country for drug related offenses.
- o Between 1979 and 1987, the average sentence for persons convicted of drug law violations increased by 44 percent, from 51 months to 73 months.

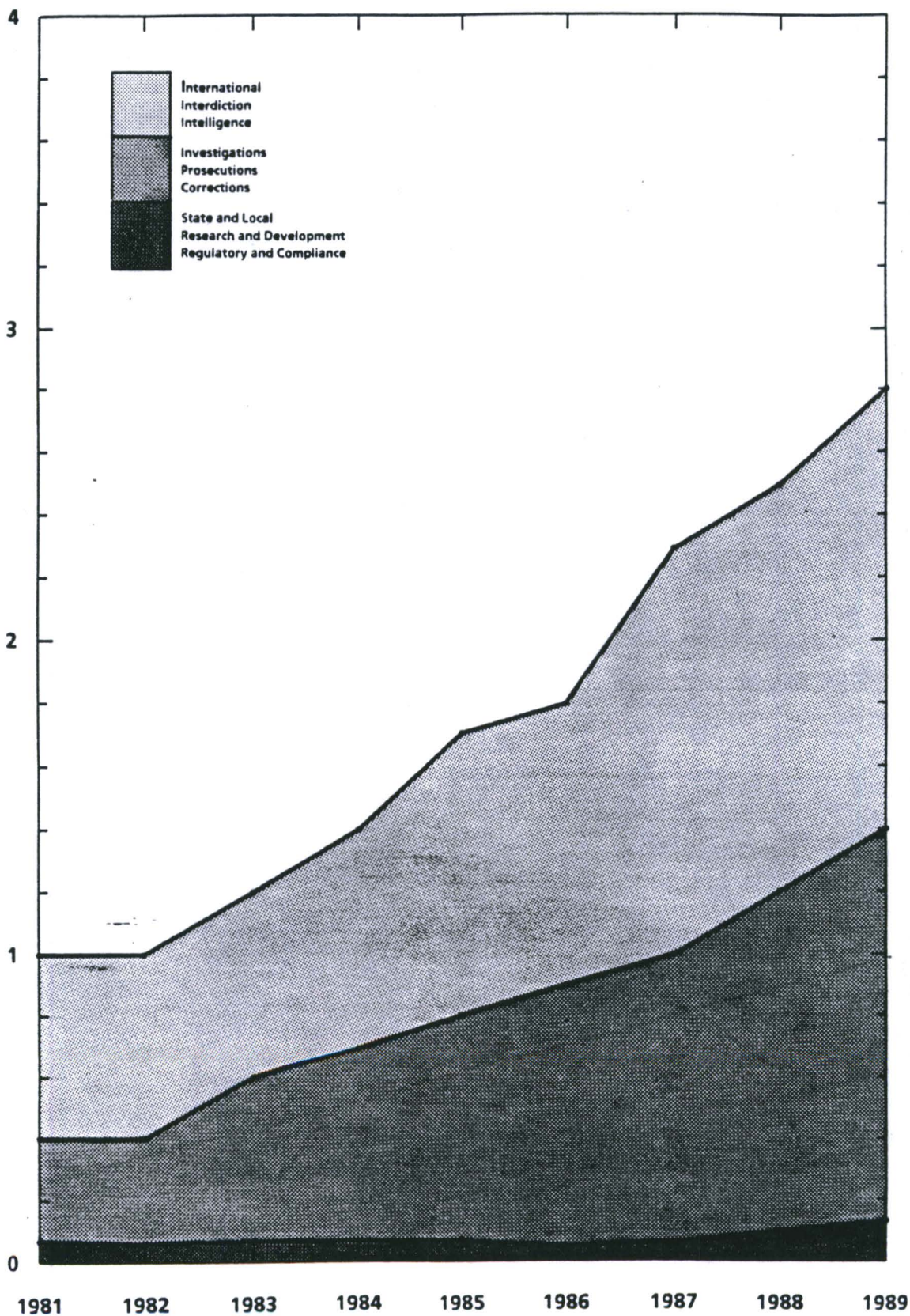
Average Federal Prison Sentences
For Violations
Of Drug Prevention and Control Laws
in months

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
1979	50.8
1980	54.5
1981	55.5
1982	61.4
1983	63.8
1984	65.7
1985	64.8
1986	70.0
1987	73.0

State and Local Enforcement Assistance

- o The Administration is ensuring that the asset sharing program, and other forms of Federal assistance, will continue to provide a significant level of resources to state and local law enforcement agencies.
 - The Comprehensive Crime Control Act, passed in 1984, bolstered Federal authority to seize assets of convicted drug dealers. Last year, over \$700 million in ill-gotten assets were seized.
 - Some of these assets are sold at auction and the proceeds are then distributed through the asset sharing program. From FY 1986 through FY 1988, the Department of Justice estimates that it will have shared with state and local governments more than \$190 million in proceeds from the sale of seized assets and forfeited property.
 - The asset sharing program is expected to be an increasing source of funds for state and local law enforcement in the years ahead -- and an expected \$112 million in cash and property in FY 1989 alone.
- o The Federal Government will also continue to operate a number of programs to train state and local law enforcement officials in anti-drug methods. This Administration has trained several hundred local officials to date in the latest techniques for fighting drug traffickers.
- o It is important to keep in mind that state and local governments traditional account for about 90 percent of total national law enforcement spending. From FY 1979 to FY 1985, the latest year for which data are available, total state and local spending for police protection increased 62 percent.

Figure 10
FEDERAL DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT
FY 1981-1989
(OUTLAYS IN BILLIONS OF CURRENT DOLLARS)



Drug-Free Workplace: The Federal Example

- o The Federal Government should set the example for the nation as a drug-free workplace.
- o In September 1986, President Reagan signed an executive order significantly strengthening the policy against illegal drug use by Federal employees. The executive order requires Federal agencies to establish programs to educate their employees on the dangers of drug use, to identify drug users, and to provide treatment and counseling. It also provides, where appropriate, for drug testing of Federal workers, particularly those in positions involving public safety and national security.
- o Scientific and technical guidelines for drug testing were issued by the Department of Health and Human Services to ensure accurate tests.
- o Case law supports drug testing. The Supreme Court has twice refused to disturb decisions upholding mandatory testing programs.
- o In April 1988, the Government published scientific and technical requirements for drug tests of Federal civilian employees. The Department of Health and Human Services certified that all departments and major agencies have developed drug testing plans that outline who will be tested and for what.
- o Tests must be run for cocaine and marijuana, but tests may also be run for PCP, opiates and amphetamines. Testing should begin during the summer of 1988.

Drug-Free Workforce: The Private Sector

- o The General Accounting Office issued a report in April 1988 on drug testing in the private sector.
 - GAO reviewed 10 published surveys of corporate drug testing practices and found the majority of firms do not test.
 - Among the nation's largest companies, half have drug testing programs. Job applicants are more likely to be tested than employees.
 - Results indicated that some of the firms that did not test at the time the surveys were taken had plans for future drug tests.

Drug-Free Transportation

- o The Administration has proposed that rules be adopted to require drug tests for airline pilots and other crew members, as well as mechanics. At present, there are no Federal standards requiring drug tests for pilots. By order of the President, Federally employed air traffic controllers must take drug tests.
- o Interstate operators of trucks and buses are disqualified as drivers under Federal law if they are convicted of violating drug laws. No mandatory drug tests are required for interstate drivers of trucks or buses.
- o The Federal Railroad Administration requires drug tests for train and yard crews, as well as for dispatchers. These tests are to be given prior to employment, for reasonable cause during employment, and following an accident.

A Drug-Free Military

- o Drug tests in the military began in 1971, when military personnel returning from Vietnam were tested for heroin addiction. Beginning in 1982, random tests of all personnel were required for a variety of substances.
- o In FY 1988, Federal legislation required the Defense Department to begin drug tests on all military applicants.
- o Drug testing in the military is proving that widescale drug testing can be done accurately. The services have conducted many thousands of drug tests with only one "false positive" result -- that was corrected immediately.
- o Since 1980, reported drug use in the military has declined by two-thirds.

Drug-Free Schools

- o The President has established a national goal of drug-free schools.
- o The Department of Education has developed a number of programs to promote drug-free schools and colleges.
- o In September 1986, the Department released Schools Without Drugs to mobilize school, parent, and community efforts against drug use. The book outlines a 12-point plan which parents, schools, students and communities can adopt to achieve drug-free schools.

- 1.8 million copies have been distributed to educators, parents and drug enforcement agencies.
- The Department of Education also developed "The Challenge Campaign" to encourage schools to sign a compact with representatives of the school, home and community to adopt the initiatives outlined in Schools Without Drugs. The purpose is to keep schools free of drugs. By March 1988, 2,269 schools and 318 school districts were members.
- o In May 1988, the Department is to present its first Drug-Free Schools Recognition Awards and hold a national conference on drug prevention programs.
- o In FY 1988, Education will distribute \$230 million in Federal support for drug prevention efforts at all levels of education. The Administration has asked for \$250 million to continue that support in FY 1989, the maximum amount allowed by law.

Drug-Free Public Housing

- o Most residents of public housing want to live in a drug-free environment. Yet in too many instances, residents cannot escape drug dealing and drug using in their communities.
- o The solution to drugs in public housing must be determined for the most part at the local level. It requires the cooperation of public housing management, residents, local law enforcement officials, school officials, substance abuse treatment professionals, as well as private sector support groups.
- o In New York City in April 1988, a Federal law authorizing seizure of a drug dealer's assets was used to evict occupants of two apartments in a public housing project. New York eviction laws favor the tenant, and use of the Federal seizure law is a first for public housing.
- o The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in cooperation with the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, sponsored a National Drug-Free Public Housing Conference in Atlanta in May 1987. Over 600 residents, housing officials, police, private sector and substance abuse treatment professionals attended. Because of the success of that conference, five additional regional conferences were held in 1987 for over 1,200 people.
- o Over \$10 million of HUD funds was committed to drug-related proposals last year.

Crime and Drugs

- o There is a clear association between drug abuse and crime.
- o In 1988, the Department of Justice reported that from 53 percent to 79 percent of the men arrested for serious offenses in 12 communities around the nation tested positive for illicit drugs. The findings are based on a new Drug Use Forecasting system in which drug tests were run on a sample of 2,000 arrestees between June and November 1987.
 - The tests were voluntary and anonymous.
 - Most of those tested were charged with burglary, grand larceny or assault.
- o The program is designed to track drug use trends among urban defendants suspected of dangerous crimes. It will provide a barometer of drug use and criminal acts that affect public safety. New arrestees will be tested four times each year in 18 cities.
- o The system will serve as an indicator of the effectiveness of drug law enforcement, education and treatment efforts to reduce drug abuse and crime. Regional variations in drug preferences will provide evidence of the need to tailor programs to address each city's drug problem.

Death Penalty

- o President Reagan supports the death penalty for those who are involved in drug dealing which results in a murder.
- o Late last year, the President proposed the Criminal Justice Reform Act of 1987 to attack drug syndicates. Under the President's proposal, when narcotics racketeers are convicted of murder, Federal law would impose the death penalty.

AIDS and Drug Abuse

- o While AIDS is generally recognized as a sexually-transmitted disease, intravenous drug users are among the principal transmitters of the AIDS virus.
- o One-fourth of the AIDS cases reported nationwide are IV drug users. More than two-thirds of the AIDS cases transmitted heterosexually can be traced to an IV drug-using partner.
- o More than three-fourths of the babies infected with the AIDS virus have mothers infected from their own drug use or from sexual relations with an IV drug user.

- o AIDS Outreach Projects were created last year to target inner city IV drug abusers, their sexual partners and drug-using prostitutes. Projects in New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Miami, Chicago, Houston, San Francisco and in other cities educate thousands of individuals about the risks associated with AIDS and show them how to reduce their risk of contracting and spreading AIDS.
 - Community Outreach workers are trained and deployed. Nurses contact addicts and others in emergency rooms and detoxification units, homes, stores, churches and clinics.
 - Women at risk to AIDS are advised to be tested prior to pregnancy and to avoid pregnancy if they test positive for AIDS.
- o The President's proposed budget for FY 1989 would increase funding for AIDS by 38 percent over FY 1988 to more than \$2 billion for research, education, treatment and screening. In FY 1982, Federal AIDS funding was only \$8 million.

Veterans

- o The Veterans Administration provides treatment in VA medical centers and outpatient clinics or special Drug Dependence Treatment Programs to veterans with drug problems.
- o VA operates 51 specialized Drug Dependence Treatment Programs throughout its medical system.
- o During FY 1987, 29,000 veterans were treated for drug dependence as inpatients. More than 19,000 veterans received treatment as outpatients.
- o The VA also contracts with community halfway houses for rehabilitation services for veterans with drug abuse problems.
- o In FY 1987, the VA spent \$32 million on drug dependence treatment, and \$2.4 million on research into drug abuse.

Drunk Driving

- o Throughout the 1970s and early 1980s, states lowered the minimum age for the purchase of alcoholic beverages in response to the ratification of the 26th Amendment to the Constitution which extended the right to vote to 18-year-olds. By 1983, 33 states permitted persons under 21 to buy alcoholic beverages.

- o In 1982, President Reagan established the President's Commission on Drunk Driving. By late 1983, the commission recommended increasing the legal age for purchasing alcoholic beverages.
- o In 1984, President Reagan signed legislation requiring the Department of Transportation to withhold 10 percent of Federal funds for state highway construction to those states that had not raised the legal drinking age to 21. The President's purpose was to save the lives of those 18-20 years of age who were more likely to be in alcohol-related accidents than those of any other age group.
- o By 1988, every state and the District of Columbia had enacted a law that raised to 21 the age at which one could purchase or have public possession of an alcoholic beverage.
- o In February 1988, the Department of Justice reported the rate of arrests among those under 21 for driving under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicants (DUI) declined between 1984 and 1986.

Number of DUI Arrests per 100,000 Licensed Drivers

Age	1984	1985	1986
18 years old	1,526	1,428	1,480
19	1,973	1,848	1,780
20	2,209	2,117	1,961

White House Conference for a Drug-Free America

- o The conference was established by law on May 5, 1987. Its mandate was to review and assess all aspects of the drug crisis and report to the President and to Congress.
- o To meet its goals, the conference held six regional meetings which were attended by law enforcement officers, educators, parents, young people, representatives of the media, athletes, coaches, drug treatment workers and researchers, business people, and public housing residents and officials.
- o A national assembly was held in Washington from February 28 to March 3, 1988. Delegates discussed the findings of the regional conferences.

- o The White House Conference focused on 10 topics: Drug abuse prevention; treatment; drug-free workplaces; drug-free educa; drug-free sports; drug-free transportation; drug-free public housing; the role of the media in a promoting a drug-free environment; drug law enforcement; and international drug controls.
- o The conference will issue its report in June 1988.

The Reagan Legacy: Toward a Drug-Free Society

- o The nation stands at a critical juncture in the struggle against the illegal use of drugs, one defined by the intersection of two highly visible and seemingly contradictory trends.
- o The first trend is the shift in attitudes away from illicit drug use and drug users. It is an extraordinary success story.
 - Ten years ago, the majority of our fellow citizens could be divided into two camps: Those resigned to the fact of illegal drug use, and those who accepted the myth that drug use was glamorous, harmless, or someone else's problem.
 - Today, most Americans know the dangers and are intolerant of drug use.
 - Young people have been the primary target of the intensive education and prevention efforts ordered by President Reagan and energized by the moral leadership of First Lady Nancy Reagan.
 - Because knowledge and attitudes are the bedrock of behavior, we can be confident that the next generation will reject illegal drugs in record numbers.
- o The second trend contradicts the promise of recent gains and threatens to undermine the confidence of many Americans in our progress against illegal drugs. This trend is the surge in drug-related crimes, deaths by overdose and drug-related AIDS, and births of drug-addicted and drug-impaired babies. These statistics are viewed by some as signs we have lost our struggle against drugs.
- o These problems reflect the long-term consequences of the myth of the late 1960s and the 1970s that illegal drug use is glamorous, harmless, or victimless.

- o The major obstacle to the elimination of illicit drugs from our society is the unwillingness or inability of current drug users to give up their habits. Unchecked, these users threaten to undercut the very real gains we have made against illegal drugs.
- o Anyone who silently consents to illicit drug use jeopardizes the progress we are making to reduce, and ultimately to eliminate, drug use.
 - America can no longer excuse drug users. Misdirected compassion, or even understanding without action to stop drug use, makes continued illegal use of drugs possible.
 - We must become so intolerant of drug use that the habit is unacceptable anywhere -- by anyone.
 - Even knowledge about the drug abuse problem is not enough. Nothing will happen unless action -- including legal action -- is taken to stop drug use.
 - A variety of actions focusing on the user may be needed, and they will have to be forceful and swift: fines, seizure of property, forfeiture of driving and other privileges, drug screening, compulsory work within the community, mandatory education, or mandatory jail terms.
- o There is no one approach that will solve our drug problems, or win the crusade against drug use.
- o Prevention and education are essential elements in the strategy. The next, and more difficult step, is to demand that users of illegal drugs be held accountable for the damage they do to themselves, to their families and to society.
- o President Reagan believes the nation needs community-based solutions to the drug problem because Government alone cannot stop the demand for deadly drugs.
- o The private sector is contributing to the fight against drug abuse through the commitment of businesses, labor unions, sports and public figures and civic groups who are openly opposing drug abuse and educating young people about the dangers posed by drugs.
- o Citizens across the country, in every community, in every family, in every setting, are challenged to make their individual contributions to the future by taking action now to stop the user and the use of illegal drugs.

- o This will require the efforts of employers and employees, athletes and entertainers, students and teachers, health professionals and research scientists, law officers and lawmakers in Congress and in state legislatures, on city councils and county boards. And it will require the support of judges dedicated to protecting the innocent.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Levels of Drug Use

Question: Has America stopped the increase of illegal drug use?

Answer: Evidence from survey research makes it clear drug use has declined during the 1980s. Most Americans now know the dangers and are intolerant of drug use. The battle is a difficult one, but this Administration is succeeding in persuading Americans not to use drugs.

Analysis:

- o The University of Michigan survey of high school students found current use of cocaine among seniors fell by one-third in 1987, from 6.2 percent in 1986 to 4.3 percent in 1987. That is the lowest level of use reported since 1978.
- o In 1978, one senior in nine used marijuana on a daily basis. In 1987, only one in 30 used marijuana daily.
- o Reported drug use among military personnel fell by 67 percent between 1980 and 1985.
- o This Administration launched a major effort to inform the American people, and particularly young people, about the dangers of drug abuse. As a result, attitudes about drug abuse have changed.
 - In 1980, half the high school seniors thought smoking marijuana regularly posed a great risk. In 1987, 74 percent saw a great risk in regular marijuana use.
 - In 1980, only one high school senior in three thought cocaine posed a great risk to them. In 1987, nearly half the seniors felt that way.
 - In 1983, nearly one fourth grader in three felt peer pressure to try marijuana. In 1987, only one in four felt such pressure.
- o As attitudes changed, behavior changed, and the free-fall into illegal drug use stopped. But halting the increase in illegal drug use does not mean the job is done. Latest data (1985) report 23 million drug abusers nationwide and 37,000 drug related deaths in 1986.

Federal Spending

Question: Were funds to combat drug abuse cut?

Answer: Overall spending for programs to reduce illicit drug use has tripled since 1981. Nonetheless, there have been selective reductions in some programs where money was spent to start state and local programs, or where money was spent to purchase major items that have to be paid for only once.

Analysis:

- o Outlays for Federal anti-drug programs tripled under this Administration -- from \$1.1 billion in FY 1981 to \$3.3 billion in FY 1988. The President has asked for \$3.8 billion in drug program funding for FY 1989 -- more than a 15 percent increase over current levels.
- o Despite these increases, there has been some controversy in the course of the past seven years surrounding the following budgets:
 - o Customs Service Reductions in FY 1984
 - The Administration asked the U.S. Customs Service in FY 1984 to reduce its overall staff by 1,744 persons to save \$72.6 million. That reduction was to come from increased efficiency on the part of personnel who checked imports of commercial goods. Congress overrode the Administration request.
 - Also for FY 1984, however, the Administration proposed a \$7.4 million increase in the Customs Service budget -- from \$571 million in FY 1983 to \$579 million in FY 1984.
 - The Administration proposal also called for an additional 225 full-time workers dedicated to halting imports of illegal drugs, and an additional \$33.3 million in drug abuse spending, including the purchase of aircraft to use in detecting drug smugglers.
 - \$30 million was added to the budget to offset the effects of inflation.

o Budget Authority Reductions Between 1987 and 1988

- In FY 1987, obligations (budget authority) for the Federal drug program totaled \$3.89 billion. In FY 1988, obligations are \$400 million lower, or \$3.46 billion.
- Some \$225 million in funds Congress provided in FY 1987 for grants to state and local governments for drug enforcement became a \$70 million Congressional appropriation in FY 1988 to replace money used by the states (see below).
- Prevention funds were reduced because \$75 million of the 1987 funds for the Department of Health and Human Services was available for both 1987 and 1988, but showed up only in the 1987 column.
- Education grants were reduced from \$200 million to \$100 million because the higher level of funding needed for start-up activities did not have to be repeated.

- o Aid to Local Law Enforcement -- For FY 1987, Congress provided \$225 million for Justice Department drug grants to state and local governments. As noted above, Congress then appropriated an additional \$70 million for this program for FY 1988, replacing funds that had been disbursed to states.
- The drug grant program was designed not to establish long-term dependence on Federal monies, but to provide "seed money" to get good programs started. To allow time for the success of these programs to be evaluated, the Administration's FY 1989 budget is not requesting additional funding for the drug grant program at this time.
 - Living within the cap set by the 1987 Bipartisan Budget Agreement, the Reagan Administration allocated its resources to provide for vigorous Federal drug enforcement. At the same time, the Administration ensured that the asset-sharing program, and other forms of Federal assistance, will continue to provide a significant level of resources to state and local law enforcement agencies.

o Coast Guard Budget

- The 100th Congress cut \$72 million from the President's FY 1988 request for Coast Guard operating expenses. This occurred in the continuing resolution Congress sent to President Reagan late in 1987.
- The Reagan Administration has proposed a redistribution of \$60 million in FY 1988 funds within the Department of Transportation to ensure the continuation of critical Coast Guard services.
- In each budget the President has submitted to Congress, President Reagan has asked for increases in funding for U.S. Coast Guard operating expenses. From FY 1981 to FY 1988, funding for Coast Guard operating expenses has grown about 42 percent.

Use of the Military

Question: Is there an appropriate role for the military in stopping drug production and imports from abroad?

Answer: Yes there is, and this Administration was the first to make extensive use of the military for that purpose.

Analysis:

- o Internationally, the military has two roles to play. It assists the U.S. Customs and U.S. Coast Guard in interdicting illegal drugs enroute to the U.S. And it has been used effectively to destroy production facilities abroad.
- o In 1981, this Administration implemented a change in the law to allow the military to support civilian drug law enforcement efforts. By 1987, military forces flew more than 16,000 flight hours and provided over 2,500 ship days in support of interdiction efforts.
- o A number of military-assisted operations have been run to disrupt drug smuggling into the U.S., including Operation Hat Trick II, in which 1.7 million pounds of marijuana and 22,000 pounds of cocaine were seized, and 1,300 people arrested.
- o In 1986, for the first time in our history, U.S. military forces were sent to a foreign land to destroy drug production facilities. Twenty clandestine labs were destroyed by American troops in Bolivia.
- o While there is a legitimate role for the military to play, that role does not include being an international police force. Drug abuse is a threat to national security, but it is not the only threat.
- o On April 28, 1988, President Reagan ordered a 30-day review of U.S. drug policy and asked for recommendations on ways to increase the Federal effort against drug suppliers and users.
- o The Administration recently reached agreement with the Congress to expand the drug surveillance role of the Armed Forces, and to place Coast Guard officers on military ships and aircraft for the purposes of making arrests.

Central American Drug Trafficking

Question: Was the U.S. involved in illegal drug trafficking in Central America?

Answer: Absolutely not. Charges that this Administration was involved in illegal drug activity in Central America or anywhere else are untrue.

Analysis:

- o It is a simple matter to make a charge of wrongdoing and get press attention for that allegation without offering credible evidence to support the charge.
- o As far back as the mid-1960s, there were allegations that some Panamanian officials, for example, were implicated in narcotics trafficking. In 1977 and 1978, while the United States was negotiating with Panama over the future of the Panama Canal, there were widespread allegations of drug smuggling by Panamanian officials.
- o Since at least 1973, Federal officials had been aware of rumors linking General Noriega to drug trafficking. When credible evidence of General Noriega's involvement in the drug trade was obtained, the Government won indictments against him.

Levels of Drug Imports

Question: Are drug imports increasing?

Answer: It is difficult to tell because there are no accurate data on imports. Obviously, smugglers don't report their activities.

Analysis:

- o Demand for drugs, including demand created by those age 26 and over who began their drug habits in the late 1960s and the 1970s, created an increase in supply.
- o The National Narcotics Intelligence Consumers Committee (NNICC), whose dozen organizational members are among the leaders in the fight against drug abuse, reported in April 1988 that there is evidence of increasing domestic supplies, higher quality, and the lowest wholesale prices ever.
- o Cocaine was readily available in the U.S. during 1987. As NNICC put it: "Wholesale prices during the year were the lowest ever reported, and the purity remained at high levels, reflecting widespread availability." However, unlike legitimate commodities, the price of illicit drugs does not always respond to market conditions.
- o Heroin was also generally available in most metropolitan areas and its purity increased.
- o Any data on imports must be carefully considered. For example, the amount of marijuana reportedly available in the U.S. increased from a range of between 6,400 to 8,300 metric tons in 1985, to between 6,545 and 12,585 metric tons in 1987. The low end of the estimate remained virtually the same; the range of possibilities was simply increased.
- o The key to controlling imports remains with the users. Continuing successes in turning users away from drugs will lead to reductions in imports.

Testing/Prevention

Question: Why has the Administration emphasized drug testing over prevention and education?

Answer: Widespread testing is a relatively new part of the Federal program, while prevention of drug abuse through education has been a major focus of the Administration's ongoing efforts. One has not been emphasized over the other.

Analysis:

- o A continuing emphasis on education and prevention is the key to eliminating drug abuse.
- o Federal prevention efforts have long been a part of the Administration's drug abuse program. Between FY 1981 and FY 1989, Federal spending for prevention will have increased almost five-fold, from \$117 million to \$574 million.
- o Testing is an effective diagnostic tool in identifying drug users. But more importantly, it is one of the best tools in effectively deterring current users from continuing and keeping non-users from starting. The stigma of losing a job to drugs is a powerful incentive.
- o Testing also serves to identify those who need treatment and rehabilitation.
- o Testing of military personnel for heroin and opiate abuse was required in the 1970s. As technology developed, tests were required for an increasing number of drugs. And testing itself cut the use of illicit drugs. Test results confirm that: Drug use in the military fell by 67 percent between 1980 and 1985.

Drug Czar

Question: Why hasn't the Administration appointed a drug czar?

Answer: The National Drug Policy Board effectively coordinates Federal anti-drug policy. Rather than merely adding another layer of bureaucracy, the Board brings together Cabinet officials with direct authority over resources in their Departments which can be enlisted in the fight against drug use.

Analysis:

- o In 1982, Congress passed legislation to create a single agency which would direct national and international drug enforcement efforts. The President vetoed the bill because, he said, it would have created another layer of bureaucracy within the executive branch that "would produce friction, disrupt effective law enforcement, and could threaten the integrity of criminal investigations and prosecutions."
- o In 1983, Congress considered new legislation to create a so-called "drug czar." The legislation was amended to substitute a policy-making board in place of a single official. That amendment became part of the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984, and created the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board.
- o President Reagan renamed the Enforcement Board the National Drug Policy Board and assigned it responsibility for policy and resource coordination in the following areas: enforcement, prevention, education, treatment and research.
- o The Attorney General chairs the National Drug Policy Board; the Secretary of Health and Human Services is Vice Chairman.

Legalizing Drugs

Question: Why don't we legalize drugs for those who want them and save the billions of dollars we spend on enforcement and prevention?

Answer: The problem with drugs is not that they are illegal. Drugs are illegal because their use is a deadly menace to society. In 1986, there were 37,000 drug-related deaths in the U.S. The price for legalizing drugs would be far greater than the money spent on enforcement and prevention.

Analysis:

- o Illicit drugs wreck human lives, weaken our communities and are a threat to national security. Society can change the law, but it cannot change the facts.
- o Illegal drugs have but one purpose -- to change the human condition for the worse, to desensitize feelings, destroy rationality and diminish responsibility. Legalizing the use of deadly, addictive drugs would send a message to young people and adults alike that the nation's leaders believe these substances pose no threat to our health, or to life itself. That is not the case. Illegal drug use can be fatal.
- o Other nations have learned the hard way that legalizing drugs leads to disaster. One example: England legalized heroin and the drug became available at special centers on order of a physician. Addicts would sell part of their legally acquired dose. That, in turn, would be resold to those who lacked a prescription for the drug. Neighborhoods around the centers that distributed heroin became magnets for addicts in search of their next fix. The result: the black market, and illegal drug use flourished.
- o Society can reduce the number of people arrested on drug charges in one of two ways. It can change the law, or society itself can continue its shift in attitudes and behavior against drugs.

Zero Tolerance

Question: Why is the Administration promoting a policy that allows the Customs Service to seize vehicles and the Coast Guard to seize multi-million dollar yachts simply if tiny amounts of marijuana are found on board?

Answer: The "zero tolerance" program was not set up to confiscate a specific number of yachts or expensive cars. Under Federal law, however, the U.S. can seize and auction vessels used to transport drugs across our borders or on the open seas.

Owners of seized vessels or vehicles receive a fair hearing in administrative court, and the disposition of their property is determined in accordance with accepted administrative law.

This is a fair program that is expected to have a dramatic effect on the attitudes of so-called "casual users" toward the consequences of their actions.

Analysis:

- o The Administration adopted a policy of Zero Tolerance because users as well as dealers must be responsible for their actions.
- o Under Zero Tolerance, when the Customs Service inspects a vehicle entering the U.S., whether a car, a bike, or an 18-wheel truck, it will seize the vehicle if even the smallest amount of drugs is found on board. The Coast Guard applies the same standard to ships at sea it inspects for evidence of drug-running.
- o The highly publicized seizure in May 1988 of a \$2.5 million yacht is not representative of this program. The yacht was returned to the owners, who were judged not responsible for the presence of marijuana on board.

SELECTED PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENTS

"But let's remember that ending this menace requires commitment from every part of America and every single American -- a commitment to a drug-free America."

--- State of the Union address
January 25, 1988

"We've seen a nationwide revolt against the permissive attitude of the past. The catchphrase of the seventies, "Do your own thing," has been replaced in the eighties by, "Just say no."

--- May 5, 1988

"In this crusade, let us not forget who we are. Drug abuse is a repudiation of everything America is. The destructiveness and human wreckage mock our heritage."

--- September 14, 1986

"...as far as the recreational use of drugs is concerned, I've never in my life heard a more self-serving euphemism by those who support drug use. There is nothing recreational about those children whose lives have been lost, whose minds have been ruined. If that's somebody's idea of recreation, it's pretty sick."

--- November 1, 1983

"We're rejecting the helpless attitude that drug use is so rampant that we're defenseless to do anything about it. We're taking down the surrender flag that has flown over so many drug efforts; we're running up the battle flag."

--- June 24, 1982

Reducing Supply

"We've gone after smugglers and dealers as never before."

--- April 13, 1988

"Much of what we do at the Federal level is aimed at choking off the supply of illegal drugs. With the assistance of Vice President Bush, we're continuing to make tremendous progress in seizing drugs crossing our borders; with the Customs Service and the Coast Guard working together, we'll seize even more. . . With the Drug Enforcement Administration, FBI, and the U.S. Attorneys working more closely together, we'll be even tougher on those who traffic in drugs."

--- May 30, 1987

Reducing Demand

"We seek to create a massive change in national attitudes which ultimately will separate the drugs from the customer, to take the user away from the supply."

--- September 14, 1986

"...education, not scare tactics, will be effective."

--- November 1, 1983

"It is my belief, firm belief, that the answer to the drug problem comes through winning over the users to the point that we take the customers away from the drugs."

--- March 6, 1981

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS BY THE FIRST LADY
AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

"The casual user cannot morally escape responsibility for the actions of drug traffickers and dealers. I'm saying, that if you're a casual drug user, you're an accomplice to murder."

--- Mrs. Reagan
February 29, 1988

"Today there's a drug and alcohol abuse epidemic in this country, and no one is safe from it -- not you, not me, and certainly not our children, because this epidemic has their names written on it."

--- Mrs. Reagan
September 14, 1986

"We have to encourage a war on drugs that is not conducted just at our nation's borders, but from house to house, neighborhood by neighborhood, community by community...a guerilla war that involves all of us together, joining forces to speak the truth -- that drugs are evil, that they ruin and end young lives... that drug dealers are murderers and should be treated as such."

--- Vice President Bush
March 24, 1988