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**DRAFT**

MAY 18 1988

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES FOR  
THE CRUSADE FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA:  
THE NEXT STEP - ZERO TOLERANCE

*D.P. Brown*  
*meeting*  
*5-19-*  
*10:00am*

THEME: BOLD INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS AND CONTROL

1. Weapons and military assistance for anti-narcotics forces in cooperating foreign countries.
2. Increased international eradication/crop substitution funding in conjunction with UNFDAC and through bilateral agreements.
3. Increased intelligence capabilities with authority for DCI to provide intelligence information for law enforcement investigations against American citizens engaged in narcotics trafficking.
4. Revise certification procedures/process to make it more workable.

THEME: STRONG DOMESTIC LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. Drug Free America Act of 1986 (transmitted Sept.15, 1986).
  - Language permitting the death penalty against a person who intentionally kills another while engaged in a continuing drug enterprise;
  - Establishment of "good faith" exceptions to the exclusionary rule, which prohibits introduction of illegally seized evidence in criminal cases;
  - Language modernizing and clarifying the statutory basis for the Marshals Service to permit it to carry out its law enforcement responsibilities more effectively;
  - Establishment of a system for reporting on the manufacture and sale of precursor and essential chemicals;
  - Language exempting certain drug abuse related Government contracts from the procurement laws and permitting domestic dissemination of USIA materials warning against the dangers of illegal drug use; and
  - Amendments to the Civil Service Reform Act and Rehabilitation Act to clarify that they do not bar Federal agencies from taking disciplinary action against Federal employees found to be using illegal drugs.

2. Criminal Justice Reform Act (transmitted Oct. 16, 1987).
  - ° Establishment of constitutional procedures for imposition of the death penalty in appropriate Federal cases;
  - ° Establishment of a "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule; and
  - ° Language reforming Federal habeas corpus procedures to give greater finality to the judgement of State courts.
3. Increased Assistance to State/Local Law Enforcement for Zero Tolerance Programs, particularly:
  - ° Amend law enforcement grant program funding and Forfeiture Fund statutes to permit law enforcement agencies to use funds provided for demand reduction activities.
  - ° Increased street level enforcement with additional support for joint DEA/Local Crack Task Forces;
  - ° Participation in federal law enforcement operations, like Operation Alliance, Operation Hat Trick, Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDEF);
  - ° Payment of overtime compensation for participation in joint Federal operations; and
  - ° Domestic eradication programs.
4. Rewards for individuals providing information leading to the arrest and conviction of drug traffickers, similar to the reward program for terrorism (18 U.S.C. 3071).
5. Increased Law Enforcement Assistance for Public Housing with mandatory drug testing for security personnel.
6. Investigations.
  - ° Allow disclosure of IRS Form 8300 (Report of \$10,000 Received in Trade or Business). Also transfer 26 U.S.C. 6050 to Title 31. Also amend Non-Disclosure Statute;

- Remove restrictions on the use of Federal Reserve data;
  - Amend 18 U.S.C. 1856 (Money Laundering) to include customs violations, such as fraud and copyright violations as predicate offenses; define "gross proceeds" to mean receipts and not merely profits; and include a minimum mandatory sentence;
  - Add CTR exemption list to financial data base;
  - Grant Customs Foreign Bank Account Report (FBAR) investigative jurisdiction;
  - Strengthen 18 U.S.C. 981 forfeiture through "facilitation" clause; and
7. Mandatory Minimum Sentences For:
- Drug traffickers;
  - Drug traffickers using youth in distribution; and
  - Drug traffickers selling to youth.

**THEME: INCREASED INTERDICTION EFFORTS**

1. Increase military contribution by providing additional resources (as requested by law enforcement agencies); use of reserve training periods for anti-drug operations; use of National Guard, Reserves, and active military for domestic eradication; no arrest authority for military personnel.
2. Increase research and development for technological methods to detect narcotics in containers; designate national labs with law enforcement mission.
3. Provide civil and criminal penalties against financial institutions for violations of the recordkeeping provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act (similar to penalties for violations of reporting provisions).
4. Specify the mission of the Coast Guard in 14 U.S.C., "Roles and Missions" to address Coast Guard law enforcement over the high seas, i.e. interdiction in the air environment, as well as interdiction on and under the sea.

5. Grant explicit authority to Coast Guard and Customs over aircraft -- to order a landing, inspect aircraft, compel compliance with landing request and, when a Customs or Coast Guard aircraft or vessel is launched or dispatched, authorize the government to require payment by the owner/operator of the reasonable operational costs incurred in identifying the suspect aircraft. Authorize the imposition of requiring the owner/operators of vessels to pay the reasonable operational costs incurred in identifying suspect vessels.
6. Require all civil aircraft operating into, within or out of a coastal Air Defense Identification Zone (ADIZ) to be equipped with an operating transponder.
7. Require all general aviation aircraft entering U.S. airspace to fly established "air corridors" enroute to international airports of arrival.
8. Clarify that Navy and U.S.C.G. Taclet personnel conducting operations under Posse Comitatus exception, have similar immunity from civil liability in the use of force to compel compliance with orders to allow boarding, as do Coast Guard personnel.
9. Provide explicit extraterritorial application of 19 U.S.C. 844 (simple possession), in order to allow for the inclusion of possession as a lesser-included offense in drug trafficking cases.
10. Remove the words "drug interdiction area" from 10 U.S.C. 379, the codification of Coast Guard conducting law enforcement from Navy vessels as a Posse Comitatus exception.
11. Provide an exception to Federal Procurement Regulations authorizing sole source procurement for law enforcement agencies, similar to the exception for defense purposes.

**THEME: USER ACCOUNTABILITY AND DEMAND REDUCTION**

1. Drug Free Communities: Establishment of the National Drug Prevention Agency as independent agency to promote, direct, coordinate anti-drug campaign, similar to ACTION. Member of National Drug Policy Board. Serve as focal point for developing and implementing a national drug prevention public awareness campaign. The Director of the NDPA would serve as member of the National Drug Policy Board.
2. Treatment of Illegal Drug Users: Encourage State and Local governments to establish a new "system" which would facilitate work with both the health and law

enforcement/judicial officials to track and monitor drug users to maximize effective incentives and sanctions to ensure compliance with a drug free model. Increase resources for drug treatment programs under which the Federal Government, the State Government, and the Local Community Government sharing the funding on a 1/3 - 1/3 - 1/3 basis. Treatment provided under these funds must provide the requirement for drug-free accountability in program and mandatory drug testing of treatment recipients.

2. Zero Tolerance Incentives and User Sanctions for Drug-Free Workplaces, Schools, Transportation, Prisons, and Public Housing:
  - a. Establish additional alternative civil penalties for drug use/possession for use in criminal prosecution. For example:
    - Required public or community service;
    - Fines bases on personal assets or percentage of income;
    - No student loans;
    - No FHA loans;
    - No small business loans;
    - Restrict passport issuance for period of time; and
    - Loss of federal drivers license; encourage states to restrict drivers license.
  - b. Require individual drug tests using federal guidelines for:
    - Federal arrestees and parolees; and
    - All applicants for federal licenses to operate public conveyances, aircraft, or vessels.
  - c. Require proof of drug-free programs.
    - As condition for federal contracts or grants; and,
    - As condition for university/education grants.
3. Amend existing federal legislation for drug abuse education and prevention programs to assure accountability for

results, with provisions to tie in continued funding to a measurable decrease in drug and alcohol abuse in given schools, counties.

4. Require all federal drug funds to state/local governments are expended on programs that are tied to policy of zero tolerance with sanctions against drug users. For example:
  - ° Highway grants conditioned on the passage of state legislation restricting drivers licenses of convicted drug users

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Strong  
FB*

Date: *May 20th*

TO: *John Tush*

FROM: NANCY J. RISQUE

*The attached  
is for you. I would  
appreciate your  
keeping it between  
thee and me -*




THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 19, 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR NANCY RISQUE

FROM: HANNS KUTTNER 

SUBJECT: National Drug Policy Board Meeting

Summary

Today's meeting focused on reviewing the ideas that have cropped up all over the map as legislative proposals. The discussion will continue next Friday the 27th. It will be preceded by Thursday working group meetings to prepare recommendations to be considered on Friday.

Attendance

All agencies were represented with #1s or #2s or acting #1s or #2s. EOP staff at the table were Boyden Gray and Dr. Macdonald. Other EOP staff attending were Gary Bauer, Phil Brady, Dave Addington, Carol Crawford, Lois Herrington and myself.

Details

The AG began with two announcements. First, the joint executive-legislative task force will be fleshed out in next Tuesday's bi-partisan Congressional leadership meeting. After that Meese anticipated "summit" meetings to begin by the end of the week. Second, Tom Griscom will chair a communications working group to get out the word on what we have done. Each agency was asked to designate someone to sit on the working group. The AG asked for the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs or equivalent. Also, Dave Pickens of the NDPB staff will serve as executive officer for the working group.

The board then began to pick through the 47 ideas identified by the staff from legislative proposals and other sources. These had received an initial review by the NDPB's enforcement and demand working groups. [Most of them are from the DeConcini-D'Amato bill, summary attached.]

Points that came out in the discussion included:

- the conflict felt by the intelligence agencies in cooperating with enforcement. The intelligence communities want to develop sources for a long-term relationship, not to develop a case for a criminal prosecution to put the source out of commission.

- Police departments across the country aren't spending that much on fighting narcotics. The national average is 2% to 3% of police departments' budgets, with some notable exceptions like Chicago's 1%.
- Mac Macdonald presented the case for a new Drug Action Agency to focus federal prevention and treatment efforts. Lois Herrington said the desire for a higher organizational presence for drugs within the federal government stood at the forefront of what the White House Conference members want. Jim Burnley strongly cautioned against it being an independent establishment within the executive branch, saying that it should be part of a department.
- In a discussion of requiring results in exchange for federal dollars, Jim Miller talked about measures like withholding student loans from individuals convicted of drug offenses and highway aid from states not revoking the licenses of persons convicted of a drug offense. On the later point, Burnley said such a blunt carrot and stick would fly in the face of the federalism executive order, and endorsing such steps would require revisiting these federalism issues.
- Mac also presented the ideas he has been developing with the drug treatment community on integrating the drug treatment and penal systems. Underlying his strategy is two ideals: quick and early detection of renewed drug use by individuals in the penal/treatment system and sure consequences for returning to drug use. In practice, it would mean frequent urine testing for people in the system, eventual release from the system if the test stays negative, and progressively more severe punishments for those who test positive.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 20, 1988



MEMORANDUM FOR ADMINISTRATION SPOKESPERSONS

FROM: MARION C. BLAKEY *mcb*  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

SUBJECT: Talking Points on Recent Initiatives in the  
Crusade for a Drug-Free America

Attached for your information and use are White House Talking Points on recent Administration initiatives in the crusade for a drug-free America. Included is information from a speech the President made this week to the U.S. Coast Guard Academy calling for a special bipartisan Executive-Legislative task force, and recent data on drug interdiction.

If you have any questions concerning this material, please feel free to contact the White House Office of Public Affairs at (202) 456-7170.

Thanks very much.

## WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

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### RECENT INITIATIVES IN THE CRUSADE FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA:

#### U.S. Coast Guard, Interdiction, and the Executive-Legislative Task Force

The President today proposed a bipartisan, "special Executive-Legislative task force" to agree on solutions in every area of the drug problem, from blocking supplies to curtailing demand, and report to him and the bipartisan leadership of Congress with proposals within 45 days. The President asked the task force to consider such items as:

- o Capital punishment when a death results from narcotics trafficking, or when a law enforcement official is murdered under any circumstances;
- o Tougher mandatory sentences for drug dealers, especially for those who sell drugs to minors;
- o Additional education and prevention programs to reduce demand, including the use of civil sanctions such as fines and loss of Federal privileges; and
- o Greater use of U.S. military assets in drug surveillance, and greater use of the National Guard by the states in drug eradication and enforcement.

The President also asked Secretary of Defense Carlucci to consult with those outside government to seek creative solutions for better use of military resources and technologies to detect drugs and support civil law enforcement agencies in interdiction.

The Administration also favors such reforms as a system for reporting on the manufacture and sale of raw chemicals used in drug production; logistical military assistance for anti-narcotics forces in cooperating foreign countries; and "good faith" exceptions to the exclusionary rule.

In his remarks at the U.S. Coast Guard Academy graduation ceremonies, the President also called for restoration of Coast Guard operating funds which Congress cut late last year.

The President stressed that the next step in the crusade for a drug-free America is to enforce a policy of "zero tolerance" of illegal drug use. He made it clear that when we say no to drugs, we mean, literally, none.

## WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

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### The Reagan Record on Drug Interdiction

Interdiction focuses on detecting, intercepting, and apprehending shipments of illegal drugs as they move into the U.S. by air, land or sea. The task is difficult because ours is an open society with open borders. Nonetheless, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Customs Service, and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, supported by the Department of Defense, annually seize millions of pounds of illegal drugs.

In FY 1987 alone, Federal agents interdicted and seized approximately 639 pounds of heroin; a record 92,000 pounds of cocaine; and an estimated two million pounds of marijuana.

### Interdiction Budget

- o To improve our ability to detect drug smugglers, Federal outlays for interdiction activities have increased 185 percent under this Administration -- from \$350 million in FY 1981 to \$1 billion in FY 1988. Some uses to which these funds have been put:
  - New radar sites have been completed in Arizona and the Bahamas and will soon be operational, along with existing sites in Florida, to detect airborne drug smugglers.
  - The U.S. Customs Service established an interdiction base in the Bahamas, using interceptor boats with Bahamian and American crews.
  - Three new Command, Control, and Communications and Intelligence Centers will be completed in Florida and California this year.

For FY 1989, the President has requested \$1.13 billion in outlays for Federal interdiction. This represents an increase of \$96 million over the FY 1988 level, with much of the additional funds going for Coast Guard interdiction activities.

### Coast Guard Role

- o The U.S. Coast Guard has played a central role in the Administration's unprecedented efforts to stop illegal drugs at our borders.
  - In the past 10 years, the Coast Guard has arrested more than 8,500 drug smugglers.

## **WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS**

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- In 1987, U.S. Navy ships, with Coast Guard enforcement officers aboard, helped seize 27 drug-laden vessels and arrest 129 drug smugglers.
- Last year the Coast Guard and the agencies it assists seized nearly 26,000 pounds of cocaine.

### Department of Defense

- o Under the Reagan Administration, the Defense Department has entered the drug interdiction effort. All of the armed services are now involved, providing airborne surveillance, ships, sensors, communications equipment, and other support such as planning and training, without interfering with combat readiness.
  - More than 16,000 flight hours were logged by DOD aircraft last year in surveillance missions, photo reconnaissance, and transportation of law enforcement personnel.
  - National Guard units provided more than 3,000 aerial surveillance flight hours and 9,000 man-days in support of drug eradication.
  - Some \$400 million in DOD aircraft and equipment is on loan to drug agencies.

These resources have been used in dramatic international operations such as Operation Blast Furnace, in which the U.S. sent military equipment and personnel to Bolivia to assist the Bolivian anti-drug police. The operation destroyed 21 clandestine cocaine laboratories, virtually halting the production of cocaine for four months.

### Interdiction -- Only One Component

- o Interdiction is only one aspect of the President's overall drug policy. As he has said, the ultimate answer to the drug problem lies in "taking the customers away from the drugs, not necessarily the other way around."
- o The President has asked the National Drug Policy Board to report to him by May 26 with additional recommendations for reducing both the supply of and demand for illegal drugs. They will provide a basis for the Executive-Legislative task force proposals.

## WHITE HOUSE TALKING POINTS

### The Coast Guard Budget

- o The 100th Congress cut \$72 million from the President's FY 1988 request for Coast Guard operating expenses. This took place in the continuing resolution Congress sent to President Reagan late last year, just as funding for the Federal government was about to expire.

#### Coast Guard Operating Expenses, FY 1988 (\$ millions)

President's request	\$1,964
Congressional response	1,892

- o The Coast Guard estimates a shortfall of \$103 million for the current fiscal year. This includes the \$72 million cut by the Congress; \$17 million in increased costs due to exchange rate changes; and \$14 million in increased costs due to military and civilian automatic pay raises.
- o The shortfall has already forced the Coast Guard to reduce operations such as routine patrols, and to defer such things as routine maintenance, training, and restocking of spare parts.
- o Actions already forced on the Coast Guard by the FY 1988 shortfall will yield savings estimated at \$43 million. The 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.
- o From FY 1981 to FY 1988, funding for Coast Guard operating expenses has grown about 42 percent (about one and a half times the rate of inflation).

#### Funding for Coast Guard Operating Expenses (\$ millions)

FY 1981	1,337
FY 1982	1,482
FY 1983	1,604
FY 1984	1,691
FY 1985	1,754
FY 1986	1,748
FY 1987	1,907
FY 1988	1,892

- o For FY 1989, the President has requested approximately \$2.1 billion for Coast Guard operating expenses, an increase of 11 percent over the enacted FY 1988 level. The Administration's request of \$3 billion in total FY 1989 budget authority for all Coast Guard activities represents an increase of 17.5 percent over the enacted FY 1988 level.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

*Handwritten signature in blue ink*

Date: May 23, 1988

**FOR:** John Tuck

**FROM:** ALAN M. KRANOWITZ

- Action
- Your Comment
- Let's Talk
- FYI



MAY 19, 1988

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, CHAIRMAN  
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
STATEMENT ON NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO  
ACCELERATE THE WAR ON DRUGS

NEED FOR ACTION ON DRUG PROBLEM

THE NATION IS IN A TERRIBLE SITUATION BECAUSE OF DRUGS AND THE COMMITTEE, APPARENTLY THE ONLY COMMITTEE WITH OVERALL JURISDICTION MUST TAKE ACTION. RECOGNIZING THE PROBLEM WE HAVE GOING ON NOW, AN INVESTIGATION OF THE LACK OF EFFECTIVENESS OF PRESENT EFFORTS DESPITE THE FINE WORK OF MANY PEOPLE, WE PROPOSE TO HAVE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE NEXT WEEK A REQUEST TO CONSOLIDATE EFFORTS IN THE WAR ON DRUGS.

IMMEDIATE ADDITIONAL STEPS NECESSARY

IN FISCAL YEAR 1987, IN A SHORT-TERM CONTINUING RESOLUTION, THE CONGRESS EARMARKED \$100,000 OUT OF A TOTAL OF MORE THAN \$2,000,000,000 OF AVAILABLE FUNDS TO BE USED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN OVERALL DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PLAN THAT WOULD COORDINATE THE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS' EFFORTS IN COMBATING THE WIDE-SPREAD USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS. THIS REPORT WAS TO HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TO THE CONGRESS BY JANUARY 1, 1987. SUCH A REPORT HAS NOT BEEN SUBMITTED. HOWEVER, THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE FOR A DRUG FREE AMERICA WAS ESTABLISHED AND HAS ONLY RECENTLY PREPARED A DRAFT REPORT WHICH INCLUDES A BROAD ARRAY OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIGHTING THE WAR ON DRUGS.

WE ALSO NEED TO SEIZE LAUNDERED DRUG MONEY THE SAME WAY WE SEIZE OTHER ASSETS -- BOATS, HOMES, AUTOS -- OF THOSE INVOLVED IN DRUG CRIMES. UNLESS WE STOP THE BIG BOYS WE CANNOT HOPE TO HANDLE THE RETAIL LEVEL AND ORGANIZATIONS.

THAT SUPPLEMENTAL, AT A MINIMUM, WILL PROVIDE FUNDS FOR THE COAST GUARD, THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT, AND THE JUDICIARY, AND LANGUAGE DIRECTING EXECUTIVE BRANCH AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE WAR ON DRUGS TO SPEND MONEY IN THE THIRD QUARTER THAT IS NOW PLANNED FOR USE IN THE FOURTH QUARTER.

THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS ON APRIL 28 DIRECTED ITS SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF TO IDENTIFY PROGRAMS WHICH CAN BE USED TO BRING THE DRUG PROBLEM FACING THE NATION UNDER CONTROL. THE PRELIMINARY WORK, WHICH INCLUDES A REVIEW OF REPORTS PROVIDED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, THE OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT AND OTHER GROUPS, MAKES ONE THING CLEAR -- THERE IS NO OVERALL PLAN IN PLACE THAT IDENTIFIES GOALS AND OUTLINES STEPS TO MEET THOSE GOALS. UNTIL THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THE NATION ARE MOBILIZED IN A COHERENT FASHION TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM, THERE APPEARS TO BE LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF BRINGING THE PROBLEM UNDER CONTROL.

#### NEED FOR A COORDINATOR WITH AUTHORITY

THE COMMITTEE, THEREFORE, RECOMMENDS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A COORDINATOR, WITH AUTHORITY TO CUT ACROSS JURISDICTIONAL LINES, TO DEAL WITH THIS NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

### SERIOUSNESS OF THE PROBLEM

ANYONE WHO READS THE NEWSPAPERS, ANYONE WHO WATCHES TELEVISION, SEES REPORTS OF VIOLENCE AND OTHER PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE GROWING DRUG PROBLEMS -- YOUTH GANG WARS IN MAJOR CITIES, OVER 100 MURDERS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA ALONE SINCE THE BEGINNING OF 1988, CASUAL BYSTANDERS GUNNED DOWN BY YOUTHS ON A RAMPAGE, MURDER, RAPE, ROBBERY, THE DEBILITATION OF YOUTH -- UNDERSTANDS THE PROBLEM. WE SEE IT IS EVERYWHERE, EVERYDAY, NOT ONLY IN OUR CITIES BUT ALSO IN OUR TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE PROBLEM AFFECTS ALL AGE GROUPS, BUT OUR ATTENTION IS DRAWN MOST OFTEN TO THE IMPACT ON THE YOUTH OF AMERICA -- OUR NATION'S FUTURE. SOME SAY THE PROBLEM IS SO SEVERE THAT WE ARE IN DANGER OF LOSING AN ENTIRE GENERATION. WE MUST NOT LET THIS HAPPEN.

IN ADDITION, THE DRUG PROBLEM, AS BAD AS IT IS, IS MADE EVEN WORSE BECAUSE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG ABUSE AND THE SPREAD OF AIDS. BY DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ABUSE IN AN EFFECTIVE WAY, THE SPREAD OF AIDS CAN ALSO BE REDUCED.

### NEED FOR A PLAN

THE PROBLEM IS NOT LACK OF MONEY OR ORGANIZATIONS DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM. THERE ARE 17 FEDERAL AGENCIES INVOLVED. OVER THE PAST THREE YEARS, THE COMMITTEE AND CONGRESS HAVE PROVIDED OVER \$9.5 BILLION IN FUNDING GOVERNMENTWIDE TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEM. BUT THIS IS WAR, AND IN A WAR WE MUST HAVE AN OVERALL PLAN WHICH INCLUDES ORGANIZING THE AVAILABLE PROGRAMS

AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES TO MEET EFFECTIVELY THE INDIVIDUAL GOALS OF THOSE PROGRAMS AND PLANS WHILE AT THE SAME TIME MEETING OVERALL GOALS. THE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR THOSE PROGRAMS HAVE DONE AS WELL AS THEY CAN, BUT THE OVERLAPPING FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL JURISDICTIONS NEED TO COORDINATE EFFECTIVELY ACTIVITIES TO DEAL WITH THE FOUR MAJOR FACETS OF THE PROBLEM. THOSE FACETS ARE: (1) TO ELIMINATE THE PRODUCTION OF THE DRUGS THEMSELVES, WHERE WE HAVE NOT BEEN VERY EFFICIENT ON THE DOMESTIC AS WELL AS THE FOREIGN FRONT; (2) IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES AND THE AREAS OF USE; (3) ARREST AND CONVICTION, REMOVING FROM THEIR PRESENT ENVIRONMENT YOUNGSTERS WHO MAKE THE DRUGS AVAILABLE AND THOSE WHO USE THE DRUGS; AND (4) THE LONG RANGE NEED FOR EDUCATION AND AWARENESS OF THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG USE AND ADDICTION. WE MUST PROVIDE OUR CITIZENS PROTECTION FROM ADDICTS, AND FIND SOME WAY TO REMOVE DRUG ABUSERS FROM THEIR PRESENT ENVIRONMENT FOR THEIR OWN REHABILITATION. ALTHOUGH FOR TOTALLY DIFFERENT PURPOSES, CCC FACILITIES IN THE DEPRESSION PROVIDED WHOLESOME ENVIRONMENTS AND PRODUCTIVE PURPOSES FOR THOUSANDS OF YOUNG PEOPLE. SIMILAR PROGRAMS TODAY FOR DRUG ABUSERS SHOULD BE EXPLORED BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

#### COMMITTEE ACTION

OUR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HAS RECOMMENDED AND THE CONGRESS HAS PROVIDED FUNDS ON A TIMELY BASIS FOR THE WAR ON DRUGS. IN FISCAL YEAR 1987 THE HOUSE PASSED AND SENT TO THE

DESPITE ALL OUT EFFORTS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT JOINED BY STATE AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, THERE ARE AREAS WHERE WE NEED TO MAKE FURTHER PROGRESS, PARTICULARLY IN CONTROLLING THE PRODUCTION OF DRUGS AT THE SOURCE, INTRODUCTION OF DRUGS INTO THE COUNTRY, THE SALE OF DRUGS ON THE STREETS WHERE VIOLENT ACTION BY ADDICTS AND SELLERS INCLUDE MURDER, AND IN A LONG-TERM EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION EFFORT.

INVESTIGATION OF THE DRUG PROBLEM

BECAUSE OF THE URGENT NEED FOR AN IMMEDIATE COORDINATED FEDERAL EFFORT TO COMBAT THE WAR ON DRUGS, THE CHAIRMAN AND THE RANKING MINORITY MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HAVE DIRECTED THE SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF TO CONDUCT A STUDY WHICH WILL DRAW TOGETHER THE VARIOUS FACTS REGARDING THE DRUG PROBLEM IN AMERICA. THE DIRECTIVE STATES:

**MAJORITY MEMBERS**

JAMIE L. WHITTEN, MISSISSIPPI, CHAIRMAN  
 EDWARD P. BOLAND, MASSACHUSETTS  
 WILLIAM H. HATCHER, KENTUCKY  
 NEAL SMITH, IOWA  
 SIDNEY R. YATES, ILLINOIS  
 DAVID R. OBEY, WISCONSIN  
 EDWARD R. ROYBAL, CALIFORNIA  
 LOUIS STOKES, OHIO  
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 BILL CHAPPELL, JR., FLORIDA  
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 BOB TRAXLER, MICHIGAN  
 JOSEPH D. EARLY, MASSACHUSETTS  
 CHARLES WILSON, TEXAS  
 LINDY (MRS. HALE) BOGGS, LOUISIANA  
 NORMAN D. DICKS, WASHINGTON  
 MATTHEW F. McHUGH, NEW YORK  
 WILLIAM LEHMAN, FLORIDA  
 MARTIN OLAV SABO, MINNESOTA  
 JULIAN C. DIXON, CALIFORNIA  
 VIC FAZIO, CALIFORNIA  
 W. G. (BILL) HEFNER, NORTH CAROLINA  
 LES AUCCOIN, OREGON  
 DANIEL K. AKAKA, HAWAII  
 WES WATKINS, OKLAHOMA  
 WILLIAM H. GRAY III, PENNSYLVANIA  
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 STENY H. HOYER, MARYLAND  
 BOB CARR, MICHIGAN  
 ROBERT J. MRAZEK, NEW YORK  
 RICHARD J. DURBIN, ILLINOIS  
 RONALD D. COLEMAN, TEXAS  
 ALAN B. MOLLOHAN, WEST VIRGINIA  
 LINDSAY THOMAS, GEORGIA

# Congress of the United States

## House of Representatives

### Committee on Appropriations

Washington, DC 20515

April 28, 1988

**MINORITY MEMBERS**

SILVIO O. CONTE, MASSACHUSETTS  
 JOSEPH M. McDADE, PENNSYLVANIA  
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 LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, PENNSYLVANIA  
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 JACK F. KEMP, NEW YORK  
 RALPH REGULA, OHIO  
 VIRGINIA SMITH, NEBRASKA  
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 BILL GREEN, NEW YORK  
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 VIN WEBER, MINNESOTA  
 TOM DELAY, TEXAS  
 JIM KOLBE, ARIZONA

CLERK AND STAFF DIRECTOR  
 FREDERICK G. MOHRMAN

TELEPHONE:  
 (202) 226-2771

#### MEMORANDUM FOR THE SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS STAFF:

The drug problem, despite the efforts and support of our citizens and private voluntary organizations and the efforts of numerous Federal departments and agencies, the help of the various states and the sum of \$9.5 billion provided by the Appropriations Committee over the last three years, continues to cause every form of crime, including murder, and incredible untold human misery.

Of the 13 subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee, seven have some share of jurisdiction and responsibility to help meet the problem. Since the Appropriations Committee is the one committee which each year has detailed hearings of the operations, the success or failure of administration, the responsibility for recommendations for such changes as may be needed in Congressional authorization and administration; therefore, we are directing that the following investigation of the drug problem be made:

The investigation should include, but not be limited to the following:

1. An identification, by subcommittee of jurisdiction, of those agencies administering programs that are responsible for bringing the drug problem facing the nation under control.
2. The funds and personnel available by program and agency to carry out the various programs.
3. The effectiveness of these programs.
4. The methods of coordination used by the various Federal, state, and local agencies involved in the drug problem and gaps in this coordination.

5. An identification of programs focusing on those already addicted.

6. An identification of successful program in other countries, including the handling of those already addicted.

The results of this investigation will enable the Committee to make recommendations to the Congress and the President, including but not limited to changes in the law and the administration of programs which in its judgment will strengthen present efforts and improve present programs.

Approved:

Silvio O. Conte  
Ranking Minority Member

Jamie L. Whitten  
Chairman