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COMPARISON OF HOUSE AND SENATE OMNIBUS ANTI-DRUG BILLS  
H.R 5210 (AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE) AND S. 2852 (AS INTRODUCED)

I. Criminal Justice/Law Enforcement Amendments

*Drug file*

A. Money Laundering.

House Bill: Toughens the existing money laundering statutes in various respects (e.g., by making it a criminal offense to engage in a prohibited transaction with the intention of evading income tax). In addition, undercover law enforcement officers would be permitted to pose as drug traffickers in order to obtain evidence to convict money launderers.

Senate Bill: Similar provisions.

Administration Position: Support.

B. Chemical Diversion and Trafficking.

House Bill: Establishes a comprehensive system for keeping track of "precursor" chemicals (i.e., chemicals that are used in the manufacture of illicit drugs). In general, requires persons engaged in transactions involving such chemicals to keep records of such transactions and to make them available when requested by the Department of Justice. The import and export of specified chemicals would be unlawful, unless they are intended to be used for a legitimate purpose.

Senate Bill: Similar provisions.

Administration Position: Support.

C. Asset Forfeitures.

House Bill: Creates statutory "innocent owner" defenses for the owners of conveyances able to demonstrate that they had no knowledge of drugs on their conveyances. Also creates an expedited petition process for mitigation or remission of certain forfeitures and provides that up to \$150 million in the Assets Forfeiture Fund may be used for certain specified purposes (e.g., diversion control programs under DEA and U.S. Attorneys).

Senate Bill: Requires Justice and Treasury to promulgate regulations for expedited administrative procedures for forfeitures involving the possession of "personal use quantities" of a controlled substance. Property would have to be returned if owner did not know or consent to the violation and the owner took reasonable steps to prevent illegal use of the property. Makes various other

changes to Customs and Assets Forfeiture Funds.

Administration Position: Senate version is preferable, because it does not include House statutory "innocent owner" provisions and would essentially codify current administrative practice.

D. State and Local Assistance and Related Matters.

House Bill: Makes various minor changes to the State and local grant program. Also reauthorizes: the Bureau of Justice Statistics (\$30 million in for each of FY's 1989-1992); the National Institute of Justice (\$30 million for each of FY's 1989-1992); the Bureau of Justice Assistance grant program (\$100 million for each of FY's 1989-1992); the drug grant program (\$250 million for FY 1989 and \$500 million for each of FY's 1990-1992); and grants for State and local prison construction (\$25 million for each of FY's 1989-1992).

Senate Bill: Reauthorizes: the Bureau of Justice Statistics (\$21 million in FY 1989); the National Insitute of Justice (\$24 million for FY 1989); the Bureau of Justice Assistance (\$25.5 million for FY 1989); the drug grant program (\$275 million for FY 1989, \$350 million for FY 1990; and \$400 million for FY 1991); grants for State and local prison construction (\$15 million in FY 1989); the juvenile justice program ("such sums" for FY's 1989-1992); the runaway and homeless youth program ("such sums" for FY's 1989-1992); missing children's assistance ("such sums" for FY's 1989-1992); the Victims of Crime Act ("such sums" for FY's 1989-1992); and the State Justice Institute (\$15 million for FY 1989).

Makes many other changes, both major and minor, in these areas (e.g., by: substantially restructuring the juvenile justice program; clarifying the duties of the Bureau of Justice Statistics; authorizing "transitional living projects" in the runaway and homeless youth program; authorizing grants to State and local criminal justice agencies involving regional information sharing; increasing benefits payable under the Public Safety Officers Benefit program; and authorizing grants to improve the accuracy of criminal history information).

Administration Position: Support some of the reauthorizations (e.g., the Bureau of Justice Statistics, crime victims assistance, and missing children's assistance) but oppose others (e.g., grants for State and local prison construction, juvenile justice, and State Justice Institute). Restructuring of juvenile justice program considered objectionable by Justice. House bill may be less troublesome (although drug grants would be

authorized at higher levels). Also, see IX, "Funding."

E. Appropriation Authorizations for Drug Enforcement Personnel.

House Bill: Authorizes appropriations for various drug-related activities of the Justice Department (e.g., DEA, Prisons, and U.S. Attorneys) totalling \$2.3 billion for FY 1989.

Senate Bill: Authorizes appropriations for various agencies with drug-related responsibilities (e.g., INS; BATF; DEA; FBI; the Marshals Service; Federal Prison System; U.S. attorneys; and the Federal judiciary).

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

F. Firearms.

House Bill: Makes it a criminal offense to travel in interstate commerce and attempt to purchase a firearm in pursuance of certain specified criminal activity. Also requires Justice to develop a plan for a system for the rapid identification of felons in connection with hand gun sales.

Senate Bill: Makes it a criminal offense to transfer or possess a firearm in an elementary or secondary school. Provides for enhanced penalties for use of firearms in connection with certain violent crimes or drug trafficking crimes. Makes it a criminal offense to possess a firearm in specified "Federal facilities."

Administration Position: Senate bill is closer to Justice's proposals of earlier this year. The study called for by the House bill was adopted as an alternative to the so-called "Brady amendment," which would require a 7-day waiting period before the purchase of a handgun.

G. Death Penalty.

House Bill: Permits the imposition of the death penalty in certain particularly serious drug-related cases in which death results, subject to certain limitations and restrictions (e.g., a prohibition on imposing the death penalty on a mentally retarded person).

Senate Bill: Similar provisions.

Administration Position: The Administration supports enactment of the death penalty for appropriately serious crimes.

H. Exclusionary Rule.

House Bill: Establishes a statutory "good faith" exception to the exclusionary rule.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: The Administration supports the House bill.

I. Agency Law Enforcement Authorities.

House Bill: Clarifies and enhances the law enforcement authorities of the Postal Service, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service (e.g., by permitting Postal Service investigative personnel to carry firearms in certain situations).

Senate Bill: Somewhat similar provisions but limited to the Postal Service and Forest Service.

Administration Position: Generally support House bill.

J. Marshals Service.

House Bill: Establishes the Marshals Service by statute in Justice and clarifies its authorities. Makes the Director of the Marshals Service a Presidential appointee, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Senate Bill: Similar provisions.

Administration Position: Support.

K. DEA-EPA Task Force.

House Bill: Establishes a joint DEA-EPA task force to formulate and implement a program for the cleanup and disposal of hazardous waste produced by illegal drug laboratories.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: Support House bill.

L. Drug Czar.

House Bill: Establishes the Office of Drug Enforcement Coordination in the EOP and abolishes the National Drug Policy Board. Functions limited to law enforcement matters.

Senate Bill: Establishes the Office of National Drug Control Policy in the EOP and abolishes the National Drug

Policy Board and the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office. Functions include all drug-related activities (i.e., law enforcement, education, rehabilitation, and the like).

Administration Position: The Administration believes that organizational questions of this nature should be deferred until the new President has taken office and has had an opportunity to make his own recommendations.

M. Civil Penalties.

House Bill: Authorizes the imposition of civil penalties against persons possessing small amounts of specified illicit drugs.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: Support House bill.

N. Schools and Minors.

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Contains several provisions intended to protect children from drug trafficking (e.g., by enhancing existing penalties for drug offenses involving children and by making it a criminal offense to possess illegal drugs with intent to distribute within 1,000 feet of a schoolyard).

Administration Position: Support Senate bill.

O. Public Corruption.

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Makes it a criminal offense for a public official (including State officials) to accept or seek anything of value in return for being influenced in the performance of his or her official duty. It would also be an offense to offer anything of value in return for such influence.

Administration Position: Support Senate bill.

P. Minor and Technical Criminal Law Amendments

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Contains a series of about 100 criminal law amendments characterized as "minor and technical." Many of these would correct cross references, correct typographical errors in previously-enacted legislation,

redesignate certain provisions, and the like. Others are more substantive, such as those that would: authorize Federal Prison Industries to borrow from the Treasury to finance new construction; impose limitations on the furlough of persons hospitalized who have been found not guilty of a crime by reason of insanity; make it unlawful to use the term "Secret Service" without authorization; create a new offense for obstruction of a Federal audit; and make several additional offenses (e.g., sexual exploitation of children) predicate offenses under the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organization statute.

Administration Position: Support Senate bill.

Q. Sentencing Amendments.

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Includes a series of provisions that affect the United States Sentencing Commission (e.g., permitting the Commission to hire outside counsel to represent the Commission in any proceeding in which the Commission is authorized to represent itself and giving the Commission authority to grant incentive awards to its employees). Also establishes procedures for handling of persons received from foreign countries who are on parole from sentences imposed by those countries.

Administration Position: No objection to Senate bill.

R. Reimbursement to State and Local Law Enforcement Agencies.

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Requires reimbursement to State and local law enforcement agencies whenever such an agency provides information to the IRS that "substantially contributes" to the recovery of Federal taxes.

Administration Position: Oppose Senate provision.

S. Drug Testing of Criminal Defendants or as a Condition of Parole

House Bill: Includes demonstration program of mandatory drug testing for criminal defendants.

Senate Bill: Requires mandatory drug testing at least every 60 days for all persons on probation or supervised release in connection with specified offenses and includes sanctions (e.g., house arrest) for those who test positive.

Administration Position: Support.

T. Prison-Related Amendments

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Amends the laws concerning drugs in Federal prisons in various respects (e.g., by increasing from five to 20 years the maximum sentence for distributing drugs within a prison). Also, the Justice Department would be required to study the feasibility of requiring prisoners to pay for the costs of their incarceration.

Administration Position: Support Senate provisions.

V. Violent Criminal Deportation

House Bill: No provisions.

Senate Bill: Among other provisions dealing with aliens and drug trafficking, requires the retention in custody without conditional parole of any alien committing an aggravated felony. Requires the prompt deportation of such persons.

Administration Position: Support Senate bill.

II. Interdiction Amendments

A. Coast Guard Provisions.

House Bill: Authorizes appropriations for the Coast Guard of: \$264 million for FY 1989 for acquisition, construction, and improvements; and \$82 million for FY 1989 and \$30 million for each of FY's 1990-1992 for operating expenses. Requires the Transportation Department to establish a vessel identification system.

Senate Bill: Authorizes appropriations for the Coast Guard of: \$68 million for FY 1989 for acquisition, construction, and improvements; and \$16.4 million for FY 1989 for operating expenses.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

B. Federal Aviation Administration Amendments.

House Bill: Authorizes the FAA to modify its aircraft registration system, its system for issuing airman's certificates, and related systems to make them more effective in drug law enforcement. Establishes criminal penalties for false marking of aircraft and similar acts. Provides the FAA with limited concurrent budget submission authority and limited exemption from Paperwork



**Reduction Act.**

**Senate Bill:** Increases penalties for importation of controlled substances by aircraft.

**Administration Position:** Senate bill is preferable because of highly objectionable concurrent budget submission requirement and Paperwork Reduction Act provisions in House bill.

**C. Customs Service Amendments.**

**House Bill:** Authorizes appropriations for FY 1989 for Customs, as follows: \$417 million for noncommercial operations; \$622 million for commercial operations; \$197 million for air operations; and \$15 million for an x-ray scanning device. Also makes various other Customs-related amendments (e.g., an increase in the penalty for failure to declare a controlled substance).

**Senate Bill:** Authorizes appropriations of \$57.4 million for FY 1989 for Customs for operation and maintenance and the air interdiction program and \$30.3 million for salaries and expenses. Also directs Customs to accelerate research on x-ray detection and contains various other Customs-related amendments (e.g., an increase in the penalty for failure to declare a controlled substance and authority to administer oaths and issue subpoenas). Permits Treasury to issue regulations setting forth criteria for owners and operators of conveyances to ensure that illegal drugs are not imported into the United States aboard such conveyances.

**Administration Position:** See IX, "Funding."

**III. Transportation Provisions**

**A. Drunk Driving Grant Program.**

**House Bill:** Authorizes appropriations (\$25 million in FY 1989, and \$50 million each of FY's 1990 and 1991) for grants to help States implement drunk driving enforcement programs.

**Senate Bill:** No provision.

**Administration Position:** Oppose House provisions.

**B. Suspension of Drivers Licenses.**

**House Bill:** Authorizes appropriations (\$25 million in FY 1989 and \$50 million in each of FY's 1990 and 1991) for grants to States that suspend the drivers licenses of

persons convicted of drug-related criminal offenses.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: Oppose House provisions.

C. Common Carrier Offenses.

House Bill: Increases the criminal penalties for operating a common carrier (e.g., a passenger train) while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Senate Bill: Similar provision.

Administration Position: Support.

D. Drug Testing in Transportation Industry.

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Requires DOT to promulgate regulations mandating alcohol and drug testing for certain employees in the transportation industry in safety-sensitive positions. Requires UMTA to withhold funds from transit authorities that do not implement alcohol and drug testing programs. Requires common carriers and affected DOT modal agencies (e.g., the FAA) to establish rehabilitation programs meeting certain specified criteria for employees with substance abuse problems.

Administration Position: Mandated rehabilitation programs could be quite expensive.

IV. International Provisions

A. Latin American Regional Anti-Narcotics Force.

House Bill: Directs the President to seek the views of the OAS with respect to establishment of a Latin American Regional Anti-Narcotics Force and directs DOD to provide assistance for the force, if established. Authorizes appropriations for such purpose of \$10 million for FY 1988 [sic].

Senate Bill: Similar provision but does not contain DOD/appropriation authorization provisions.

Administration Position: No objection.

B. Authorizations and Earmarkings of Foreign Assistance.

House Bill: Authorizes appropriations of \$101 million for FY 1989 for international narcotics control assistance and earmarks certain funds for specified

activities (e.g., \$2 million for education and training in crop eradication).

Senate Bill: Similar provisions (including \$101 million appropriation authorization).

Administration Position: Earmarks are objectionable. Also, see IX, "Funding."

C. Specific Country Provisions.

House Bill: Contains provisions directed at certain source countries (i.e., Bolivia, Mexico, Peru, Columbia, Pakistan, Laos, and Afghanistan). For example, no United States assistance may be furnished to Laos if the President determines that the government of that country is involved in drug trafficking.

Senate Bill: No provisions.

Administration Position: Oppose House bill.

D. Annual Reports/Certifications and Miscellaneous Assistance Provisions.

House Bill: Makes various changes in reports furnished by the Executive branch to Congress regarding foreign assistance and international drug trafficking. Also directs the President to take reasonable steps to ensure that assistance under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 is not provided to drug traffickers.

Senate Bill: Contains related provisions.

Administration Position: Generally no objection.

E. Department of State Provisions.

House Bill: Makes State responsible for coordinating assistance provided by the United States in support of efforts to combat international narcotics production and trafficking. Permits denial or revocation of passports of certain convicted drug traffickers. Permits the stamping of passports to indicate that holders have been convicted of drug offenses.

Senate Bill: Permits revocation of passports for certain specified drug violations.

Administration Position: No objection.

F. Export-Import Bank/Multilateral Development Bank Provisions.

House Bill: Permits the ExIm Bank to guarantee or insure a sale of defense articles for certain foreign anti-narcotics efforts. Directs the Treasury to discuss with other members of multilateral development banks (e.g., the World Bank) the possibility of establishing lending programs for developing countries that would reduce the dependence of such countries on illicit drug production and trafficking.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: No objection to House provisions.

G. Information on Illegal Foreign Drug Activities.

House Bill: Requires that any employee of the Federal Government, who in the course of his or her duties obtains information about illegal foreign drug activities, to report such information to the head of the agency designated for that purpose by the President.

Senate Bill: No provisions.

Administration Position: House provision is unnecessary but is an improvement over the original version of the provision.

V. Education Provisions

A. Youth Gangs.

House Bill: Authorizes new grants for discouraging participation of youth gangs in drug-related activities. Authorizes appropriations of \$30 million for FY 1989.

Senate Bill: Similar provisions. Authorizes \$40 million for FY 1989.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

B. National Youth Sports Program.

House Bill: Authorizes new grants for a national youth sports program for disadvantaged youth. Authorizes appropriations of \$15 million for FY 1989, \$17 million for 1990, and \$20 million for FY 1991 for such program.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

C. Juvenile Justice/Runaway Youth.

House Bill: Authorizes new grants for various anti-drug education programs targeted at juveniles and authorizes appropriations totalling \$45 million for FY 1989. Also authorizes new grants for projects to discourage drug use among runaway and homeless youth and authorizes appropriations of \$15 million for FY 1989 therefor.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

D. Drug Abuse Education for Participants in the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children.

House Bill: Authorizes appropriations of \$10 million for FY 1989 for a study of appropriate methods of drug abuse education for persons participating in this program.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

E. Volunteer Demonstration Projects for Drug Abuse Education.

House Bill: Authorizes appropriations of \$5 million for each of FY's 1989-1991 for new community-based volunteer demonstration projects that provide comprehensive drug abuse education to youths during the summer months.

Senate Bill: Amends the Domestic Volunteer Service Act by authorizing an additional \$4 million for FY 1989 to be available for drug abuse prevention efforts.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

F. Employee Assistance Programs.

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Directs the Secretary of Labor to establish employee drug and alcohol abuse assistance programs. Authorizes \$4 million in FY 1989 for this purpose.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

G. Drug-Free Schools.

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Amends the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act to provide authorizations of \$405 million

for FY 1989 for drug abuse education efforts including establishment of regional centers, outreach activities for dropouts, and counselling and referral services for families of drug abusers. Also authorizes \$16 million for FY 1989 for teacher training programs. Directs the Secretary of Education to develop age-appropriate drug abuse prevention curriculum materials.

Administration Position: Many of the Senate amendments, in addition to providing excessive authorization levels, unnecessarily complicate and confuse the drug prevention education effort. The addition of new authorities, complex lines of authority, duplicative national versus State programs, and the like, combine to make it less likely that an effective, coherent drug prevention education strategy will result.

## V. Rehabilitation and Treatment

### A. AIDS Grant Program.

House Bill: Authorizes a new grant program for States to establish and operate programs for discouraging and treating intravenous drug abusers. Authorizes appropriations of \$250 million for this purpose for FY 1989.

Senate Bill: Authorizes \$95 million for FY 1989 to establish grants to States (and Puerto Rico) for projects designed to reduce the transmission of the AIDS virus in and by users of illegal intravenous drugs.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

### B. Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Grant Program.

House Bill: Authorizes grants to States for planning and establishing programs for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse. Authorizes appropriations of \$475 million for this purpose for FY 1989. Includes numerous set-aside provisions.

Senate Bill: Authorizes grants to States for planning and establishing programs for the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse. Authorizes appropriations of \$959 million for this purpose for FY 1989.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

### C. Mental Health Services.

House Bill: Authorizes grants to States to plan and provide community mental health services. Authorizes

appropriations of \$350 million for this purpose for FY 1989. Includes numerous set-aside provisions.

Senate Bill: Similar provisions. Authorizes appropriations of \$700 million for FY 1989. Five percent is to be specifically targetted to programs for women. Includes numerous set-aside provisions.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

D. Counseling and Testing With Respect to AIDS.

House Bill: Provides that financial assistance may not be provided for AIDS counseling and testing unless the recipient agrees to ensure the confidentiality of information and records obtained. Requires that the recipient of assistance agree that, before testing a person for AIDS, such person receive certain specified information (e.g., measures for preventing the transmission of AIDS). Establishes numerous other requirements relating to AIDS testing and counseling, including standards for Federal certification of laboratories engaged in drug testing.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: Position not clear.

E. Grants for Reducing Waiting Period for Drug Abuse Treatment.

House Bill: Authorizes a one-time appropriation of \$100 million for FY 1989 to expand the capacity of state and local governments to treat drug abusers. The President's FY 1989 budget does not request funds for this activity.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

F. Funding for Office of Substance Abuse Prevention.

House Bill: Authorizes appropriations of \$75 million for FY 1989 for the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention and High Risk Youth demonstration projects.

Senate Bill: Similar provisions. Authorizes appropriations of \$91 million for FY 1989.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

G. Mental Health Demonstration Projects.

House Bill: Authorizes appropriations of \$32 million for

each of FY's 1989 and 1990 for new demonstration projects to provide prevention services to the chronically mental ill and persons thought to be at risk of developing mental illness.

Senate Bill: Authorizes \$60 million for FY 1989 (18% of which is for the homeless) for Mental Health Service grants and demonstration projects targeted at mentally ill individuals, for suicide prevention, for those with depressive disorders, post legal adoption mental health counselling, and sex offense treatment and prevention.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

H. Drug Abuse Treatment Demonstration Projects.

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Authorizes \$24 million for FY 1989 for demonstration projects providing drug treatment to adolescents, minorities, pregnant women, female addicts and their children, and residents of public housing projects.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

I. Alternative Utilization of Military Facilities for Drug Treatment.

House Bill: No provision.

Senate Bill: Directs the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse to work with the Commission on Alternative Utilization of Military Facilities to identify potential space for drug treatment programs for nonviolent persons.

Administration Position: Unclear.

J. Data Collection/Technical Assistance.

House Bill: Data collection incorporated into the block grant provisions. No provision for technical assistance beyond levels currently provided by ADAMHA/HHS.

Senate Bill: Authorizes \$12 million for new evaluations of substance abuse education and prevention efforts. Evaluation of prevention activities currently funded through the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention annual appropriation of \$34 million for FY 1989. Authorizes \$15 million for technical assistance to States operating or establishing drug abuse prevention and treatment programs. Authorizes \$33 million for new data collections on drug, alcohol, and mental health services,



treatment and incidence of abuse and illness.

Administration Position: See IX, "Funding."

## VI. Drug-Free Workplaces

### A. Drug-Free Workplace Requirements.

House Bill: Requires Federal Government contractors and grantees to establish drug-free workplaces meeting specified criteria (e.g., by setting up a drug-free awareness program). Those who fail to comply may be suspended, terminated, or debarred, as appropriate. Limited waivers are available for individual contracts.

Senate Bill: Nearly identical provisions.

Administration Position: Support either House or Senate but prefer provisions be amended to allow for exemption for: (1) contracts and grants that are to be performed outside the U.S.; and (2) contracts under \$25,000. Would also like waiver authority to be extended to entire classes of contracts and grants, rather than only to individual contracts. And the "public interest" standard should be used for deciding on waivers of contracts as well as grants, rather than the "severely disrupt" requirement currently applied by the bills to contracts. In addition, the proscribed suspension and debarment procedures should be dropped in favor of those already in place at the agencies.

### B. Employee Sanctions.

House Bill: Requires that a grantee or contractor take appropriate personnel action against employees convicted of drug violations.

Senate Bill: Identical provisions.

Administration Position: Support.

## VII. Drug-Free Housing

### A. Clearinghouse on Drug Abuse in Public Housing.

House Bill: Directs HUD to establish such a clearinghouse. Also requires HUD to establish a regional training program for public housing officials to combat drug abuse in public housing.

Senate Bill: No provision.

Administration Position: Oppose House provision.

B. Drug-Related Crime in Public Housing.

House Bill: Authorizes grants to public housing authorities to combat drug abuse-related crime in public housing.

Senate Bill: Similar grant provision (authorizes \$8.2M for 1989). Also provides that criminal activity shall be grounds for termination of public housing tenancy. Authorizes the hiring of individuals to investigate drug use and trafficking in public housing.

Administration Position: Support termination provision. Also, see IX, "Funding."

VIII. Denial of Benefits.

House Bill: In general, denies certain Federal benefits (e.g., eligibility for contracts, grants, and loans) with respect to any person convicted of drug trafficking or twice convicted of simple possession of illegal drugs.

Senate Bill: Requires the "drug czar" to submit to Congress within 12 months a list of any Federal privileges, benefits, grants and loans which, if withheld from individuals convicted of a Federal or State drug offense, would significantly deter the use of illegal drugs. The "czar" shall not include any grants, loans, and benefits that he determines to be essential to the health or well being of the recipient or beneficiary.

Administration Position: Support House bill.

IX. Funding

A. Totals.

House Bill: Authorizes appropriations of \$2.0 billion in budget authority (\$1.1 billion in outlays) over 1989 appropriated levels but provides no offsets or new revenues to pay for the bill.

Senate Bill: Authorizes appropriations of \$2.6 billion in budget authority (\$1.5 billion in outlays) over 1989 appropriated levels. It also fails to provide offsets, It does, however, contain a "sense of the Congress" provision stating that additional revenues generated by IRS agents and U.S. Attorneys should be used to pay for the bill. The sense of Congress provision also states that obligations should be limited to avoid triggering a G-R-H sequester, and that total authorizations in the bill and subsequent FY 1989 appropriations should dedicate 60 percent of the funds to demand reduction and treatment, and 40 percent to drug law enforcement

programs.

Administration Position: Any additional appropriations for anti-drug programs must be consistent with the Bipartisan Budget Agreement and must not result in a FY 1989 sequester under G-R-H.



NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD

June 21, 1988

*Drug file*

Office of the Executive Director

Dear Policy Board Member:

In preparation for discussion at the Policy Board meeting on Thursday, June 23, 1988, The Chairman asked that you review the attached draft document.

The Policy Board will discuss this package of legislative proposals with the intent of providing recommendations to the Bi-Partisan Task Force.

Thank you,

  
David Pickens

Issue Paper  
for Discussion at the  
National Drug Policy Board  
June 23, 1988

**SUBJECT:** Drug Abuse Policy

**ISSUE:** 1. What additional policy initiatives should be approved for drug legislation in 1988?

**BACKGROUND:** On April 28, 1988 the President requested that the National Drug Policy Board report on what additional enhancements to our anti-drug efforts may be necessary to enhance the current anti-drug initiatives. In the President's speech at the Coast Guard Academy on May 18, 1988 he called for the formation of a Joint Bi-Partisan Legislative Task Force to assure coordination of current legislative anti-drug initiatives.

The National Drug Policy Board has reviewed our current national efforts. Over the last eight months the Board has developed a national strategy implementation plan. The plan is a comprehensive and coordinated approach and reflects the President's strategy first promulgated in 1982 as well as the six policy goals enunciated by him in 1986. The plan formed the basis and justification for the 13% increase the FY 89 budget proposal for drug-related programs submitted to Congress in February 1988.

It is important to note that during the Administration the President has signed into law several significant enhancements to our overall anti-drug effort -- particularly, the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and the Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. As a result, most of the high priority, substantive issues have either been adopted or continue to languish before Congress. These proposals include those issues the Congress has failed to act upon.

**DISCUSSION:** The Chairmen of both Coordinating Groups through a series of meetings have identified key issues for legislation. The proposals outlined below, pending approval, are intended to respond to the request to the Board for additional measures that could be undertaken this year and for use by the Administration's representatives on the Executive-Legislative Task Force negotiations.

In submitting this report and these proposals, the Board assumes the full and complete acceptance by the Congress of the President's FY 89 drug-related budget proposal to meet the Board's approved strategy implementation plan.

(DRAFT - INTERNAL WORKING DOCUMENT)

The following proposals are arrayed along the ~~six~~ policy goals the President announced in 1986. Implementation will be accomplished by executive action, except in those cases requiring legislation.

Goal #1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACES

These proposals build upon the initiatives already underway, including the implementation of Executive Order 12564, Federal Drug-Free Workplace, and recognizes the private sector action in which most of the Fortune 500 companies have instituted some form of drug prevention programs and policies.

- Encourage private sector companies that receive federal funds through grants, contracts, or other programs to have drug-free workplace plans that are consistent with the goals and objectives set in Executive Order 12564.

Goal #2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS

These proposals are in addition to the outstanding campaign led by the First Lady and the Secretary of Education to alert students, parents and teachers to the dangers of drug abuse. They are intended to bring our colleges and universities fully into line with the national commitment for drug-free schools.

- Require institutions of higher learning to have drug prevention policies and programs through the provision of federal student aid programs under the Higher Education Act of 1985.
- Discourage college students from drug use or drug-related activities through termination of federal student assistance if convicted of drug-related crimes.

Goal #3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT

Expansion and improvement of the nation's drug treatment programs is a critical element to the success of any anti-drug effort. In addition, the threat of increased crime in our cities and the spread of AIDS by IV drug users into the general population require new initiatives to meet the challenge.

- Establish guidelines and procedures to ensure that federal probationers and parolees avoid drug abuse through the use of progressive sanctions and incentives including alternatives to incarceration or mandatory treatment with the use of urinalysis as a measure of drug-free status.
- Increase the commitment to discretionary federal grants for state and local treatment programs using a 1/3 - 1/3 - 1/3

matching fund formula between federal, state and local authorities.

- Increase research, development, and evaluation directed at identifying effective drug treatment methods, particularly aimed at crack/cocaine addiction.
- Encourage pregnant women who use illegal drugs, with particular concern for those using crack/cocaine and IV drugs, to receive medical assistance by providing priority drug treatment with special emphasis on helping the baby to begin life drug-free.

Goal #4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Drug abuse is now recognized as a global problem requiring international cooperation. These proposals build on our on-going efforts and are designed to further strengthen our ability to assist and work with nations in a comprehensive approach to the overall drug problem.

- Expand economic development assistance through the establishment of targeted funds to support cooperating drug-producing nations stop the growth and production of illicit drug crops.
- Increase the resources directed at eradication programs including additional aircraft, training and research for new, safe methods of eradication of illicit drug crops.
- Increase the level of support and contribution to multilateral organizations engaged in anti-drug campaigns as a means of encouraging other nations to join the international effort and to provide a method of instituting anti-drug programs in countries unwilling to cooperate with U.S. authorities.
- Provide additional amounts and types of small arm weapons, ammunition, and other military assistance to cooperating anti-narcotics forces in cooperating foreign countries by seeking an amendment to the restrictions contained under Section 482B of the Foreign Assistance Act.
- Increase the appropriate use of DOD resources, such as training teams, technical assistance, and intelligence gathering, to support law enforcement efforts in drug interdiction and destruction of drug manufacturing facilities in cooperating foreign nations.

- Increase resources available for rewards for the capture and conviction of drug traffickers; for international training for anti-drug operations; and, for computerized border management systems to identify and monitor cross-border movement of drug traffickers and terrorists.

Goal #5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

- Encourage the passage of the Drug Free America Act as transmitted to Congress on September 15, 1986 and the Criminal Justice Reform Act as transmitted to Congress on October 16, 1987. Among their provisions are:
  - the establishment of constitutional procedures for imposition of the death penalty in appropriate federal cases, including for those convicted of killing another while engaged in a continuing drug enterprise;
  - the establishment of "good faith" exceptions to the exclusionary rule, which prohibits introduction of illegally seized evidence in criminal cases;
  - the establishment of a system for reporting on the manufacture and sale of precursor and essential chemicals used in the production of illegal drugs.
  - the reforming of Federal habeas corpus procedures to give greater finality to the judgment of State courts.
- Submit the Narcotics Corruption Act which enhances penalties for public corruption in narcotics related cases.
- Submit amendments to the Immigration Act which will permit the rapid deportation of illegal aliens apprehended in narcotics related cases and to require the registration of aliens convicted of drug-related felonies.
- Submit legislation to establish a minimum, mandatory 10 year prison sentence for use of automatic weapons in the commission of a crime.
- Submit the Money Laundering Control Act of 1988 to strengthen efforts to prevent money laundering through provisions for civil and criminal penalties against any financial institution operating in the U.S. for violations of the recordkeeping provisions of the Bank Secrecy Act.
- Direct the identification of convicted drug traffickers traveling with a U.S. passport by marking the passport to alert U.S. and foreign officials of previous violations and



seize passports of individuals caught bringing illegal drugs into the U.S.

- Expand the role and level of DOD military support in accordance with NSDD 220 by designating drug interdiction support as a mission of the DOD military, particularly for the air surveillance and detection mission. Additionally, urge Congress to fully fund the Coast Guard to the level requested by the President.
- Modify the maritime drug smuggling criminal penalties to 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 and to penalize the failure to comply with lawful boarding orders to vessels and landing orders to aircraft.
- Expand the domestic eradication campaign with additional support by the National Guard in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration's strategy.
- Increase assistance to State and Local law enforcement for Zero Tolerance programs through additional federal support for example, for local Crack Task Forces, participation by local authorities in federal law enforcement operations like Operation Alliance and the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF), support for local law enforcement assistance for drug-free public housing, and other programs designed to focus on the drug users.
- Expand and focus Research and Development efforts on drug detection technology to identify drugs in commercial cargo containers.

Goal #6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION

- Expand the international public awareness campaign by enhancing the flow and distribution of information concerning the threat of drug abuse and the efforts of the U.S. to stem the flow and demand for drugs.
- Increase the commitment of resources targeted at high-risk youth (low-income families, runaways, drop-outs, products of dysfunctional families, juveniles in the criminal justice system) through joint public-private job opportunity and educational assistance programs.
- Expand and focus surveys to provide current and specific information on drug use by geographical area and by

segments of the population to ensure national strategies and programs are appropriately targeted and to measure effectiveness of efforts.

#### ORGANIZATIONAL PROPOSAL

The organization and management of the drug issue is critical to the success of our effort. The National Drug Policy Board has demonstrated the effectiveness of bringing together all elements of the executive branch to develop a sound plan of action. The Vice President and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) have also proven that effective coordination is possible at the Federal level and with State and Local law enforcement authorities. Future progress will depend upon the continuation and institutionalization of your Administration's progress.

- Mandate by legislation the statutory responsibilities for the overall drug policy management with the National Drug Policy Board as directed in Executive Order 12590.
- Provide for the President to designate the Chairman of the cabinet-level body to be responsible for the development and implementation of the national drug policy and plan.