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CHAPTER VI: PROSECUTION

INTRODUCTION

The objective of the Federal Prosecution strategy is to immobilize drug trafficking and money laundering organizations by incarcerating their members, forfeiting their assets, divesting them of their power, and, as appropriate, extraditing, deporting, and excluding their members. To accomplish this objective, prosecution resources are directed at those significant national and international targets where successful prosecution has the greatest impact on the overall strategic objective. The strategy, therefore, focuses on a variety of interrelated activities including, but not limited to, the following:

- o Extending efforts to reduce the supply of illegal drugs by increased, pro-active targeting of the major traffickers responsible for drug importation and distribution.
- o Attacking significant local and regional drug threats by maintaining a Federal enforcement presence in every district.
- o Continuing to work with State and local drug enforcement authorities and expand efforts to assist them in drug prosecution at the State and local levels.
- o Extending efforts to interrelate Federal, State, and local prosecutions with Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) administrative proceedings to deport convicted alien drug traffickers and prevent their reentry to the United States.

The Department of Justice (DOJ) (Criminal Division) is the lead Federal agency for the prosecution of drug trafficking investigations and chairs the Prosecution Committee of the National Drug Policy Board (NDPB). The combined Federal effort in prosecuting drug trafficking organizations involves close cooperation among Federal agencies and the continuing support of State and local law enforcement and prosecution agencies.^{1/}

^{1/} Other members of the Prosecution Committee include representatives of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Customs Service, Internal Revenue Service, Coast Guard, U.S. Marshals Service, the Criminal and Tax Divisions of the Department of Justice, and the U.S. Attorneys.

PROGRESS IN 1987

Federal law enforcement agencies working with U.S. Attorneys' offices, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program (OCDETF) and Organized Crime Strike Forces continued to expand their prosecutorial efforts in 1987. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) arrest and conviction statistics reached new highs both in terms of quantity and quality of cases (12,395 people were arrested by the DEA in FY87, up from 5,580 in FY81). Additionally, the amount of assets forfeited pursuant to these prosecutions also increased significantly; Customs and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) reported greater numbers of cases referred for prosecution and asset forfeiture and, as a consequence of this law enforcement activity, more than one-third of the Federal prison population is comprised of drug criminals. Additional Federal prosecution progress in a number of areas is provided in this section.

The Executive Office for United States Attorneys (EOUSA) collects information on all Federal cases filed in Federal courts. This information reflects the efforts of investigative agencies and U.S. Attorneys' Offices, among others in the criminal justice system. Exhibit VI-1 shows that while the number of indictments filed for several categories of offenses has remained relatively constant from 1983-1987, the number of cases involving narcotics and dangerous drugs has increased precipitously. Indeed, since 1983 the number of drug cases filed has almost doubled.

EXHIBIT VI-1

CRIMINAL CASES FILED IN U.S. DISTRICT COURTS*
(by fiscal year)

<u>Offense</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
Anti-racketeering	224	238	220	244	297
Conspiracy	799	904	976	1,153	906
Controlled Substances	3,906	4,374	4,986	6,064	7,455
IRS - Income Tax	832	992	1,027	1,194	1,116
Weapons Control	1,648	1,487	1,599	1,911	1,748

*Excludes cases initiated by transfer under Rule 20 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure: Transfer from the District for Plea and Sentence. Beginning in FY86, this table does not include appeals.

Witness Protection

The Witness Security Program is a vital component of the Federal prosecution strategy. Because drug organizations become increasingly violent as law enforcement pressure grows, investigating and prosecuting criminal networks require protecting witnesses and offering them immunity from prosecution. Without the opportunity to offer protection to cooperating witnesses, law enforcement efforts would be seriously jeopardized. In FY87, the U.S. Marshals protected/serviced 787 witnesses and 1,731 family members. [Exhibit VI-2].

During the same period, the Marshals Service provided protection for 135 new witnesses in prosecutions that involved narcotics, two-thirds of all new witnesses during this period. The Marshals Service provided protection to OCDETF, U.S. Attorneys' offices, and Strike Force witnesses and their families. These witnesses had been threatened because of their willingness to provide information and testimony against important targets. The following are examples of this program:

- o The North Carolina Presidential Task Force indicted three Colombian nationals on multiple narcotics felonies. The case was one of the most significant narcotics convictions in the history of North Carolina. Subsequently, one defendant was convicted on 21 separate counts and received a 240-year prison sentence and fines in excess of \$9 million. Two defendants remain at-large. Four witnesses were placed in the Witness Security Program because of the threat to their lives as a result of their testimony against the defendants.
- o Approximately 80-100 individuals were implicated in what is believed to be the largest methamphetamine production and distribution ring in the Philadelphia area. Because of the testimony of five protected witnesses, 16 defendants were convicted.
- o In 1987, the Marshals Service provided protection to 27 OCDETF and 46 DEA witnesses and families who had been intimidated by the targets of drug-related investigations.
- o Tragically, DEA Special Agent Enrique Camarena and a DEA informant were murdered in February 1985 by members of the Caro-Quintero/Fonseca-Camillo drug trafficking organization. The subsequent investigation into these murders and the drug smuggling enterprise itself resulted in the sponsorship of nine witnesses and their families into the Witness Security Program in FY87.
- o The security offered by the Marshals Service's Program extends beyond the Federal level of drug investigations and their resulting witness sponsorships. In December 1986, the

District Attorney's Office of Medford, Oregon sponsored a witness into the program who had knowledge of the gangland style execution of a local informant who was not in the Witness Protection Program.

EXHIBIT VI - 2

WITNESS PROTECTION PROGRAM ADMISSION HISTORY
(by fiscal year)

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Witnesses</u>	<u>Total New Witnesses & Family Members</u>	<u>Serviced WC/Total</u>
1983	333	649	993/2,245
1984	290	554	945/2,103
1985	189	385	847/1,897
1986	217	401	781/1,714
1987	206	382	787/1,731

* WC abbreviates Witnesses

Asset Forfeiture

The goal of asset forfeiture efforts is to destroy the economic power of drug enterprises by identifying, targeting, seizing, and recovering their monetary assets. Both the Departments of Justice and Treasury continued to place strong emphasis in 1987 on asset forfeiture as a means of denying drug traffickers the fruits and instrumentalities of their illicit activities. Pursuit of this goal through the investigation of known criminal organizations is one approach. Federal agencies now enforce a variety of laws to attack drug traffickers financially. Targeting the money flow and following the money to the upper echelons of the enterprise will maximize the potential for interagency success.

Exhibit VI-3 shows the appraised value of drug-related assets seized by DEA, FBI, and Customs for FY84-87. The total value of drug-related assets seized by DEA increased about 31 percent from FY86 to FY87; during the same period, the value of drug-related assets seized by the FBI increased about 319 percent. The value of drug-related assets forfeited to the government from FY86 to FY87 through DEA investigative activities increased 86 percent. Although Customs seizures of cash declined slightly from 1986 to 1987, the value of all seizures of cash and other assets rose more than 150 percent.

EXHIBIT VI-3

DRUG-RELATED ASSET SEIZURES AND FORFEITURES
(in millions, by fiscal year)

	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
DEA				
Seizures*	\$106**	\$100	\$311	\$407
Forfeitures	38**	56	47	144
FBI				
Seizures*	29	35	50	66
Forfeitures	4	10	31	35
Customs				
Seizures***	68	96	122	102
Forfeitures	26	36	46	52

* DEA and FBI seizures reflect both cash and real and personal property seizures. FBI seizures are derived solely from FBI investigations conducted either unilaterally or jointly with other State or local law enforcement agencies under an asset sharing or adoption agreement. The FBI does not claim seizures in joint investigations with other Federal agencies.

** Total seizures for FY84 were derived by combining DEA seizures and seizures through interagency cooperation.

*** These figures reflect monetary seizures and do not include real or personal property seizures.

United States Attorneys' Offices/EOUSA Statistics

United States Attorneys' offices and the Criminal Division units that support their efforts (Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section, Asset Forfeiture Office, and the Office of International Affairs) are vital participants in the Federal Prosecution strategy. EOUSA collects information on all Federal cases filed in United States District Courts and shows the following:

- o Over 30 percent of all cases filed in the United States in FY87 were for controlled substances violations.
- o There were 140 monetary transaction cases covering 200 defendants in FY87; of these defendants, 145 were found guilty by plea or after trial. This represents an 18 percent increase of defendants convicted over FY86.

Exhibit VI-4 presents EOUSA statistics on controlled substance cases for FY83-87. The figures show the following:

- o 7,455 controlled substances cases were filed (up 21 percent from 1986) which covered 14,655 defendants; of these, 12,180 pleaded or were found guilty. This represents a 37 percent increase of defendants convicted from FY86.
- o Defendant pleas as a percentage of all drug defendants whose cases were terminated continued to increase in 1987. In 1985, 60 percent of these defendants pleaded guilty; in 1986, 63 percent pleaded guilty; and in 1987, 70 percent pleaded guilty.
- o Guilty pleas as a percentage of convictions also remained steady in 1987, saving the government the time and expense of trials. In 1985, 80 percent of all drug convictions resulted from pleas; in 1986, 83 percent pleaded guilty; and in 1987, 82 percent pleaded guilty.

EXHIBIT VI-4

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR U.S. ATTORNEYS
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE STATISTICS*
(by fiscal year)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Filed:</u>		<u>Pleas:</u>	<u>Defendants Tried:</u>			<u>Other:</u>
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Defs*</u>	<u>Defs* Pleas</u>	<u>Total Tried</u>	<u>Guilty After Trial</u>	<u>Acquitted After Trial</u>	<u>Other** Terminations</u>
1983	4,753	9,732	4,583	1,852	1,656	196	2,413
1984	5,245	11,049	5,102	1,688	1,448	240	2,608
1985	6,137	12,161	5,604	1,635	1,395	240	2,123
1986	7,295	14,932	7,387	1,677	1,479	198	2,577
1987	7,445	14,655	9,769	2,411	2,122	289	1,509

* Includes OCDEF statistics. Figures for a given fiscal year do not necessarily refer to the same individuals.

** Includes dismissals, inter-district transfers, pretrial diversions, and court suspensions.

Federal Prosecutions

United States Attorneys' offices alone or jointly with OCDETF offices handled many of the most significant narcotics prosecutions in the United States in FY87. Among these prosecutions the following are representative:

- o Southern District of New York. In June 1987, 20 defendants were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 12 to 45 years for their roles in the "Pizza Connection" case. The case involved the distribution of 1,650 pounds of heroin (with a reported street value of \$1.6 billion) and the laundering of money using pizza parlors as fronts. The trial lasted seventeen months and involved 30,000 exhibits and testimony from 400 witnesses.

- o North Central Regional Task Force. In July 1987, Federal agents seized approximately 5,230 pounds of cocaine in Chicago. The seizure, the second largest in Federal law enforcement history, resulted in the indictment of eleven individuals for conspiracy to possess and distribute cocaine.

- o Middle District of Florida. In February 1987, Carlos Lehder Rivas was arrested in Colombia and extradited to the United States. Lehder is alleged to be one of the leaders of the "Medellin Cartel," which is reportedly responsible for 80 percent of the cocaine imported into the United States. According to the indictment, the cartel coordinated the production, importation, and distribution of more than four tons of cocaine into the United States.^{2/}

- o Gulf Coast Regional Task Force. In September 1987, arrests were made in several cities as part of the yearlong "Operation Intruder." During the investigation, agents arranged for the importation from Colombia of over 120,000 pounds of marijuana. When the marijuana arrived in Texas, agents delivered some of the shipment to Colorado, Georgia, and Florida and arranged for 18,000 pounds of marijuana and 1,300 pounds of cocaine to be flown to Detroit. As a result, more than 20 individuals were indicted. The majority entered guilty pleas.

^{2/} On May 19, 1988, Carlos Lehder-Rivas was convicted of running a continuing criminal enterprise, possession of cocaine with intent to distribute it, conspiracy to import, and importation. The verdict followed a seven-month trial in Jacksonville, Florida on the 11-count indictment. Lehder was convicted on all counts, for which he faces up to life plus 150 years' imprisonment and \$350,000 in fines.

Strike Force

DOJ's Organized Crime and Racketeering Section maintains 14 strike forces and 10 field offices nationwide. These strike forces join with the major Federal investigative agencies in planning the steps to be taken against the most active criminal organizations. All Federal agencies and many State and local authorities participate in developing the cases later prosecuted by strike force prosecutors in those 24 cities and elsewhere.

The strike forces play a key role in the prosecutive strategy because many traditional organized crime figures are involved in drug-related activities. In addition, this Section recently initiated an Asian organized crime project in four strike force offices: Boston, Houston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. In San Francisco, the strike force is being assisted by DOJ's Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section. The strike forces in these cities will target money laundering and other serious criminal activities as well as the narcotics offenses committed by the Asian organized crime groups. Prosecution of drug offenses has consistently consumed approximately 20 percent of total strike force resources and resulted in a proportionate percentage of strike force convictions (429 in FY87), although that percentage is rising according to the Criminal Division's Automated Case Management Information System.

Operations Greenback

Operations Greenback (Miami and Puerto Rico) continue to be the preeminent antimoney laundering programs in the United States. Multiagency task forces target both drug traffickers and the money launderers willing to service them. From its inception in 1980, Operation Greenback Miami has confiscated \$93.6 million in currency. Since its inception in 1984, Operation Greenback Puerto Rico has seized currency and property conservatively valued at \$11.6 million. In addition, Greenback Puerto Rico is responsible for jeopardy assessments totalling \$1.8 million.^{3/} In late FY87, DOJ established two additional Greenback Operations: Operations Greenback San Antonio and San Francisco. Both are operational and expected to follow the successes of their predecessor operations.

Exhibit VI-5 presents seizure statistics from two Greenback Puerto Rico prosecutions.

^{3/} For a discussion of "jeopardy assessments," see Chapter V, Investigations.

EXHIBIT VI-5

OPERATION GREENBACK PUERTO RICO*
(FY87)

Operation Ali-Baba yielded a total of \$444,197 in seizures:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Value</u>
U.S. Currency	\$ 4,197
Studio Apartment	40,000
Residential Structures (2)	130,000
Business Structure	100,000
Mechanic Shop	70,000
Office Building	<u>100,000</u>
Total	\$444,197

Operation El Morro yielded a total of \$2.1 million in seizures:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Value</u>
Residential Structures (10)	\$730,000
Rural Farms (2)	875,000
Residential Apartments (2)	150,000
16' Pleasure Craft	4,000
Boat Trailer	1,000
Vehicles (6)	64,500
Currency	58,000
Digger	12,000
Rural Lots (3)	<u>180,000</u>
Total	\$2,074,500

Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force Program

The OCDETF Program constitutes a nationwide structure of 13 regional task forces which utilize the combined resources and expertise of its member Federal agencies in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors to target and destroy major narcotic trafficking and money laundering

organizations.^{4/} The task forces, established in 1982, grew out of the realization that effective and comprehensive attacks on major drug organizations are often beyond the capacity of a single agency.

A multifaceted attack on highly sophisticated drug cartels requires unique capabilities combined into a comprehensive and orchestrated investigation and prosecution. Thus, for example, by uniting the physical and electronic surveillance capabilities of the FBI and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF), the undercover skills of DEA, the tax and financial knowledge of the IRS, ATF's skill in weapons investigations, Customs resources for tracking international movements of people and funds, the intelligence gained from the Coast Guard maritime activities, INS's expertise in tracking and deporting illegal aliens, and the Marshals Service's authority, the full force of the drug enforcement community is brought to an investigation.

The Task Force Program further broadens this base with the local intelligence resources of State and local law enforcement agencies and adds to the impact by utilizing attorney's skills at the earliest stages of investigations. Joining such diverse abilities and resources is the underpinning of the Task Force Program.

The goal of the OCDETF Program is to identify, investigate, and prosecute members of high-level drug trafficking enterprises and to destroy the operations of those organizations. Four objectives continue to guide the selection and conduct of investigations:

- o Target, investigate, and prosecute individuals who organize, direct, finance, or are otherwise engaged in high-level illegal drug trafficking enterprises, including large-scale money laundering organizations;
- o Promote a coordinated drug enforcement effort in each task force region and encourage maximum cooperation among all drug enforcement agencies;
- o Work fully and effectively with State and local drug law enforcement agencies; and

^{4/} Agencies involved in the OCDETF Program include: The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Internal Revenue Service, Coast Guard, Customs Service, U.S. Marshals Service, a variety of State and local enforcement and prosecutions organizations and all of the United States Attorney's Offices.

- o Make full use of financial investigative techniques, including tax law enforcement and forfeiture actions.

Those targeted for task force cases include: criminal groups formed for the purpose of importing, distributing, and financing large amounts of controlled substances; criminal groups that are trafficking in drugs as well as engaging in other crimes; traditional organized crime figures; major outlaw motorcycle gangs; prison gangs or prison-associated organizations; and physicians, pharmacists, and other persons registered to legally dispense drugs but who engage in illicit distribution.

Earlier discussions of the history of drug trafficking, law enforcement responses, and the composition and organizational structure of the task forces in the 1983-86 OCDETF Annual Reports provide a comprehensive background for the 1987 report. These reports indicate that over the last several decades, the Federal government has attempted a variety of strategies to combat the increasingly complex and sophisticated operations of major illicit drug traffickers. In addition to increased resources, major legislative initiatives, and innovative investigative techniques, it is clear that the most promising investigative strategy is the long-term, multiagency, multifaceted OCDETF type of investigations and prosecutions.

The OCDETF Program has been a highly successful multiagency drug investigation and prosecution program during the last five years as evidenced by:

- o 1,888 investigations initiated resulting in 3,858 indictments and informations.
- o Over 6,500 top and mid-level leaders and major suppliers and distributors charged.
- o 674 persons charged with Title 21 Continuing Criminal Enterprise Act (CCE) violations and 869 individuals charged with Title 18 Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations violations.
- o Cash and property asset seizures totaling \$623 million.
- o 7,553 were found or plead guilty to at least one charge.

The OCDETF Program continues to be the heart of the Federal prosecution effort directed at multi-State and multinational enterprises. Its success and accomplishments during its five

years of existence are summarized in Exhibit VI-6 through VI-23.5/

5/ Exhibits VI-6 through VI-23 present data collected for the Task Force Program by the OCDETF Case Monitoring Systems. All previously reported data has been converted from a calendar year to a fiscal year basis. Also, the percentages for all data in Exhibits VI-6 through VI-23 are computed from the Statistical Base Number (N) for each of the sets of data presented. Minor variations in the "N" reflected at the bottom of each Exhibit are reporting irregularities. Minor variations between these base numbers and the summary numbers in Exhibit VI-6 are the result of sub-set reporting variations principally where the specific data set was not applicable to the individual report submitted.

EXHIBIT VI-6

NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS, INDICTMENTS/INFORMATIONS, AND SENTENCES
(by fiscal year)

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>1983 NO.</u>	<u>1984 NO.</u>	<u>1985 NO.</u>	<u>1986 NO.</u>	<u>1987 NO.</u>	<u>TOTAL NO.</u>
Investigations	210	505	372	433	368	1,888
Indictments/ Informations	206	761	959	1,026	906	3,858
Sentences	200	1,474	2,653	2,733	2,659	9,719

- o After a substantial growth in FY84, the first full year of the OCDETF Program, the number of investigations initiated has remained fairly constant. There was a small increase in FY86 which represented a replenishment of the first full cycle of investigations completed. The data indicated that a case load of 350-400 OCDETF cases can be expected with the present level of resources.
- o Indictments/informations in the past three years have leveled off between 900-1,026. This experience is consistent with the case load and the demands on the prosecution function in the process.
- o Sentences have leveled off between 2,600-2,733 which is also consistent with the case load experiences. In the third through fifth year of the OCDETF Program, greater demands on the prosecution and adjudication aspects of the program were experienced because of increasingly complex cases and a growing number of appeals in the system.

EXHIBIT VI-7

TYPE OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED IN INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED
(by fiscal year)

TYPE	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
Drug Trafficking Organization/Other Criminal Group	180	87.0	400	81.3	330	90.2	397	91.7	342	92.9	1,649	88.4
LCN	8	3.9	47	9.6	24	6.6	21	4.8	12	3.3	112	6.0
Motorcycle Gang	15	7.2	32	6.5	12	3.3	6	1.4	7	1.9	72	3.9
Registrant	4	1.9	10	2.0	5	1.4	5	1.2	5	1.4	29	1.6
Prison Gang	5	2.4	6	1.2	2	0.5	3	0.7	1	0.3	17	0.9
Unspecified	1	0.5	3	0.6	2	0.5	4	0.9	4	1.1	14	0.8
	N= 207**		N= 492**		N= 366**		N= 433**		N= 368**		N= 1,866**	

Legend

Drug Trafficking Organization/Other Criminal Group: Organizations whose primary purpose is drug trafficking or organizations involved in felony crimes whose members also engage in drug trafficking.

LCN: "La Cosa Nostra," traditional organized crime families.

Motorcycle Gang: Organizations controlled by motorcycle clubs.

Registrant: Persons who have legal authority over controlled substances.

Prison Gang: Organizations controlled by prison inmates.

* The number of investigations in which at least one organization of this type was targeted.

** The number of investigations initiated by the Task Forces.

The percentages in the exhibit show the frequency of involvement for each type of organization. More than one type of organization is involved in some investigations.

- o The major focus of OCDETF investigations has continued to be on organizations whose primary purpose is drug trafficking or on organizations involved in felony crimes whose members also engage in drug trafficking.
- o A slight decline in targeting of "La Cosa Nostra" and motorcycle gang organizations has been experienced the past three years.

EXHIBIT VI-8

DRUGS INVOLVED IN INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED
(by fiscal year)

DRUG	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
Cocaine	162	78.3	363	73.6	292	81.3	353	81.9	315	85.6	1,485	80.0
Marijuana	111	53.6	236	47.9	174	48.5	162	37.6	179	48.6	860	46.3
Heroin	32	15.5	125	25.4	99	27.6	102	23.7	97	26.4	455	24.5
Methamphetamine	35	16.9	64	13.0	40	11.1	43	10.0	32	8.7	214	11.5
Methaqualone	16	7.7	38	7.7	20	5.6	19	4.4	11	3.0	104	5.6
Hashish	15	7.2	29	5.9	25	7.0	20	4.6	15	4.1	104	5.6
PCP	10	4.8	12	2.4	14	3.9	13	3.0	6	1.6	55	3.0
Pharmaceutical	15	7.2	14	2.8	10	2.8	14	3.2	5	1.4	58	3.1
Other/Unspecified	4	1.9	13	2.6	15	4.2	25	5.8	16	4.3	73	3.9
	N= 207*		N= 493*		N= 359*		N= 431*		N= 368*		N= 1,858*	

* The number of investigations initiated by the Task Forces.

The percentages in the exhibit show the frequency of mentions for each drug. More than one drug is involved in many investigations.

- o Cocaine continues to be the principal targeted drug.
- o Heroin continues to be targeted in approximately one-fourth of the OCDETF investigations.
- o After a decline in FY86, marijuana returned to just under 50 percent of the investigations as a targeted drug in FY87.

EXHIBIT VI-9

TYPE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES INVOLVED IN INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED
(by fiscal year)

ACTIVITY	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
Distribution	198	95.2	468	94.4	399	93.4	404	93.7	353	95.9	1,822	97.6
Importation	128	61.5	323	65.1	253	69.7	287	66.6	244	66.3	1,235	66.2
Money Laundering	107	51.4	270	54.4	221	60.9	268	62.2	257	69.8	1,123	60.2
Financial Backing	76	36.5	235	47.4	151	41.6	193	44.8	142	38.6	797	42.8
Street Sales	87	41.8	170	34.3	138	38.0	164	38.1	148	40.2	707	37.9
Manufacture	36	17.3	95	19.2	69	19.0	84	19.5	62	16.8	346	18.6
Crop Cultivation	13	6.3	32	6.5	21	5.8	25	5.8	16	4.3	107	5.7
Diversion	11	5.3	12	2.4	10	2.8	7	1.6	5	1.4	45	2.4
Official Corruption	3	1.4	13	2.6	48	13.2	82	19.0	68	18.5	214	11.5
Other	8	3.8	26	5.2	26	7.2	22	5.1	18	4.9	100	5.4
	N= 208*		N= 496*		N= 363*		N= 431*		N= 368*		N= 1,866*	

* The number of investigations initiated by the Task Forces.

The percentages in the exhibit show the frequency for each category of illicit activity under investigation. More than one activity is involved in most investigations.

- o Distribution and importation remain the two principal activities investigated with a consistent level of attention given to each for the past five years.
- o In FY87, money laundering and distribution were targeted at the highest level since the beginning of the program.

EXHIBIT VI-10

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES PROPOSED IN INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED*
(by fiscal year)

TECHNIQUE	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.**	%	NO.**	%	NO.**	%	NO.**	%	NO.**	%	NO.**	%
Financial Investigation	152	72.0	356	71.9	242	67.8	322	74.9	294	79.9	1,366	73.4
Grand Jury	158	74.9	352	71.1	236	66.1	319	74.2	284	77.2	1,349	72.5
Undercover	136	64.5	327	66.1	244	68.3	310	72.1	271	73.6	1,288	69.2
Immunity	121	57.3	244	49.3	171	47.9	179	41.6	161	43.8	876	47.0
Tax Grand Jury	119	56.4	202	40.8	146	40.9	150	34.9	132	35.9	749	40.3
Title III	71	33.6	252	50.9	192	53.8	195	45.3	183	49.7	893	48.0
Witness Security	64	30.3	166	33.5	148	41.5	123	28.6	107	29.1	608	32.7
Extradition	11	5.2	29	5.9	41	11.5	52	12.1	47	12.8	180	9.7
Parole into U.S.	1	0.5	11	2.2	41	11.5	4	0.9	9	2.4	66	3.6
Pen Register	5	2.4	33	6.7	135	37.8	247	57.4	228	62.0	648	34.9
Foreign Banks/ Financial Records	1	0.5	0	0.0	49	13.7	106	24.7	80	21.7	236	12.7
Other	17	8.1	51	10.3	54	15.1	35	8.1	39	10.6	196	10.5
	N= 211***		N= 495***		N= 357***		N= 430***		N= 368***		N=1,861***	

* The major investigative techniques which personnel anticipated would be used at the time the investigations were initiated.

** The number of investigations in which this technique was proposed.

*** The number of investigations initiated by the Task Forces.

The percentages in the exhibit show the frequency with which each technique was proposed.

- o In FY87, an increased use of financial investigations and grand juries was experienced; all other investigative techniques remained fairly consistent.

EXHIBIT VI-11

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PARTICIPATION IN INVESTIGATIONS INITIATED
(by fiscal year)

AGENCY	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
DEA	195	93.8	421	85.7	302	81.6	382	88.4	320	87.0	1,620	86.6
IRS	160	76.9	328	66.8	245	66.2	300	69.4	262	71.2	1,295	69.3
FBI	163	78.4	366	74.5	208	56.2	219	50.7	173	47.0	1,129	60.4
Customs	110	52.9	248	50.5	173	46.8	208	48.1	176	47.8	915	48.9
ATF	88	42.3	157	32.0	145	39.2	15	35.0	131	35.6	672	36.0
INS	0	0.0	3	0.6	8	2.2	21	4.9	28	7.6	60	3.2
Local Investigators	59	28.4	180	36.7	174	47.0	196	45.4	182	49.5	791	42.3
State Investigators	65	31.3	149	30.3	122	33.0	153	35.4	131	35.6	620	33.2
Marshals Service	45	21.6	57	11.6	77	20.8	193	44.7	187	50.8	559	29.9
Coast Guard	12	5.8	46	9.4	34	9.2	30	6.9	15	4.1	137	7.4
Local Prosecutors	19	9.1	41	8.4	21	5.7	27	6.3	15	4.1	123	6.6
State Prosecutors	21	10.1	29	5.9	21	5.7	33	7.6	21	5.7	125	6.7
Organized Crime Strike Forces	8	3.8	33	6.7	10	2.7	12	2.8	7	1.9	70	3.8
Other/Unspecified	20	9.6	41	8.4	34	9.2	44	10.2	41	11.4	180	9.6
	N= 208**		N= 491**		N= 370**		N= 432**		N= 368**		N= 1,869**	

* The number of investigations in which this agency expected to participate at the time the investigations were initiated.

** The number of investigations initiated by the Task Forces.

The percentages in the exhibit show the frequency of anticipated involvement for each agency. More than one agency is involved in all cases.

- o At the investigation initiation stage, the Criminal Investigation Division (IRS), the U.S. Marshals Service, and local investigators indicated an increased participation in the percentage of investigations initiated in FY87.
- o The INS, in its first full year of participation in the OCDETF Program, increased its participation in investigations initiated to 7.6 percent of all investigations. All other agencies remained at a consistent or slightly reduced participation level.

EXHIBIT VI-12

DRUGS CHARGED IN INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS RETURNED
 NUMBER OF INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS*
 (by fiscal year)

ACTIVITY	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
Cocaine	91	49.2	335	47.2	473	50.1	527	51.7	548	60.5	1,974	52.5
Marijuana	67	36.2	241	34.0	280	29.7	257	25.2	254	28.8	1,099	29.2
Methamphetamine	28	15.1	94	13.3	94	10.0	80	7.9	73	8.1	369	9.8
Heroin	18	9.7	98	13.8	97	10.3	122	12.0	69	7.6	404	10.7
No Drugs Charged**	2	1.1	35	4.9	151	16.0	159	15.6	112	12.4	459	12.2
Methaqualone	13	7.0	24	3.4	21	2.2	80	7.9	10	1.1	148	3.9
Hashish	11	5.9	17	2.4	12	1.3	7	0.7	8	0.9	55	1.5
Pharmaceutical	2	1.1	18	2.5	33	3.5	11	1.1	19	2.1	83	2.2
PCP	2	1.1	11	1.6	17	1.8	12	1.2	20	2.2	62	1.7
Other	5	2.7	24	3.4	28	3.0	43	4.2	20	2.2	120	3.2
	N= 185***		N= 709***		N= 944***		N= 1,019***		N= 906***		N= 3,763***	

* The number of indictments and informations in which this drug was charged.

** Includes indictments and informations which do not allege any drug offenses, primarily those involving money laundering and financial offenses.

*** The number of indictments and informations.

The percentages in the exhibit show the frequency of mentions for each drug. More than one drug is charged in many indictments and informations.

- o A significant increase in cocaine and a slight increase in marijuana charged in indictments were experienced in FY87.
- o A significant decrease in heroin charged in indictments was experienced in FY87.
- o All other activities remained fairly constant.

EXHIBIT VI-13

TYPE OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES CHARGED IN INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS
 NUMBER OF INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS*
 (by fiscal year)

ACTIVITY	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
Distribution	169	87.1	628	86.6	739	83.1	749	76.6	721	79.6	3,006	81.4
Importation	78	40.2	210	29.0	261	29.4	267	27.3	190	21.0	1,006	27.3
Street Sales	44	22.7	113	15.6	193	21.7	254	26.0	190	21.0	794	21.5
Money Laundering	32	16.5	119	16.4	147	16.5	183	18.7	170	18.8	651	17.6
Financial Backing	28	14.4	123	17.0	89	10.0	108	11.0	66	7.3	414	11.2
Manufacture	23	11.9	68	9.4	78	8.8	81	8.3	54	6.0	304	8.2
Crop Cultivation	4	2.1	43	5.9	34	3.8	22	2.2	19	2.1	122	3.3
Official Corruption	0	0.0	10	1.4	48	5.4	57	5.8	49	5.4	164	4.4
Diversion	0	0.0	22	3.0	37	4.2	2	0.2	8	0.9	69	1.9
Other/Unspecified	13	6.7	95	13.1	119	13.4	158	16.2	168	18.5	228	6.2
	N= 194**		N= 725**		N= 889**		N= 978**		N= 906**		N= 3,692**	

* The number of indictments and informations in which this activity was charged.

** The number of indictments and informations.

The percentages in the exhibit show the frequency for each category of illicit activity charged. More than one activity is charged in many indictments and informations.

- o The type of criminal activities charged in Task Force indictments/informations remain consistent with distribution being the activity most frequently charged.

EXHIBIT VI-14

INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES USED FOR INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS RETURNED
 NUMBER OF INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS*
 (by fiscal year)

TECHNIQUE	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
Extended Surveillance	101	53.7	329	48.7	51	5.5	10	1.0	3	0.4	494	13.7
Investigative Grand Jury	91	48.4	343	50.8	598	64.8	720	70.7	603	66.6	2,355	63.5
Immunity	93	49.5	280	41.5	310	33.6	381	37.4	334	42.0	1,398	38.8
Undercover	106	56.4	420	62.2	544	58.9	627	61.6	601	66.3	2,298	61.9
Financial Investigation	73	38.8	284	42.1	326	35.3	350	34.4	272	30.0	1,305	35.2
Tax Grand Jury	57	30.3	194	28.7	200	21.7	238	23.4	150	16.6	839	22.6
Witness Security	66	35.1	214	31.7	194	21.0	162	15.9	109	12.0	745	20.1
Title III	60	31.9	199	29.5	359	38.9	297	29.2	265	29.2	1,170	31.5
Extradition	10	5.3	24	3.6	21	2.3	16	1.6	21	2.3	92	2.5
Mutual Judicial Assistance Treaty	3	1.6	6	0.9	7	0.8	0	0.0	2	0.1	18	0.5
Parole into U.S.	0	0.0	5	0.7	2	0.2	2	0.2	24	2.6	33	0.9
Foreign Bank/Financial Records	1	0.5	4	0.6	20	2.2	56	5.5	28	3.1	109	2.9
Pen Register	2	1.1	55	8.1	264	28.6	331	32.5	274	30.2	926	25.0
Other/Unspecified	44	23.4	150	22.2	122	13.2	187	18.4	102	12.8	605	16.8
	N= 188**		N= 675**		N= 923**		N= 1,018**		N= 906**		N= 3,710**	

* The number of indictments and informations resulting from investigations in which this technique was used.

** The number of indictments and informations returned in Task Force cases.

- o Undercover work and immunity as investigative techniques increased in FY87. All other techniques were used at about the same or slightly less frequent.

EXHIBIT VI-15

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY PARTICIPATION IN INVESTIGATIONS RESULTING IN CHARGES
NUMBER OF INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS*
(by fiscal year)

AGENCY	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
DEA	124	66.3	551	74.5	634	68.0	639	64.3	597	65.9	2,545	67.7
FBI	124	66.3	466	63.0	521	55.9	508	51.1	451	49.8	2,070	55.1
IRS	94	50.3	421	56.9	421	45.2	359	36.1	422	46.6	1,717	45.7
Customs	60	32.1	189	25.5	171	18.3	148	14.9	99	10.9	667	17.8
ATF	14	7.5	161	21.8	192	20.6	143	14.4	86	9.5	596	15.9
INS	1	0.5	6	0.8	2	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.2
Coast Guard	2	1.1	14	1.9	6	0.6	2	0.2	7	0.8	31	0.8
Organized Crime Strike Force	8	4.3	10	1.4	19	10.2	10	1.0	6	0.7	53	1.4
State Investigators	37	19.8	137	18.5	272	29.2	454	45.7	333	36.8	1,233	32.8
State Prosecutors	2	1.1	34	4.6	45	4.8	61	6.1	20	2.2	162	4.3
Local Investigators	59	31.6	321	43.4	331	35.5	371	37.3	440	48.6	1,522	41.3
Local Prosecutors	28	15.0	118	15.9	67	7.2	151	15.2	54	6.0	418	11.1
Foreign Government	12	6.4	44	5.9	46	4.9	20	2.0	16	2.0	138	3.7
Other OCDE Task Force	2	1.1	40	5.4	112	12.0	93	9.4	94	10.4	341	9.0
Unspecified	2	1.1	4	0.5	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.2
	N= 187**		N= 740**		N= 932**		N= 994**		N= 906**		N= 3,759**	

* The number of indictments and informations in which this agency participated in either the investigation or prosecution. United States Marshals Service and United States Attorney Offices are assumed to be involved in all cases.

** The number of indictments and informations.

The percentages in the exhibit show the frequency of participation for each type of agency. More than one agency is involved in almost all investigations.

- o A significant increase in participation of local investigators in investigations resulting in charges was experienced in FY87. All other agencies remained at approximately the same level of participation.

EXHIBIT VI-16

DEFENDANTS' ROLES IN TARGETED CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS, NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED
(by fiscal year)

ROLE	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
Top Leader	127	14.3	406	15.2	446	13.2	472	13.2	325	11.8	1,776	13.4
Mid-Level Leader	215	24.2	484	18.2	484	14.3	495	13.8	380	13.8	2,058	15.5
Major Financial Backer	10	1.1	30	1.1	28	0.8	15	0.4	13	0.6	96	0.7
Major Money Launderer	17	1.9	64	2.4	112	3.3	83	2.3	107	3.9	383	2.9
Major Enforcer	7	0.8	43	1.6	39	1.2	32	0.9	33	1.2	154	1.2
Major Supplier/Distributor	117	13.1	580	21.8	773	22.8	720	20.1	495	17.9	2,685	20.2
Key Contact to Sources	38	4.3	127	4.8	180	5.3	202	5.6	147	5.3	694	5.2
Corrupt Public Official	4	0.4	11	0.4	27	0.8	25	0.7	14	0.5	81	0.6
Major Smuggler	9	1.0	73	2.7	126	3.7	84	2.4	72	2.6	364	2.7
Other/Unspecified	346	38.9	847	31.8	1,175	34.7	1,456	40.6	1,175	42.6	4,999	37.6
	N= 890**		N= 2,665**		N= 3,390		N= 3,587**		N= 2,761**		N= 13,293**	

* The number of defendants who performed this role in the criminal organization targeted in this investigation and prosecution. Note that if an individual was named in more than one indictment or information, more than one entry is made for role.

** The number of defendants named in Task Force indictments and informations. Some defendants were named in more than one indictment or information.

- o Although a slight increase in Major Money Launderers and a decrease in Major Supplier/Distributors as role identifications was reported in FY87, there were no major shifts.

EXHIBIT VI-17

SCOPE OF CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS TARGETED IN INDICTMENTS AND INFORMATIONS RETURNED IN FISCAL YEAR 1987

<u>SCOPE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE</u>
Multi-district	388	42.8
International	334	36.9
Single district	130	14.3
Unspecified	39	4.3

N= 906*

Legend

Multi-District: Criminal activities in two or more Federal judicial districts.

International: Criminal activities that include substantial international drug trafficking.

Single-District: Criminal activities limited to one Federal judicial district.

* The number of indictments and informations returned in Task Force cases.

- o Three-fourths of all OCDETF investigations continue to be focused on trafficking organizations whose operations are multidistrict or international in scope.

EXHIBIT VI-18

OFFENSES CHARGED - NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED
(by fiscal year)

TITLE	OFFENSE	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
		NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
18:	RICO	50	5.6	235	8.4	196	5.8	187	5.2	201	7.3	869	6.5
18:	ITAR	111	12.4	377	13.5	320	9.4	391	10.9	305	11.0	1,504	11.2
18:	Firearms	25	2.8	101	3.6	161	4.7	109	3.0	111	4.0	507	3.8
18:	Hobbs Act	0	0.0	9	0.3	14	0.4	4	0.1	2	0.1	29	0.2
18:	Tax Conspiracy	32	3.6	114	4.1	81	2.4	85	2.4	96	3.5	408	3.0
18:	Non Tax Conspiracy	0	0.0	6	0.2	152	4.5	165	4.6	105	3.8	428	3.2
21:	OCE	50	5.6	124	4.4	146	4.3	179	5.0	175	6.3	674	5.0
21:	Manufacture	26	2.9	62	2.2	49	1.4	90	2.5	86	3.1	313	2.3
21:	Distribution	488	54.5	1,342	48.0	1,682	49.5	1,817	50.4	1,440	52.2	6,769	50.3
21:	Importation	258	28.8	416	14.9	307	9.0	513	14.2	218	7.9	1,712	12.7
21:	Conspiracy	746	83.3	2,100	75.1	2,552	75.1	2,770	76.9	2,062	74.7	10,230	76.0
21:	Use of Comm Facility	4	0.0	80	2.9	578	17.0	736	20.4	469	17.0	1,867	13.9
26:	Tax Violations	44	4.9	138	4.9	160	4.7	150	4.2	126	4.6	618	4.6
31:	Currency Violations	18	2.0	75	2.7	147	4.3	86	2.4	51	1.8	367	2.7
	Other	274	30.6	943	33.7	886	26.1	867	24.1	503	18.2	3,473	25.9
		N= 896*		N= 2,798*		N= 3,398*		N= 3,602*		N= 2,761*		N= 13,455*	

* The number of defendants charged in Task Force indictments and informations. Many defendants were charged with more than one offense. Some defendants were charged in more than one indictment or information.

o OCDETF defendants continue to be charged with the major offenses.

EXHIBIT VI-19

DISPOSITIONS BY DEFENDANT IN CASES ADJUDICATED
 NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS RECEIVING DISPOSITION
 (by fiscal year)

DISPOSITION	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Found guilty of at least one charge	33	16.2	227	14.5	510	18.8	392	14.0	414	15.3	1,576	15.8
Pleaded guilty to at least one charge	117	57.4	890	56.7	1,536	56.6	1,712	61.0	1,722	63.8	5,977	60.0
Dismissed on all charges	42	20.6	394	25.1	584	21.5	634	22.6	523	19.4	2,177	21.8
Acquitted on all charges	12	5.9	58	3.7	85	3.1	69	2.5	40	1.5	264	2.6
	N= 204		N= 1,569		N= 2,715		N= 2,807		N= 2,699		N= 9,994	

- o In FY87, the percentage of dismissals and acquittals declined and convictions by trial or plea increased.

EXHIBIT VI-20

CONVICTIONS BY OFFENSE FOR CHARGES DISPOSED
(by fiscal year)

TITLE	OFFENSE	NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS											
		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		TOTAL	
		NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%	NO.*	%
8:	RICO	3	1.5	95	6.5	170	6.4	115	4.2	176	6.6	559	5.0
8:	ITAR	32	16.0	162	11.0	280	10.6	254	9.3	292	11.0	1,020	9.0
8:	Firearms	3	1.5	63	4.3	114	4.3	101	3.7	78	2.9	359	3.2
8:	Tax Conspiracy	6	3.0	56	3.8	80	3.0	62	2.3	65	2.4	269	2.4
8:	Hobbs Act	0	0.0	6	0.4	5	0.2	10	0.4	3	0.1	24	0.2
11:	Use of Comm Facility	0	0.0	27	1.8	229	8.7	597	21.9	507	19.1	1,360	12.0
11:	CCE	6	3.0	68	4.6	106	4.0	109	4.0	127	4.8	416	3.7
11:	Manufacture	3	1.5	44	3.0	56	2.1	36	1.3	68	2.6	207	1.8
11:	Distribution	106	53.0	736	50.0	1,344	51.0	1,339	49.0	1,410	53.0	4,935	43.6
11:	Importation	60	30.0	219	14.9	299	11.3	280	10.3	282	10.6	1,140	10.1
11:	Conspiracy	183	91.5	1,108	75.3	1,899	72.0	2,084	76.3	2,062	77.5	7,336	64.9
6:	Tax Violations	6	3.0	63	4.3	156	5.9	149	5.5	95	3.6	469	4.2
11:	Currency Violations	1	0.5	21	1.4	61	2.3	79	2.9	49	1.8	211	1.9
	Other	67	33.5	439	29.8	861	32.7	835	30.6	600	22.4	2,802	24.8
		N= 200		N= 1,471		N= 2,636		N= 2,730		N= 2,659		N= 11,313	

* The number of times convictions were obtained on all charges. Defendants may be convicted of more than one charge.

- o In FY87, the percentage of convictions for the major offenses increased in most categories.
- o Sentences for less than five years declined in FY87; with sentences for all terms over five years increased.

EXHIBIT VI-21

NET PRISON TERMS IMPOSED ON DEFENDANTS SENTENCED*
(by fiscal year)

TERM	NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS SENTENCED TO TERM											
	1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		NO.	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
0 years**	64	32.0	513	34.8	900	33.9	1,084	39.7	962	36.2	3,523	36.3
5 years or less	98	49.0	604	41.0	1,098	41.4	1,067	39.0	1,079	40.6	3,946	40.6
6 - 10 years	27	13.5	236	16.0	383	14.4	329	12.0	361	13.6	1,336	13.8
11 - 15 years	8	4.0	65	4.4	156	5.9	135	4.9	135	5.1	499	5.1
16 - 20 years	1	0.5	25	1.7	65	2.5	58	2.1	57	2.1	206	2.1
21 - 25 years	1	0.5	12	0.8	14	0.5	23	0.8	24	0.9	74	0.8
26 - 45 years	1	0.5	13	0.9	30	1.1	31	1.1	32	1.2	107	1.1
46 - 65 years	0	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1	5	0.2	6	0.2	16	0.2
More than 65 years	0	0.0	4	0.3	4	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.1	12	0.1
	N= 200		N= 1,474		N= 2,653		N= 2,733		N= 2,659		N= 9,719	

* The total of all consecutive sentences imposed for the defendant (does not include any concurrent or suspended sentences imposed).

** The number of defendants convicted but not sentenced to prison, e.g., those receiving suspended sentences or probation.

EXHIBIT VI-22

NON-DRUG ASSETS SEIZED
(in millions by fiscal year)

	<u>1983 - 1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cash	\$197	\$ 46	\$244
Property	<u>\$284</u>	<u>\$ 95</u>	<u>\$379</u>
Total	\$481	\$141	\$623

- o Seizures of nondrug assets continued in FY87 at a substantial level.

EXHIBIT VI-23

NON-DRUG ASSETS FORFEITED
(in millions by fiscal year)

	<u>1983 - 1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Cash	\$ 46	\$ 7	\$ 53
Property	<u>\$100</u>	<u>\$14</u>	<u>\$114</u>
Total	\$146	\$21	\$167

- o Forfeitures of non-drug assets exceeded \$21 million in FY87.

LEGISLATION

LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY INITIATIVES

Legislation, developed by DEA in conjunction with the Criminal Division, was proposed regarding recordkeeping and reporting requirements for precursor and essential chemicals. The bill was introduced in the Senate as S. 1861 and in the House as H.R. 2585.

The Criminal Division has made a number of proposals that would bring about criminal law improvements in general and a number that are limited to controlled substance offenses. These proposals are summarized as follows:

- o Exclusionary rule amendments that would protect evidence from exclusion in court if it were obtained through a search or seizure based on an objectively reasonable belief of conformity with the Fourth Amendment;
- o Capital punishment amendments which establish constitutional procedures for the implementation of the death penalty;
- o Forfeiture amendments regarding sharing seized assets with foreign countries;
- o Amendments to plug holes in current drug penalty, money laundering, and drug trafficking laws, including increasing the mandatory minimum prison term for CCE offenses and providing mandatory minimum prison terms for trafficking in specified quantities of methamphetamine and for attempts and conspiracies to violate certain drug laws;
- o Making the Career Criminal Act (with its 15 year mandatory minimum term) more readily applicable to juvenile drug traffickers;
- o A posse comitatus amendment to expand the list of laws under which military personnel may be assigned to operate military equipment in a capacity to assist law enforcement officials. The expanded list would include the Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act in 10 U.S.C. §374(a)(1). This amendment was approved by the NDPB in 1987 and included in the Interdiction Report submitted to Congress under §1373 of the Department of Defense FY87 Authorization Bill;
- o Firearms and explosives amendments which have been proposed as "add-ons" to the plastic gun bill (H.R. 4445);
- o Two alternatives for a series of amendments to the Right To Financial Privacy Act (12 U.S.C. §3401 et seq.) to facilitate law enforcement access to bank records in drug and money laundering cases; and

- o A new proposal for a Federal "narco-corruption" statute which would make it illegal to bribe or to accept a bribe for the purpose of facilitating the illegal importation, possession, manufacture, transportation, or distribution of a controlled substance. It would apply to Federal and State public officials.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATION

Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

- o Money Laundering Control Act (§§1351-1361). Among the most important provision of this legislation was the Money Laundering Control Act. Under the terms of this Act, the act of money laundering is now a Federal offense. Previously, Federal prosecutors had to rely on an arcane Bank Secrecy Act reporting provisions to apprehend and convict money launderers. It is expected that the new money laundering statutes (18 U.S.C. §§1956 and 1957) will be widely used in the Federal narcotics prosecution effort. In addition to the new money laundering statutes found in Title 18, the Money Laundering Control Act closed a legal loophole in the Bank Secrecy Act (31 U.S.C. §5311 et seq.). Newly enacted 31 U.S.C. §5324 criminalizes the structuring of currency transactions designed to evade the reporting requirements of the Act regardless of whether there is a reportable transaction in currency in excess of \$10,000. The closing of this loophole is expected to increase significantly the number of money laundering prosecutions.
- o Continuing Drug Enterprise Act of 1986 (§§1251-1253). Increases the five levels for CCE offenses and creates a new offense (18 U.S.C. §848(b)) which provides for mandatory life imprisonment without parole for a "principal administrator, organizer, or leader" of large CCE organizations. While it is anticipated that this statute will be used sparingly, its availability for CCE kingpins is an invaluable law enforcement asset.
- o Prison Facilities (§1601). Required DOD to provide the Attorney General a list of DOD sites whose facilities could be used, or are being used, as detention facilities for felons, especially those who are a Federal responsibility such as illegal alien felons and major narcotics traffickers. The report was sent to the Attorney General and Congress in January 1987.
- o Data Center and Clearinghouse. As part of an outgrowth of the data requirements of various programs funded by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, the Office of Justice Programs' Bureau of Justice Statistics established a new Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime to provide easier

access to data on drug law enforcement and the justice system's treatment of drug offenders and nondrug offenders who are drug users. The Center, assessable via a toll-free telephone number (1-800-666-3332), will serve as a centralized source of data from Federal, State, and local agencies as well as the private sector and will respond to all telephone requests, inform callers of new drugs and crime data reports, send reports on drugs and crime, conduct special searches on specific drugs and crime topics, make referrals for additional information available from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, and publish special and comprehensive reports.

Other Legislation

Recently enacted legislation that is likely to have an impact on drug prosecutions includes the Sentencing Act of 1987, P.L. No. 100-182, and the Criminal Fine Improvements Act of 1987, P.L. No. 100-185. These laws make certain technical and minor corrections in the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, clarify its applicability to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987, and impose enhanced criminal fine collection mechanisms.

DRAFT

CHAPTER VII: DRUG INTELLIGENCE

INTRODUCTION

The primary elements of the Federal Drug Intelligence strategy are to:

- o Determine the drug intelligence needs of all entities engaged in drug supply and drug demand reduction;
- o Formulate and issue drug information collection requirements;
- o Improve intelligence collection efforts, insuring the unimpeded flow of information to processors and consumers;
- o Maintain and integrate systems for storage, retrieval, and sharing of intelligence information;
- o Improve intelligence analysis and estimation for tactical, operational, and strategic purposes; and
- o Ensure the timely dissemination of drug intelligence products.

The National Drug Intelligence Committee (NDIC) of the National Drug Policy Board (NDPB) is chaired by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).^{1/} As the lead agency for drug intelligence, DEA ensures that drug intelligence activities are coordinated among the appropriate Federal law enforcement agencies, the Department of State, and the Intelligence Community. The NDIC is the primary forum for this coordination at the policy and planning level; the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) is the primary institution for multiagency, tactical drug intelligence coordination.

The intelligence function of DEA is dedicated solely to drug law enforcement, but significant portions of the intelligence units of Customs, Coast Guard, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) focus on drug trafficking. Contributions to drug intelligence from these and other Federal agencies, including those of the Intelligence Community, are detailed below. Since one of the primary concerns of the NDIC is the protection of sources and methods, this progress report is occasionally brief and general.

^{1/} Other members of the National Drug Intelligence Committee include representatives of the Intelligence Community, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Departments of Justice, (Footnote Continued)

PROGRESS IN FY 1987

El Paso Intelligence Center

- o In September 1987, ground was broken for the new EPIC facility at Ft. Bliss, Texas. Scheduled to become operational in the fall of 1988, the new building more than doubles existing space.
- o EPIC provided continuous operational and analytical support for major operations outlined elsewhere in this report. Of particular significance are Operations Chemcon, Alliance, and Pipeline, and investigations pertaining to members of the Outlaws and Hells Angels motorcycle clubs.
- o EPIC researched over 4,000 drug violator fugitives in support of the U.S. Marshals Service's Warrant Apprehension Narcotics Teams.
- o Drug data bases were improved at EPIC with the receipt of on-line access to the Bureau of Prisons inmate data base (SENTRY) and to the Federal Aviation Administration's (FAA) pilot and aircraft registration system. To obtain FAA information on-line, the FBI continued development of Project Tiger Paw. EPIC also developed a Navigation Violation Data Profile data base to identify private aircraft suspected of violating U.S. navigation laws.
- o In addition to biweekly EPIC Briefs, eight special reports and reference documents were published during FY87.
- o EPIC processed 390,465 queries contributing to the seizure of 44 aircraft and 104 vessels in FY87.
- o EPIC became the central point of contact for implementation of the Federal-wide Drug Seizure System (FDSS) in FY87. This system provides accurate statistical summaries of Federal drug removals above specified threshold levels.
- o In March 1987, the United States Secret Service (USSS) became the tenth Federal agency participating in EPIC. The USSS will concentrate on coordinating the identification of U.S. currency counterfeiting organizations that are involved in drug trafficking.

(Footnote Continued)

Treasury, Transportation, State, Defense, and Health and Human Services.

Department of Justice

- o To support a wide range of policy activities, DEA prepared or updated over 60 country profiles or situation reports focusing on narcotics trafficking.
- o DEA's \$1.4 million Special Field Intelligence Program (SFIP) was instrumental in the development of 136 confidential informants. In addition to the wealth of strategic drug information obtained from these sources, the SFIPs contributed significantly to investigations, seizures, and arrests.^{2/}
- o DEA's SFIP Operation Intruder evolved into an international cocaine and marijuana investigation of a Colombia-based organization smuggling multiton quantities of drugs into the United States. Telephone toll analysis identified additional drug violators subject to prosecution. The list of violator assets greatly assisted in the seizure of cash and property worth millions of dollars. A detailed analysis was prepared of the associations within this complex network which allowed agents and the jury to better understand the modus operandi and interrelationships of the organization. Twenty-nine violators were arrested and more than 70 tons of marijuana and nearly a ton of cocaine were seized.
- o Based on exhaustive research, DEA's Office of Intelligence prepared a series of detailed maps and charts depicting Mexican drug trafficking organizations and their bases of operation in western, central, and eastern Mexico. These graphics have been used in investigations, special operations, and to brief high-level U.S. Government officials on Mexican drug networks.
- o DEA's Office of Intelligence analyzed hundreds of records of sales of essential and precursor chemicals. Suspicious purchases were identified because of either the amount or cost of the chemical, the purchaser, or the type of chemical. Over a hundred leads were sent to the field for follow-up investigation. Based on these leads, Intelligence File Reviews (IFRs) were often produced to further identify

^{2/} The SFIPs contributed to 343 investigations; 449 arrests; drug seizures totaling 7,400 kilograms of cocaine, 384 kilograms of heroin, 82 tons of marijuana, 9,300 kilograms of hashish, 11 kilograms of methamphetamine, and 471,000 dosage units of LSD; asset seizures amounting to over \$13 million; the seizure of 46 clandestine drug laboratories and precursor and essential chemicals; and the eradication of 53 million marijuana plants and 2.5 million opium poppy plants.

and target those making chemical purchases.^{3/} As a result, major organizations, mostly dealing in the illicit manufacture of methamphetamine, were immobilized in Texas and Louisiana.

- o The DEA Office of Intelligence assisted in formulating position papers in response to numerous queries from other Federal agencies, the White House, and the Congress concerning several sensitive drug-related issues which had a direct impact on U.S. foreign policy.
- o A DEA investigation focused on an organization which distributed approximately 500 kilograms of cocaine monthly from Colombia via Mexico to the United States and laundered and exported millions of dollars of cocaine money. Analytic contributions led to indictments, arrests, and prosecutions. These contributions included: identification of associates in Guatemala, Florida, and California; identification of money laundering operations in Miami and Los Angeles; analysis of seized documents which identified sources of supply and additional associates; preparation of charts depicting organizational links and investigative chronologies depicting overt acts; and informant debriefings which corroborated the primary defendants' activities and better defined the Mexican branch of the organization.
- o The volume of Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) field level reporting of drug incidents, suspected drug activity, and suspected and known traffickers increased significantly in FY87 and continues to do so. Such information is entered into the appropriate operations data base. Because of the increased drug information obtained by INS, an intelligence staff officer was assigned to coordinate drug intelligence matters within the INS.
- o Of 1,866 lookouts posted in the INS Lookout System for participating agencies at EPIC, over 700 were directly drug-related, and of 1,000 requested by the U.S. Marshals Service, several hundred related to drug law offenders.
- o FBI Intelligence Research Specialists contributed significant analytic support to assist in the dismantling of major drug trafficking organizations.

^{3/} An IFR profiles a major trafficker or organization and describes all the overt criminal acts and associations of the traffickers. The IFR's are the principal means of providing intelligence support to investigations and prosecutions. In FY87, the Operational Intelligence Section produced 48 IFR's.

Department of Transportation

- o The U.S. Coast Guard expanded its Operational Intelligence program by obtaining a Naval Intelligence Liaison Officer; posting one attache in Colombia and one in Mexico City; and activating a joint Customs/Coast Guard C³I center in Miami.4/
- o A dedicated Coast Guard drug intelligence collection and analysis program continues to be directly responsible for a significant number of maritime seizures.

Department of Treasury

- o Customs Intelligence has established the Designated Intelligence Officer program in which Customs Intelligence Officers are assigned to field offices to assist in the collection and reporting of drug intelligence.
- o Customs Intelligence has expanded the ERIN program which employs sophisticated electronics equipment to collect and disseminate actionable intelligence to enforcement elements interdicting narcotics and other contraband. This intelligence provides Customs with the knowledge required to more selectively target suspects that represent the greatest threat and highest potential for successful enforcement operations.
- o Customs Intelligence has established an integrated system for communications, storage, retrieval, and sharing of intelligence information. Communications capabilities for the Office of Intelligence cover a wide range of secure and unclassified systems.
- o Customs is assisting in the development of the improved Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS II) which will include operational and functional data for use by the law enforcement community.5/
- o Customs is establishing a C³I system, in cooperation with the Coast Guard, to provide secure, interoperable voice, cable, and data communications linking the primary air and marine interdiction elements and information supplied by

4/ The C³I Center's primary mission is to coordinate air smuggling interdiction activities.

5/ The Department of Treasury's Enforcement Computer System (TECS) contains Treasury's criminal records and information related data.

external intelligence collectors. A special automated link will be implemented between EPIC and the C³I centers for direct tactical support.

- o The Customs Artificial Intelligence System (CAIS) is now fully operational. CAIS is the rule-based expert computer system that provides tactical targeting leads from the Bank Secrecy Act data bases. CAIS has identified approximately 300 individuals and businesses with suspect currency transactions. These subjects have been linked to over \$200 million in Currency Transaction Reports and Currency Monetary Instrument Reports.
- o Customs prepared and disseminated a Statement of Intelligence Interest together with specific Intelligence Collection Requirements to provide guidance and direction to drug intelligence collection and analysis efforts.
- o Customs Officers have been assigned to three DEA offices in Latin America to extract drug trafficking information for drug interdictions.
- o The Customs Intelligence Operations Center has been established as the central point for the receipt of intelligence from other agencies and the release point for internally produced intelligence. It is a 24-hour contact point for all field elements and other government agencies.

Department of State

- o The Department of State, working through its Bureau for International Narcotics Matters (INM), continued to provide significant levels of funding for secure communications to support counternarcotics activities of local law enforcement authorities. Similarly, INM provided support for computer-based data banks for counternarcotics programs.

Department of Defense

- o Department of Defense (DOD) support to drug interdiction is detailed in Chapter IV, Interdiction. Much of that support takes the form of intelligence collection due to aerial surveillance: 16,288 flight hours by Navy E-2C and P-3 (Advanced Early Warning) aircraft, Air Force E-3A AWACS, and other military surveillance aircraft; 3,121 aerial surveillance flight hours flown by the National Guard to support drug eradication; and access to Navy and Air Force Over-the-Horizon Radar and Caribbean Basin Radar Network.
- o To provide overall coordination of the narcotics analysis effort, the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) created the Instability/Insurgency Branch within the Global Analysis

Division, Directorate for Research. This branch analyzes relationships between narcotics trafficking and insurgency and terrorism, and provides operational support to U.S. military forces and law enforcement agencies.

- o DIA streamlined its Defense Attache "human intelligence" reporting procedures to ensure more rapid and efficient dissemination of drug intelligence to law enforcement consumers.
- o DOD, through the National Security Agency and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), provided equipment, crypto, keylists, and access to DOD circuits (including satellite channels) to the drug enforcement community enabling secure interoperable communications in support of drug enforcement operations.

Central Intelligence Agency

- o The CIA made significant progress in refining crop estimating procedures through more creative use of hardware and software and increased use of LANDSAT.^{6/}

National Narcotics Border Interdiction System

- o The Joint Intelligence Sub-Working Group, chaired by NNBIS, identified and documented numerous gaps in intelligence collection, reporting, and analysis.
- o NNBIS Northeast Region developed a national tracking system for nonimmigrant alien transits without visas (TRWOVs) which is being used to track Chinese TRWOVs suspected of smuggling heroin. This is a multiagency project involving NNBIS, DEA, Customs, and INS. It was recently activated after a year of intelligence collection and methodology development.
- o An expanded drug threat assessment was produced to support drug interdiction operations and the Drug Interdiction Game (see Chapter IV, Interdiction, for a description of Drug Interdiction Game - 1987). The assessment included strategic and tactical elements of maritime, air, and land threats. NNBIS facilitated this multiagency effort among the CIA, Coast Guard, and EPIC.

^{6/} LANDSAT is a satellite data collection system using multispectral imagery to collect data over a broad coverage area.

- o NNBIS participants generated three new intelligence products: classified daily regional summaries of ongoing operations; classified weekly regional summaries; and unclassified daily regional summaries for distribution to foreign forces participating in joint operations.

Department of Health and Human Services

- o To determine and inform the public of the health-related consequences of drug abuse in the United States, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) published the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse Population Estimates 1985 and the National High School Senior Survey: Monitoring the Future.
- o To develop current assessments of drug abuse patterns and trends in the United States, NIDA held two meetings of the Community Epidemiology Work Group. This Group consists of experts in drug-related fields from over 20 metropolitan areas and selected foreign countries.
- o NIDA continued to operate the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), a nationwide morbidity and mortality program, and published several trend analysis reports on cocaine, heroin and PCP (for a further description of DAWN, see Chapter II, The Drug Problem in 1987).

INTERPOL

The United States National Central Bureau (USNCB) represents the United States, on behalf of the Attorney General, in the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). The USNCB is a primary channel for drug-related law enforcement communications among police entities in other INTERPOL member countries and the INTERPOL General Secretariat in St. Cloud, France. In order to fulfil its mission, the USNCB depends on the collaborative efforts of 14 Federal law enforcement agencies that detail senior investigators to the USNCB. The USNCB's 24-hour operation continues to enhance its ability to process investigative inquiries transmitted via INTERPOL communications channels. Some of the USNCB's drug-related capabilities follow:

- o The USNCB's ability to facilitate drug-related inquiries on behalf of U.S. law enforcement agencies is demonstrated by a 32 percent increase in these inquiries from FY86 to FY87.
- o The Drug Financial Fraud and Terrorism Analytical Unit within the USNCB continues to provide intelligence support by reviewing USNCB and INTERPOL investigative files. Production also includes: (1) dissemination of the INTERPOL General Secretariat Weekly Drugs Message, reporting on items of special interest, trends, modus operandi, and significant

seizures; (2) assistance to Federal agencies requesting specialized drug reports or international drug trafficking data from the INTERPOL General Secretariat; and (3) distribution of intelligence briefs from the INTERPOL General Secretariat and INTERPOL member countries concerning drug trafficking trends and methods to the appropriate Federal law enforcement agencies.

- o During 1987, the INTERPOL General Secretariat issued 56 international wanted notices for provisional arrest on behalf of the USNCB, of which 12 were major international drug traffickers. The number of international wanted notices issued on behalf of the USNCB increased 47.3 percent from FY86 to FY87.
- o In conjunction with the INTERPOL Secretariat General, the USNCB established the Caribbean Basin Telecommunications Region representing 33 Caribbean nations. Puerto Rico was designated as the regional station for this new region.^{7/} The Puerto Rico regional station represents the introduction of a new mode of international criminal police telecommunications. Puerto Rico is equipped with modern state-of-the-art telecommunications technology, including computerized message traffic management, standardized message formats, data packet switching, and satellite communications. The United Nations, through its fund for Drug Abuse Control, is financing the implementation of the Caribbean telecommunications system. Each member country in this region is equipped with a microcomputer that provides a fast, convenient, reliable, and economical means of data telecommunications between that country and other INTERPOL member countries.

LEGISLATION

Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986/Other Legislation

Neither the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 nor any other legislation required actions on the part of the NDIC in FY87.

^{7/} There are four other regional stations in Tokyo, Nairobi, Abidjan, and Buenos Aires in the INTERPOL communications network. The Puerto Rico Regional Station differs from these other regions in that all the other stations are radio stations.

CHAPTER VIII: PREVENTION EDUCATION

INTRODUCTION

The goal of the Federal Prevention Education strategy is to assist grass roots efforts to implement comprehensive programs for the prevention of alcohol and other drug use among youth.

To achieve its goals, the Prevention Education Committee of the National Drug Policy Board (NDPB) has identified strategies that focus on the many individuals who influence children's lives: parents, community members, school officials, teachers, and peers.^{1/} Briefly, these strategies:

- o Support the collection of up-to-date information about trends in drug and alcohol use, programs that work, and the latest evaluation and research findings;
- o Provide information to parents, individuals in the community, school administrators, teachers, and youth to promote effective prevention efforts and to increase knowledge about drug and alcohol use; and
- o Make assistance available to parents, communities, schools, and youth as they work to implement comprehensive prevention programs.

PROGRESS IN 1987

As noted in Chapter I, recent surveys of our youth show steady declines in the use of cocaine, marijuana, and other drugs. In addition, attitudes toward cocaine and other drugs are changing, with young people becoming increasingly aware of the dangers of drug use. While these survey results are encouraging, drug use remains at dangerously high levels. Over 50 percent of high school seniors report having used marijuana, and over 90

^{1/} Members of the Prevention Education Committee include representatives of the Customs Service, U.S. Information Agency, ACTION, and the Departments of Education (which chairs the committee), Interior (Bureau of Indian Affairs), Health and Human Services (National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention), Transportation (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration), Justice (Bureau of Justice Assistance; Drug Enforcement Administration; National Institute of Justice; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention), Defense, Housing and Urban Development, and State.

percent have used alcohol.^{2/} During the 1980s, another cause for great concern has been the availability of cocaine in a cheap but extremely addictive form called "crack" or "rock." Evidence of the widespread availability and use of this drug provides cause for continuing the national fight against drug and alcohol use.

To assist in this ongoing effort, the Prevention Education Committee has designed strategies to collect and disseminate information and provide other assistance to parents, communities, schools, and youth. The sections that follow provide a more complete discussion of those strategies and our progress to date in implementing them.

INFORMATION COLLECTION

The Prevention Education Committee supports the collection of information vital to parents, communities, and schools as they plan and implement comprehensive prevention programs. Information is collected by conducting national surveys, identifying programs that work, and supporting evaluations and research. This information increases knowledge about the magnitude of the problem of alcohol and other drug use among youth, effective ways to address that problem, and how drugs and alcohol actually affect young people. Examples of activities to collect accurate, timely information in 1987 follow.

- o Drug-Free Schools Recognition Program (Department of Education - ED). Over 230 schools were nominated for recognition as having noteworthy prevention programs. An awards ceremony was held in May 1988 in Washington, D.C. for the 30 schools with the best programs.
- o Criteria and Procedures for Evaluation of K-12 Substance Abuse Curricula (ED). A panel of experts has been convened and members have visited schools currently implementing curricula. A guide to assist other schools in selecting and implementing substance abuse curricula is planned for the summer of 1988.
- o American Association of School Administrators (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration - NHTSA). Reviewed school programs on occupant safety and drinking and driving. A report on the programs was published in the spring of 1988.

^{2/} National High School Senior Survey: Monitoring the Future, conducted for the National Institute on Drug Abuse by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, January 1988.

- o Violence Prevention Education Program (National Institute of Justice - NIJ). Evaluates the impact of a curriculum designed to teach youth to deal with their aggression and thereby avoid turning to drugs and alcohol. Data has been collected in ten jurisdictions and is being analyzed.
- o Prevention Research (National Institute on Drug Abuse - NIDA). Funding of research on drug use and prevention is ongoing. NIDA also continues to support surveys that monitor the health-related knowledge of youth, their practices, and attitudes regarding drug and alcohol use, and annual usage trends.
- o Prevention Education Materials, Reviews, and Task Forces (Office for Substance Abuse Prevention - OSAP). Over 2,500 organizations and programs have assisted OSAP in identifying more than 2,000 books, brochures, kits, films, videotapes, curricula, and other materials on prevention. OSAP has developed criteria for screening the materials received. In addition, five task forces are screening the materials and will make recommendations for adopting or adapting the materials and for developing new materials.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

A critical need of parents, communities, and schools involved in designing and implementing prevention programs is accurate and timely information. The Prevention Education Committee is meeting this need by providing general information on drug and alcohol use, publicizing model programs, and disseminating the latest findings from evaluations and research. This information will educate the public about the nation's drug and alcohol problems and ways for all concerned citizens to become involved in prevention efforts.

The following section highlights Federal efforts to disseminate prevention education materials. (See also Exhibits VIII-1 and VIII-2).

Publications

- o Meeting the Challenge (ACTION). ACTION has printed and distributed this guide for service clubs.
- o Take Action Against Drug Abuse: How to Start a Volunteer Anti-Drug Program in Your Community (ACTION). ACTION has developed, printed, and distributed this booklet.
- o Publications (ED). To date, 1.8 million copies of Schools Without Drugs, the comprehensive guide for parents,

schools, communities, and students, have been distributed. The Challenge newsletter, which also provides information about successful prevention efforts, is being distributed to 126,000 schools and superintendents bimonthly. The total nationwide distribution for the newsletter is almost 200,000.

- o Publications (Drug Enforcement Administration - DEA). DEA distributes approximately 300,000 copies of its publications annually, including: Drugs of Abuse, Controlled Substances: Use, Abuse, and Effects, Drug Enforcement, and the Soozie and Katy Coloring Book.
- o Taking the Lead: A Student Safety Action Handbook (NHTSA). Development of this handbook began in FY87. When published in 1988, it will provide information on planning and implementing alcohol and safety belt programs.
- o A Winning Combination: An Alcohol, Drug, and Traffic Safety Manual for College Campuses (NHTSA). Work also began on this manual in FY87. When published in 1988, it will address how to plan, implement, and evaluate programs on college campuses.
- o Directory of Youth DWI Programs (NHTSA). Work also began on this directory in FY87. When published, it will identify programs and strategies for communities working to prevent impaired driving.
- o Future Farmers of America (NHTSA). FFA published a manual on alcohol and drug use and driving and has designed training for a leadership conference. Activity among local FFA chapters should begin during the 1988-89 school year.
- o Arresting the Demand for Drugs (NIJ). Examines prevention programs planned and implemented by law enforcement agencies and elementary schools in four jurisdictions. The report is being disseminated by the National Criminal Justice Reference Service.
- o Handbook for Evaluating Drug and Alcohol Prevention Programs: Staff/Team Evaluation of Prevention Programs (STEPP) (OSAP). Provides program managers and staff a comprehensive tool for use in evaluating, documenting, and monitoring program effectiveness and the provision of services.

Films, Posters and PSAs

- o Drugs: A Deadly Game Poster (ACTION). Depicts the harmful effects of drugs and has been reprinted and distributed nationwide to Scouts.

- o Posters (ED, DEA, and the Food and Drug Administration). Warn against the use of steroids. ED also has distributed posters warning against the use of "crack."
- o Anti-Drug Abuse PSAs (ACTION). ACTION has six Public Service Announcements (PSAs) and is developing a video for implementing Project Team-Up, a public awareness campaign that features antidrug messages delivered by local corporate and sports figures.
- o Films, PSAs, and Posters (NHTSA, ED, and DEA). NHTSA continues to make films, PSAs, and posters available to States and communities. ED supported a PSA, "Slam the Door on Drugs," which featured the Secretary of Education. DEA provided approximately 35 videos and PSAs. The videos are available to communities, schools, and public agencies.
- o National School Safety Center (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention - OJJDP). This center disseminated videos, posters, PSAs, and news journals on the dangers of drug use to broadcasting networks, parents, and school administrators. Examples of information disseminated are the award-winning film What's Wrong with this Picture and the bi-monthly publication School Safety, Newsjournal of the NSSC.
- o Audiovisual Grants Program (ED). In 1987, ED completed evaluations of applications for grants for the development and distribution of audiovisual materials focusing on prevention.3/

Conferences

- o ACTION - NAB Conference (ACTION). ACTION and the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) cosponsored a conference for youth to learn about media efforts to increase awareness about drug abuse. KIDSNET participated and unveiled a Video Anti-Drug Abuse Guide.4/
- o National Conference on Drug-Free Public Housing (Department of Housing and Urban Development - HUD). In May 1987, HUD and the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials co-sponsored a National Conference on Drug-Free

3/ Eight grants were awarded in FY88.

4/ KIDSNET is a computerized clearinghouse for children's radio and television.

Public Housing. This two-day conference generated such a positive response from the 600 attendees that plans for regional conferences were begun.

- o Regional Conferences on Drug-Free Public Housing (HUD). In 1987, HUD held six regional conferences attended by over 1,200 individuals representing public housing communities, housing authorities, law enforcement agencies, youth organizations, the media, the private sector, and Federal agencies. HUD regional administrators have followed up with attendees to determine what steps have been taken to formulate and implement plans of action to ensure drug-free public housing.
- o National Student Safety Program Conference (NHTSA). This conference showcased student traffic safety programs.

Campaigns

- o National Crime Prevention Campaign (Bureau of Justice Assistance - BJA). Through a national clearinghouse, the campaign makes available: "The McGruff Spectacular," a video on prevention for children ages 6-12; a video for high school students emphasizing that winners do not use drugs; and numerous booklets to supplement these videos. A prevention PSA has also been produced through the AD Council.
- o National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week (NHTSA). For this week, December 14-20, 1986, approximately 5,000 information kits were distributed; a report was issued in July 1987.
- o Media Campaigns (OSAP). OSAP supports two campaigns: "Be Smart, Don't Start" and "Cocaine the Big Lie." The first is being expanded to include junior high school students, and the second has new PSAs and two additional publications.
- o Drug Smuggling Awareness Program (Customs Service). Educates the public about the dangers of drug smuggling (through PSAs, pamphlets, direct mailings, and other materials) and provides a 24-hour toll-free hotline (1-800-BE-ALERT) for citizens to call and report suspect drug activity. To date, Customs has received nearly 10,000 calls from concerned citizens with information about smuggling activity.

Other Activities

- o Speakers Bureau (ACTION). ACTION has compiled a list of over 150 speakers available to talk to community-based

organizations about volunteer-based drug use prevention programming.

- o Speakers Bureau (HUD). HUD has put regional staff and public housing authorities in touch with articulate local and national speakers willing to address residents, HUD's and other Federal agencies' field office conferences, or public housing authority meetings on achieving drug-free public housing.
- o You Can Help-Drug Education Campaign (Customs). To educate the public on what they can do to stop drug use in their communities and on the dangers of drugs, a Speakers Bureau consisting of Customs officers has been established. To date, officers have made 705 presentations, attended by nearly 85,000 individuals. In addition, a nine-part drug information kit has been assembled for distribution at each speaking event.
- o National Clearinghouse for the Alcohol and Drug Information (OSAP and ED). This national repository of information on drugs and alcohol: responds to over 8,000 requests per month for free copies of more than 600 titles available on alcohol, drug abuse, and AIDS; processes over 2,000 telephone requests each month; convenes a panel of noted librarians and information specialists to plan for the clearinghouse's data base; develops a catalogue of films available; reviews prevention materials; and assists local resource centers in meeting local needs for information and materials.
- o Reprinting Existing Materials (OSAP). OSAP has reviewed and screened those publications most requested from the clearinghouse. More than 20 titles have been selected and over two million copies of the titles will be available.
- o Anti-Drug Logos (Department of Agriculture). Developed antidrug logos on milk cartons used in the National School Lunch Program for distribution to 90,000 public schools across America.
- o Cooperative Agreement with the Health Resources Services Administration (OSAP). In FY87, OSAP entered into this agreement and will develop and field test training curricula and materials for primary care providers and others involved

in the over 600 Community Health and Migrant Health Centers nationwide.

- o Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) (Indian Health Service - IHS and Bureau of Indian Affairs - BIA). Coordinates BIA and IHS resources and services. As part of this effort, a newsletter has been distributed to tribes.
- o Youth Impaired Driving Public Hearings (NHTSA). Focuses on the need to prevent impaired driving among youth. Two hearings have been held and three more are planned for 1988. A final report will be issued during the summer of 1988.

EXHIBIT VIII - 1
 INFORMATION DISSEMINATED
 (FY87)

<u>Agency/Dept.</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Number</u>
ACTION	<u>Meeting the Challenge</u>	30,000
ACTION	<u>Take Action Against Drug Abuse</u>	31,000
ACTION	Drugs: A Deadly Game Poster	35,000
BIA/IHS	MOA - Newsletter	24,000
BJA	DARE booklet*	600
Education (ED)	Publications - <u>Schools Without Drugs</u>	1,800,000
	<u>The Challenge</u>	775,000
ED	Poster on Crack	378,000
ED/DEA/FDA	Poster on Steroids	136,000
DEA	Publications	300,000
NHTSA	National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness Week - Information kits	5,000
NHTSA	Road to Winning Assembly Program - Information kits*	250
NHTSA	Project Graduation - publications*	50,000
OSAP	<u>Handbook for Evaluating Prevention Programs: STEPP</u>	6,000
CUSTOMS	Drug Education Campaign Kit	85,000
NIJ	Publication - <u>Arresting the Demand for Drugs</u>	3,000

* Additional information on these programs can be found under "Assistance to Parents, Communities, Schools, and Youth" in this Chapter.

EXHIBIT VIII - 2

MEDIA CAMPAIGNS
(FY87)

<u>Agency/Dept.</u>	<u>Media Campaign</u>	<u>Target Audience</u>
ACTION	Anti-Drug Abuse PSAs*	General public
BJA	National Crime Prevention Campaign	Law enforcement agencies and schools
BJA/DEA/FBI	Demand Reduction Drug Prevention**	Schools and general public
ED	Audiovisual Grants	Schools
ED	PSA*	General public
DEA	Films and PSAs*	Schools, communities, government agencies, and general public
NHTSA	Films, PSAs, and Posters*	Schools, communities, government agencies, and general public
NHTSA	Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management**	General public
OJJDP	National School Safety Center	Parents and schools
OJJDP/DEA	Super Teams of the Washington Metro Area**	General public
OSAP	Media Campaigns	Schools, communities, and general public
CUSTOMS	Drug Smuggling Awareness Program	General public

* Public Service Announcement

** Additional information on these programs can be found under "Assistance to Parents, Communities, Schools, and Youth" in this Chapter.

ASSISTANCE TO PARENTS, COMMUNITIES, SCHOOLS AND YOUTH

In addition to collecting and disseminating information, the Prevention Education Committee provides assistance to parents, communities, schools, and youth. Through this assistance, the Prevention Education Committee helps ensure that effective, comprehensive prevention programs are implemented to address the problem of drug and alcohol use among the young. The following provides a more complete summary of these assistance programs.

Training

Among programs assisting grass roots efforts to prevent drug and alcohol use are those providing training. (See also Exhibit VIII-3).

- o Demand Reduction Drug Prevention (BJA, DEA, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation - FBI). Provides training for the Sports Drug Awareness Program and antidrug PSAs and videos.
- o Drug Alliance (ACTION). Provides training for nearly 100 community-based organizations operating drug use prevention projects.
- o Sports Drug Awareness Program (DEA, OJJDP, and FBI). Provides training on prevention for coaches, athletic directors, and school administrators. Approximately 13,000 attended these 60 seminars with an outreach of approximately 1.5 million student athletes.
- o Technical Assistance and Training Workshops on Alcohol and Drug-Impaired Driving (NHTSA). Provides technical assistance and training programs to reduce alcohol- and drug-impaired driving.
- o Student Peer Leader Training (NHTSA and OJJDP). Agencies began developing a student peer leader training curriculum.
- o Safer Schools - Better Students Program (NIJ). Provides training and technical assistance to school administrators in improving school safety. The program is being implemented in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and a State-wide implementation strategy has been developed for Missouri.
- o Prevention Education Programs (BIA). Provide training for the counseling staff at BIA-funded schools; guidelines for including a prevention curriculum in those schools; and a resource center which provides information on prevention to tribes and tribal schools.
- o Regional Centers Program (ED). ED completed negotiations on five cooperative agreements for the establishment of

regional centers. These centers will provide training and technical assistance for States, school districts, schools, and institutions of higher education. State Departments of Education will also be assisted in coordinating and strengthening prevention programs and evaluating and disseminating information on effective programs and strategies.

Financial Assistance

While supporting training, agencies serving on the Prevention Education Committee also make financial assistance available to States and territories, parent and community organizations, elementary and secondary schools, and institutions of higher education. (See also Exhibit VIII-4).

- o State and Local Programs (ED). Applications from the States and Territories for approximately \$161 million have been approved. Funds allocated are used to support State and local prevention efforts in schools and communities.
- o Training and Demonstration Grants to Institutions of Higher Education (ED). Forty-one grants have been awarded to support pre-service and in-service training or the demonstration of programs for elementary and secondary schools.
- o Federal Activities Grants Program (ED). Thirty-eight grants have been awarded for the development of model programs, technical assistance, and curriculum development.
- o Program for Hawaiian Natives (ED). ED completed negotiations for a grant of \$389,000 for planning, conducting, and administering prevention programs for Hawaiian natives.
- o Drug Prevention Program for Students Enrolled in Institutions of Higher Education (ED). Grants totalling \$7.7 million have been awarded to 92 institutions of higher education.
- o Drug Alliance Demonstration Grant Program (ACTION). ACTION funded 101 demonstration programs to test prevention strategies that focus on community-based volunteer efforts to assist youth.
- o Program for Indian Youth (BIA and ED). Funds prevention programs for Indian children living on reservations and attending elementary and secondary schools operated by BIA.
- o Model Community-Based Prevention Program (OSAP). Selects, funds, and evaluates the efforts of the local affiliates of

national organizations implementing innovative community-based prevention programs and activities.

Other Activities

- o Retired Senior Volunteer Program (ACTION). RSVP volunteers have been involved in various projects addressing prevention. For example, RSVP and the Just Say No Foundation are jointly funding a demonstration with nine RSVP projects and Just Say No clubs. This intergenerational effort will involve the RSVP volunteers in activities designed to prevent substance abuse among children.
- o Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program (BJA). Nearly 40,000 students have participated in this program to learn how to resist peer pressure to use drugs. Eight grants have been awarded, one for a training site and seven for planning new DARE programs. Over 600 copies of a booklet explaining the program have also been distributed.
- o The Challenge (ED). To date, 1,337 schools and 258 districts have joined The Challenge program. As members, these schools and districts are establishing and supporting programs to get drugs and alcohol out of schools.
- o Drug Prevention Program for DOD Schools (Department of Defense - DOD). DOD schools are implementing comprehensive programs, including DARE and ED's Challenge program. In association with the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, DOD also completed a survey of drug use in the DOD school system.^{5/}
- o Network of Drug-Free Colleges (ED). College presidents have formulated goals and strategies for a network of colleges committed to eliminating drugs on campus. Standards for campus antidrug policies have also been developed and distributed. Support for the standards is being sought from colleges and higher education associations.
- o Midshipmen Alcohol and Drug Education Program (Maritime Administration). Supports a comprehensive prevention program using lectures, posters, and films.

^{5/} The Second Worldwide Survey of Drug and Alcohol Use Among Students in the Department of Defense Dependents School System, 1982-1987, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, December 1987.

- o Road to Winning Assembly Program (NHTSA). Professional and college athletes lead high school assemblies that provide students with information about alcohol and drug use and driving. Approximately 250 kits on organizing the assemblies have been distributed.
- o Project Graduation (NHTSA). Seeks to reduce alcohol- and other drug-related highway fatalities among youth during commencement season. Approximately 50,000 publications have been distributed. A grant to the national PTA will ensure that 1,000 PTAs conduct Project Graduation during the upcoming school year.
- o Techniques for Effective Alcohol Management (NHTSA). Assists public assembly facility owners and managers in reducing the incidence of drinking and driving. It has been implemented in 44 facilities. PSAs and other materials have also been produced by the National Basketball Association and Major League Baseball.
- o Super Teams of the Washington Metropolitan Area (OJJDP and DEA). Assists high school athletes to resist drugs and alcohol. As part of this effort, a video on the program has been made available to the public.
- o Just Say No (Coast Guard). Seeks to educate individuals about the negative effects of alcohol and drug use.

EXHIBIT VIII - 3

TRAINING PROGRAMS
(FY87)

<u>Agency/Dept.</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Target Audience</u>
ACTION	Drug Alliance	Community organizations
BIA	Prevention Education Programs	School counselors
BJA	DARE Program	Law enforcement officials
BJA/DEA/FBI	Demand Reduction Drug Prevention	Law enforcement officials
ED	Regional Centers Program	State Depts. of Educ. staffs, school administrators, teachers, and community orgs.
ED	Training and Demonstration Grants to IHE's	School teachers and administrators
DEA/OJJDP/FBI	Sports Drug Awareness Program	School coaches, administrators, and athletic directors
NHTSA	Technical Assistance and Training Workshops on Alcohol- and Drug-Impaired Driving	State agencies, community orgs., and law enforcement officials
NHTSA/OJJDP	Student Peer Leader Training	Students
NIJ	Safer Schools - Better Students Program	School administrators

EXHIBIT VIII - 4

PROGRAM FUNDING
(FY87)

<u>Agency/Dept</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Funding (millions)</u>
ACTION	Drug Alliance Demonstration Grant Program	101	\$2.3
BJA	DARE Program	8	.6
ED	Training and Demonstration Grants to IHES	41	7.7
ED	State and Local Programs*	57	161.0
ED	Federal Activities Grants Program	38	4.5
ED	Drug Prevention Program for Students Enrolled in IHES	92	7.7

* Formula Grant Program

LEGISLATION

LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY CHANGES

ED proposed and supported amendments to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986, Title IV, Subtitle B of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986. Among the amendments enacted are the following:

- o Additional accountability and reporting requirements are placed on the States and local educational agencies to improve program assessment and effective use of funds.
- o Each State is required to submit a biennial report on programs which have been assisted.
- o States are required to make allotments to localities on the basis of the most recent student enrollment data.
- o The Secretary of Education's responsibilities are expanded to include the evaluation of programs conducted under the Act.
- o Language is added clarifying the participation of teachers and students from private, nonprofit schools in programs under the Act.
- o The Secretary of Education is given the authority to carry out the Act through grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements.

IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGISLATION

Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

- o Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (§4005). Amended Title V of the Public Health Service Act by adding new §508. This new section provides for the establishment of OSAP in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and outlines the activities of that office.
- o Regional Workshops (§508(b)(1)). Required the sponsoring of regional workshops on the prevention of drug and alcohol abuse. OSAP cosponsored the March 1987 PRIDE conference and supports regional substance abuse prevention conferences and workshops.
- o Coordinate Research (§508(b)(2)). Required the coordination of the findings of research sponsored by agencies of the Public Health Service on the prevention of drug and alcohol

abuse. OSAP collected and collated the substance abuse prevention research findings of NIDA, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA). OSAP has also worked with these institutes to coordinate research findings so they can be disseminated through the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.

- o Prevention Literature (§508(b)(3)). Required the development of effective drug and alcohol abuse prevention literature. OSAP has undertaken efforts to identify gaps in the literature on prevention and to close those gaps.
- o Disseminate Prevention Materials (§508(b)(4)). Required the widespread dissemination of prevention materials among States, political sub-divisions, and school systems. HHS and ED signed an MOA mandating the transfer of funds to OSAP for the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. The MOA also calls for ED's prevention materials to be disseminated through the Clearinghouse. Finally, OSAP conveys material to various interagency committees.
- o Clinical Training (§508(b)(5)). Required support for programs of clinical training of substance abuse counselors and other health professionals. OSAP has undertaken initiatives to provide technical assistance and training for parents, teachers, youth, and others.
- o Develop Educational Materials (§508(b)(6)). Required the development of educational materials to reduce the risks of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) among IV drug abusers. Under the auspices of the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information, OSAP will work closely with the Centers for Disease Control on the dissemination of educational materials about AIDS and IV drug use.
- o Train, Assist, Collect, and Evaluate (§508(b)(7)). Required training, technical assistance, data collection, and evaluation activities of programs supported under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986. ED and HHS completed a study on the nature and effectiveness of Federal, State, and local drug use prevention programs. OSAP also supports technical assistance and training and has entered into an interagency agreement to transfer \$250,000 to ED to support and expand an evaluation study of the use of State allotments under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.
- o Community-Based Programs (§508(b)(8)). Required development of model, innovative community-based programs to discourage alcohol and drug abuse among young people. OSAP has undertaken a major initiative to identify national organizations with records of active involvement with and demonstrated commitment to prevention of alcohol and drug

use. The organizations receive support as they spearhead effective, innovative, community-based substance abuse prevention activities.

- o Distribute Media Materials (\$508(b)(9)). Required the preparation for distribution of documentary films and PSAs. OSAP launched the "Be Smart, Don't Start" campaign. In cooperation with NIDA, OSAP also sponsors "Cocaine, the Big Lie." Further, OSAP works closely with private sector organizations in the development of their media campaigns.
- o Information Clearinghouse (\$509). Required a clearinghouse for alcohol and drug abuse information. On May 1, 1987, the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information was launched. This Clearinghouse merged and expanded the previous clearinghouse activities of NIDA and NIAAA.
- o State Programs (\$4122). Required ED to administer a formula grant program which supports States' prevention activities. Under ED's State and Local Grants Program, funds are allocated to State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and governors based on the school-age population.
- o Grants to Institutions of Higher Education (\$4131). Required ED to award grants to institutions of higher education to support substance abuse programs. ED administers two discretionary grant competitions implementing this section - one to support training programs or demonstration programs on substance abuse prevention for use by elementary and secondary schools, and another to award grants to institutions of higher education to develop and implement prevention programs on their campuses. Grants awarded in FY87 numbered 133.
- o Federal Activities (\$4132). Authorized the Secretary of Education to carry out a variety of activities to prevent alcohol and other drug use among youth. Activities being conducted to implement this section include: publication and distribution of over 1.8 million copies of Schools Without Drugs; The Challenge newsletter; The Challenge program; Drug-Free Schools Recognition Program; Network of Drug-Free Colleges; Evaluation of Substance Abuse Curricula; and New Research Perspectives on Student Drug Abuse. ED has also funded the Federal Activities Grants Program, which provides grants to support exemplary drug use prevention programs, and evaluated applications for grants for the development and distribution of audiovisual materials for drug use prevention for elementary and secondary schools.^{6/}

^{6/} This audiovisual program, authorized under \$4132, was mandated by language in the conference report.

- o Federal Activities (\$4132(c)). Required ED to provide funding for OSAP's National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information. ED transferred \$500,000 to HHS for the Clearinghouse in FY87.
- o Programs for Indian Youth (\$4133). Reserved one percent of the amount appropriated under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act for programs serving Indian children on reservations attending elementary and secondary schools operated by BIA. To provide this support, \$4133 calls for BIA and ED to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This section also provides for the training of counselors at BIA-funded schools and requires that those schools include within their curricula a program of instruction on alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment. In FY87, BIA and ED entered into an MOU which calls for providing financial assistance to schools serving Indian children. Training of counselors and the development and implementation of curricula are also underway.
- o Programs for Hawaiian Natives (\$4134). Mandated that the Secretary of Education provide funding for drug use prevention programs to organizations primarily serving and representing Hawaiian natives. ED completed negotiations for a three-year grant to the Kamehameha school district, designated by the Governor of Hawaii.
- o Regional Centers Program (\$4135). Required ED to support five regional centers. ED completed negotiations for five three-year cooperative agreements for these centers to: (1) train school teams to assess and combat substance abuse problems; (2) assist State educational agencies in coordinating and strengthening prevention programs; (3) assist local educational agencies and institutions of higher education in developing training programs for education personnel; and (4) evaluate and disseminate information on effective substance abuse prevention programs and strategies.
- o Inter-Departmental Memorandum of Agreement (\$4205). Provided for the coordination of resources for the prevention of alcohol and other drug use among Indian people through an MOA between the Departments of Interior and HHS. Accordingly, these agencies entered into an MOA which outlines each agency's responsibilities for implementing relevant provisions of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.
- o Newsletter (\$4210). Directed the Secretary of the Interior to publish a newsletter on alcohol and substance abuse in cooperation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of Education. The newsletter would include reviews of exemplary prevention programs and be circulated to those providing alcohol and substance abuse services or

resources to Indian people. BIA has distributed over 24,000 copies of its prevention newsletter to date.

- o Indian Education Programs (\$4212). Authorized the use of Federal financial assistance for the support of programs of instruction on alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment in schools enrolling Indian children. BIA-funded schools have received financial assistance for the development and implementation of alcohol and substance abuse curricula. These schools have also received funds for the training of counselors and other staff.

- o ACTION Grants (\$4301). Authorized the Director of ACTION to conduct a variety of activities to mobilize the private sector to address the problem of drug abuse. ACTION has implemented this mandate by carrying out the following activities: developing, printing, and distributing publications and posters; developing and distributing videos and PSAs; planning and conducting training and conferences; establishing a speakers bureau; and funding community-based demonstration projects.