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detainees and are not designed to hold convicted felons. New facilities at Oakdale, Louisiana, and Terminal Island (San Pedro), California, will be activated in 1989, if funds are provided. These will have a rated capacity of 800 beds and will be of a security level sufficient to hold and control alien felons.

INS projects that its detention bed space designed for criminal aliens will be insufficient to meet the expected increase of criminal aliens in the next five years. Indications of this shortfall in appropriate bed space can be found in the estimated number of criminal aliens INS has held in the past and the projected numbers to be released to INS custody in the future. In FY 1985, there were over 42,277 criminal aliens referred for investigation to INS by Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies; 22,316 were apprehended and taken into INS custody. Of these, 16,290 are estimated to have been detained in INS facilities and placed in deportation hearings<sup>15</sup>. Those aliens detained were determined to be deportable under the Immigration and Nationality Act for felony narcotic and other convictions. (During this same time, there were another 92,806 referrals to INS from law enforcement agencies of aliens suspected of various violations but not convicted.) In FY 1986,

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<sup>15</sup> Prior to FY 1987, INS statistical reports do not record the number of criminal aliens as a separate information category. For example, INS estimates that 73% of the detainee population in INS-operated facilities was comprised of other-than-Mexican criminal aliens in FY 1985, and 66% in FY 1986. These estimates and subsequent calculations are used to derive the estimated criminal alien population detained in INS facilities.

26,723 criminal aliens were taken into custody by the INS, with an estimated 17,637 confined in INS facilities to await deportation hearings and decisions. Since October 1986, INS has begun to capture the needed data in its information system and reports that approximately 23,000 criminal aliens have come into INS custody. Federal and State penal systems are releasing criminal aliens to INS custody with increasing frequency after serving only minimum sentences due to their own overcrowding problems. An additional 7,000 criminal aliens are expected before FY 1987 ends. INS projects that its law enforcement activities will take into custody 54,000 criminal aliens in FY 1988.

Criminal alien apprehensions by the Border Patrol have increased significantly from 1985 to 1987. Border Patrol apprehensions from the first quarter of FY 1985 to the first quarter of FY 1987, rose 60%. Further underscoring this trend, overall alien apprehensions declined 26.8% from November 1986 through February 1987, while criminal alien apprehensions increased a dramatic 35% during the same three month period.

If the projections prove accurate, the detention of these criminal aliens will generate a bed space need of 2,500 beds above available detention bed space in FY 1988. In FY 1989, this need will increase to 2,800 beds, as the estimated number of criminal aliens INS takes into custody exceeds 80,000. By FY 1991, INS projects the release of 114,000 criminal aliens into its custody, requiring 4,700 beds. If these preliminary



projections are accurate, absent an increase in appropriate detention facilities, all of INS' available detention bed space would have to be dedicated to the detention and removal of criminal aliens to the exclusion of all other illegal aliens in FY 1991. As of FY 1992, INS projects a need for 6,100 bed spaces of a medium security level to detain the number of criminal aliens expected to be released to its custody. The need to detain these criminal aliens in FY 1992 will generate an overall shortfall in INS detention bed space of 5,300 beds above what INS currently has available and is expected to gain through the 800 additional beds being activated in Oakdale, Louisiana, and terminal Island (San Pedro), California.

Not all criminal aliens are held in INS custody for deportation hearings. Some 10-25% of criminal aliens incarcerated in Federal, State and local detention facilities will complete their immigration hearings while serving their sentences and will be removed directly from the United States without needing INS detention. Given no increase in the number of Immigration Judges, and because criminal aliens may request hearing continuances or appeal decisions by immigration judges to the Board of Immigration Appeals and Federal courts, INS feels that it is unlikely that more than 25% will receive their deportation decisions while incarcerated.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> This is based on a preliminary study in New York, where 360 cases were heard by Immigration Judges. Of these, only 125 final orders were issued. The remaining cases were either granted continuances or adjournments for a variety of reasons,



The cost of providing INS with a total of 5,300 additional medium security bed spaces would be \$302,836,000 for construction, an average construction cost per bed over the five year period of \$57,139. In addition to these costs, INS estimates that operating costs over the five year period for 5,300 beds would be \$245,703,200 or \$17,182 per bed per year of operation.

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16 (...continued)

including requests for political asylum or other administrative relief, submission of additional evidence, attorney representation, etc. Others were suspended pending the release of the aliens to INS after serving their minimum sentences. In addition, aliens may appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals and the Federal Courts. Accordingly, it is impractical in many cases to try to complete the deportation hearing process while the alien is in a Federal, state or local facility and is close to completing his sentence, if it appears he will contest his deportation, or file for relief under the Immigration and Nationality Act. The number of criminal aliens who may be removed directly from these facilities for deportation is unclear. Hence, the majority of deportation decisions may continue to be made after aliens have been taken into INS custody.

## V. Conclusion and Recommendations

There are few options available to withstand the projected tidal wave of inmates which will sweep the Federal Prison System in 1989 through 1997. Projections by the Bureau of Prisons over the past ten years clearly show that the prison population is increasing, and will continue to do so even more dramatically, primarily due to the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 and the new Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 and, secondarily, as a result of the implementation of the United States Sentencing Commission guidelines.

Pre-trial detention needs are even more closely governed by the enforcement campaigns founded on existing and new statutes. Current shortfalls in jail space for Federal detainees requires corrective measures defined in bed space numbers and their sensible proximity to Federal courts. To have in place the detention space required within five years will necessitate a significant increase in both Federal facilities and CAP supported construction by local governments.

Alien detention needs cannot be defined with precision at this time, but criminal alien referrals have risen and are expected to continue to do so. While INS detention facilities are ill-equipped to accommodate these aliens, the number of medium security detention spaces requires refinement. Therefore, no criminal alien detention space plans should be decided at this time.

Although the Administration can take steps to minimize the cost of incarceration, prisons and jails will demand greater Federal resources in the future. The ultimate level of that commitment--and a Federal prison system overcrowding target--should be decided by November 1987 if these policy decisions are to be incorporated into the President's 1989 budget.

State and local governments are also facing massive problems of overcrowding and it is unclear at this time whether these governments will be able to expand their prison and jail facilities sufficiently to meet their own projected needs. Thus, the detention space crisis for the Federal Government appears to be one which will be with us for some time.

To successfully meet this crisis, it is important for the Administration to act expeditiously. The Subcommittee proposes three primary recommendations which, if implemented without delay, will mitigate the existing space shortages and minimize the impact of the expected, dramatic rise in Federal inmate and detainee populations.

First, the Administration should commit to a five year plan for the Bureau of Prisons (including setting an overcrowding target policy) and the Marshals Service to budget and effectively plan to avoid the serious consequences associated with detention capacity problems.

Second, the Subcommittee proposes amending the Assets Forfeiture Fund legislation in the Departments of Justice and Treasury to allow "carryover" income in excess of expenses to be



provided to Federal prison and detention programs, assuming all other aspects of the forfeiture/equitable sharing program remain intact. Additionally, United States Attorneys should give priority attention to collecting criminal fines imposed by United States courts. Assuming enhanced efforts to collect fines, legislation should be considered to provide certain percentages of criminal fines collected by the United States to be earmarked for prison and detention programs. This is assuming, of course, that the amount available would be surplus to the amount needed to support the Crime Victims Fund. The concept underlying both of these suggested funding mechanisms is to require that criminals and the criminal monies they generate support their detention and incarceration.

Finally, the Subcommittee recommends that a standing task force be developed, under the leadership of the Department of Justice, to include the Bureau of Prisons, the Marshals Service, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Office of Management and Budget, to continually examine requirements and action plans.

A long term commitment of resources and funding will be necessary to solve the problems experienced by these critical components of Federal law enforcement. Also required will be the continued cooperation and comprehensive planning of the involved agencies.

The five year funding requirements to meet the needs of the Bureau of Prisons and the U.S. Marshals Service will require \$3.3

billion over the "outyear" estimates contained in the President's FY 1988 budget estimates for that period. These are presented on the following table:

Table 2: FIVE YEAR FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

Budget Authority in Millions

	Fiscal Years				
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
PRESIDENT'S 1988 BUDGET (1)...	\$1,045	\$1,072	\$1,169	\$1,097	\$1,122
<b>BUREAU OF PRISONS</b>					
FIVE YEAR PLAN (2)...	613	463	450	742	503
<b>U.S. MARSHALS</b>					
FIVE YEAR PLAN (3)...	73	230	231	0	0
<b>TOTAL, BOP &amp; USMS</b>	<b>\$1,731</b>	<b>\$1,765</b>	<b>\$1,850</b>	<b>\$1,839</b>	<b>\$1,625</b>

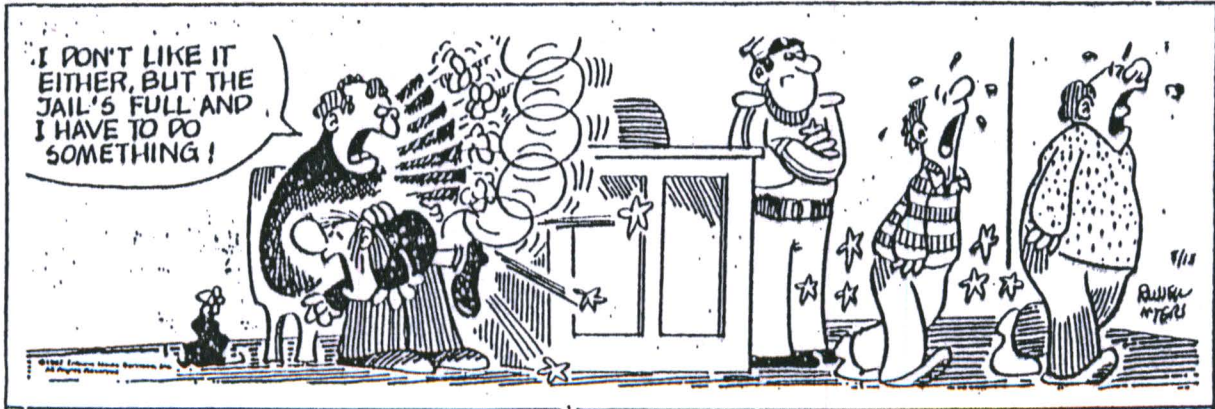
- (1) Includes the Buildings and Facilities and the Salaries and Expenses accounts of the Bureau of Prisons and the Support of U.S. Prisoners appropriation account of the U.S. Marshals Service.
- (2) Incremental funding based on BOP population projections as of August 1987 for 72,000 inmates with a 20% overcrowding target; includes cost of constructing, activating, and operating the new prison facilities.
- (3) Assumes acquisition of 3,140 bed spaces through the CAF program and 5,486 bed spaces through the construction of Federal jails; includes the cost of constructing and activating these jails.

GRIN & BEAR IT WAGNER



"We find the defendant not guilty by reason of prison overcrowding."

BROOM HILDA RUSSELL MYERS





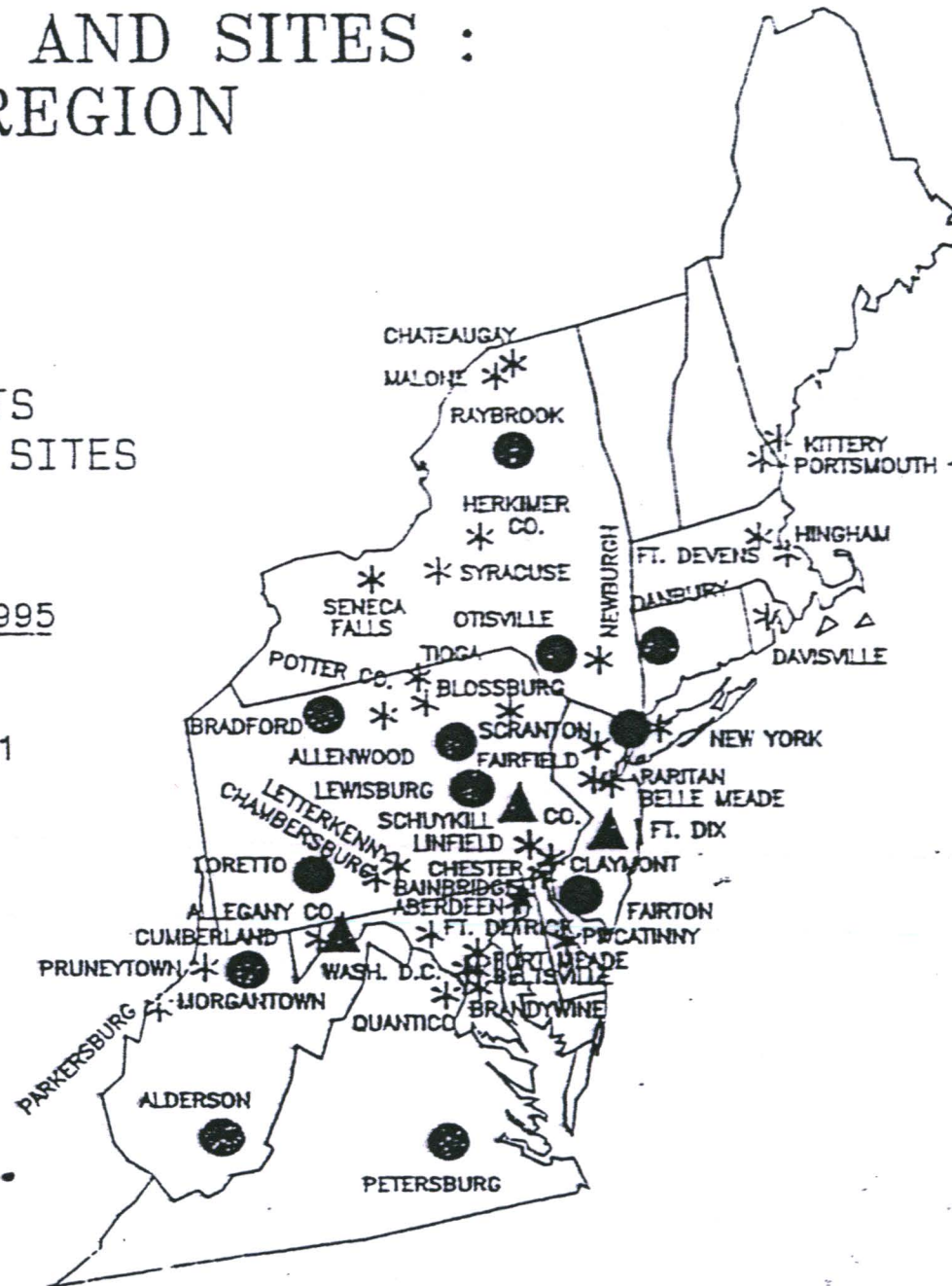
APPENDIX A

# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : NORTHEAST REGION

- BOP FACILITIES
- APPROVED BOP SITES
- ▲ ACTIVE SITE PROSPECTS
- \* SECONDARY POTENTIAL SITES

## FACILITIES TO BE ACTIVATED BY 1995

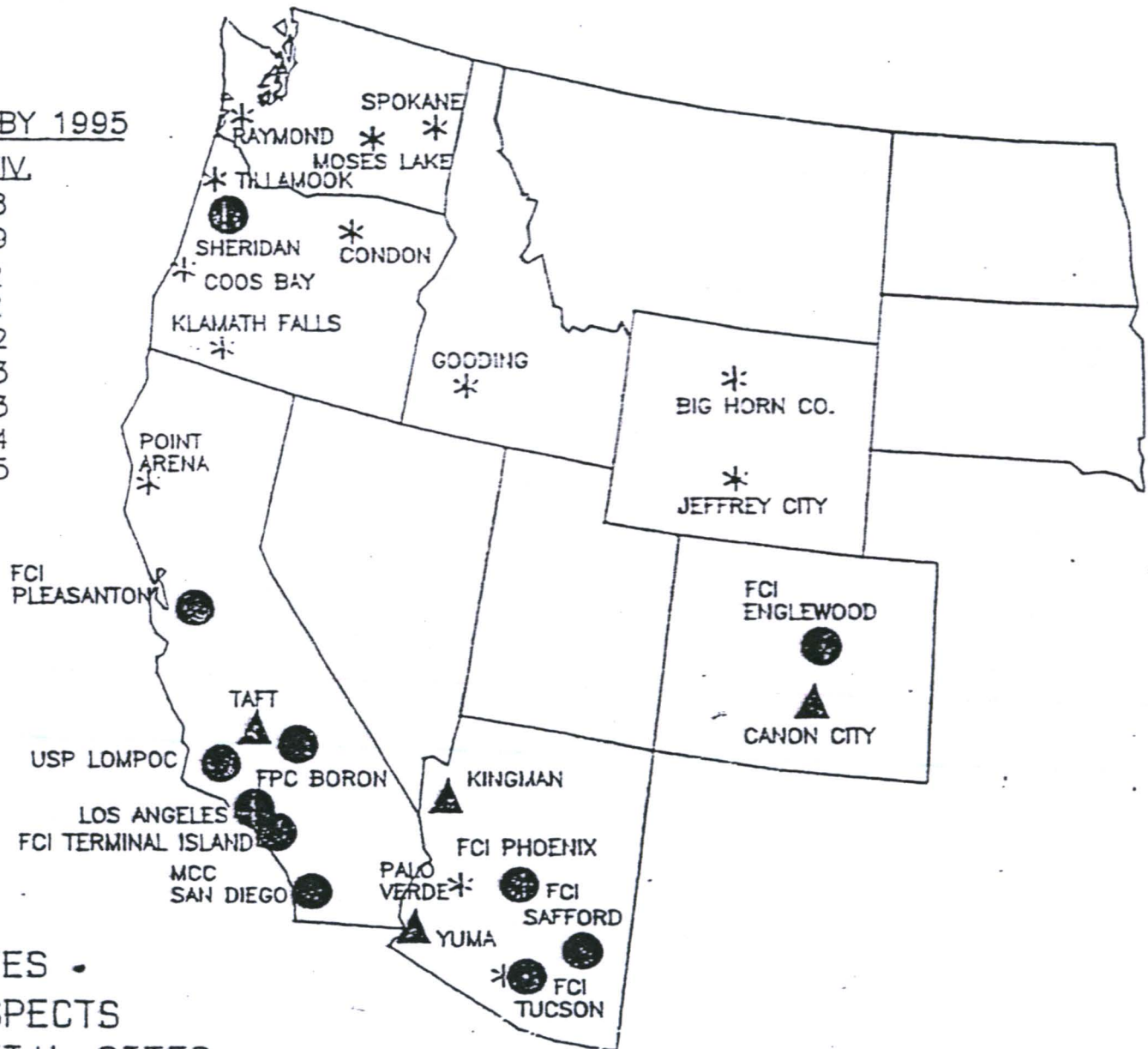
	<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACTIV.</u>
	FCI/FPC	BRADFORD	'89
	FCI/FPC	FAIRTON	'89/'91
	FCI/FPC	SCHUYKILL (Under EIS)	'90
	FCI/FPC	?	'91
	USP/FPC	?	'92
	FPC	?	'92
Two	FCI/FPC's	?	'92
Three	FCI/FPC's	?	'93
	FPC	?	'93
Two	FCI/FPC's	?	'94



# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : WESTERN REGION

## FACILITIES TO BE ACTIVATED BY 1995

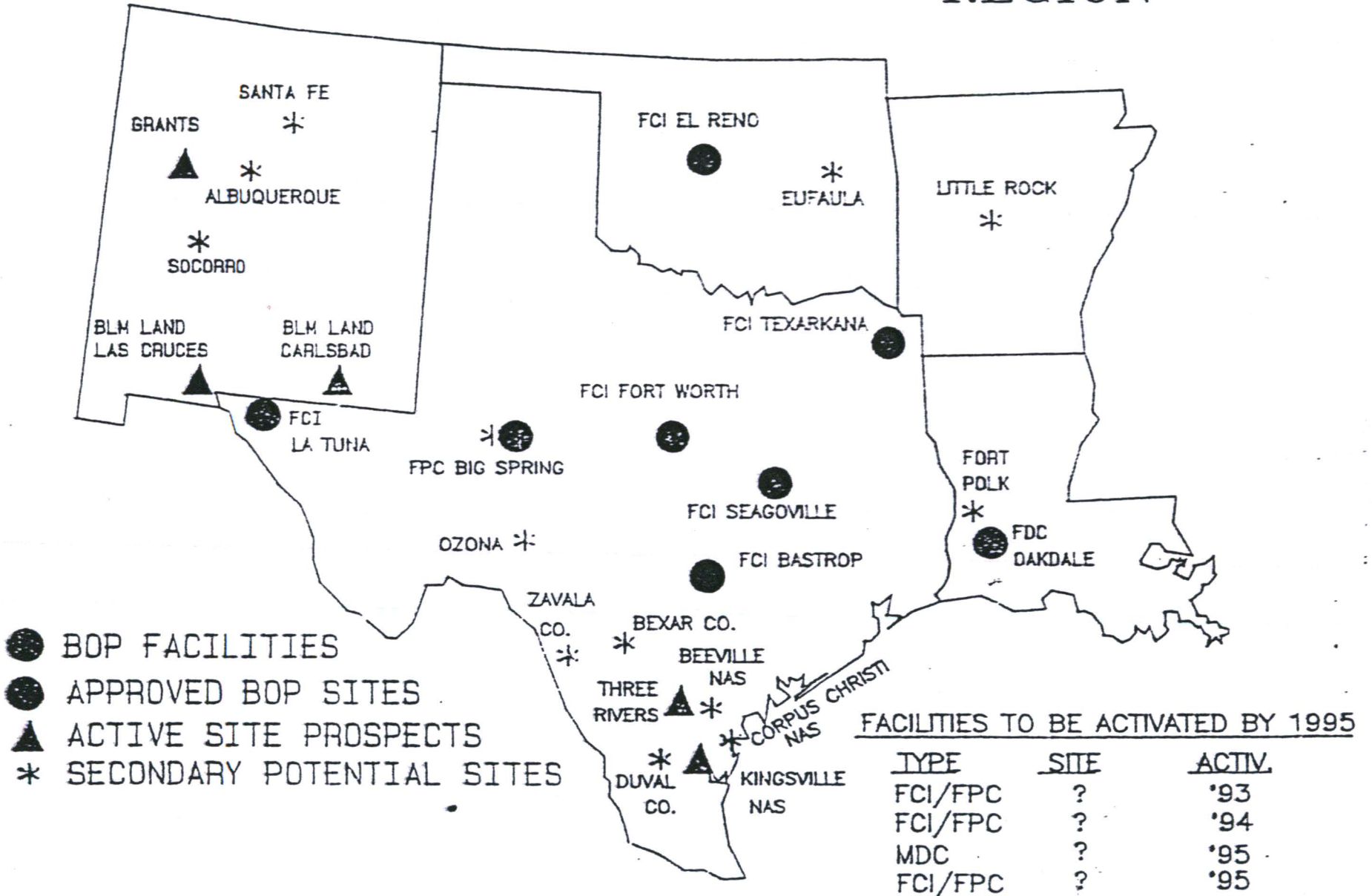
<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACTIV.</u>
MCC	LOS ANGELES	'88
FCI/FPC	SHERIDAN	'89
USP/FPC	?	'92
FCI/FPC	?	'92
FPC	?	'92
FCI/FPC	?	'93
FPC	?	'93
FCI/FPC	?	'94
FCI/FPC	?	'95



- BOP FACILITIES
- APPROVED BOP SITES
- ▲ ACTIVE SITE PROSPECTS
- \* SECONDARY POTENTIAL SITES



# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : SOUTH CENTRAL REGION

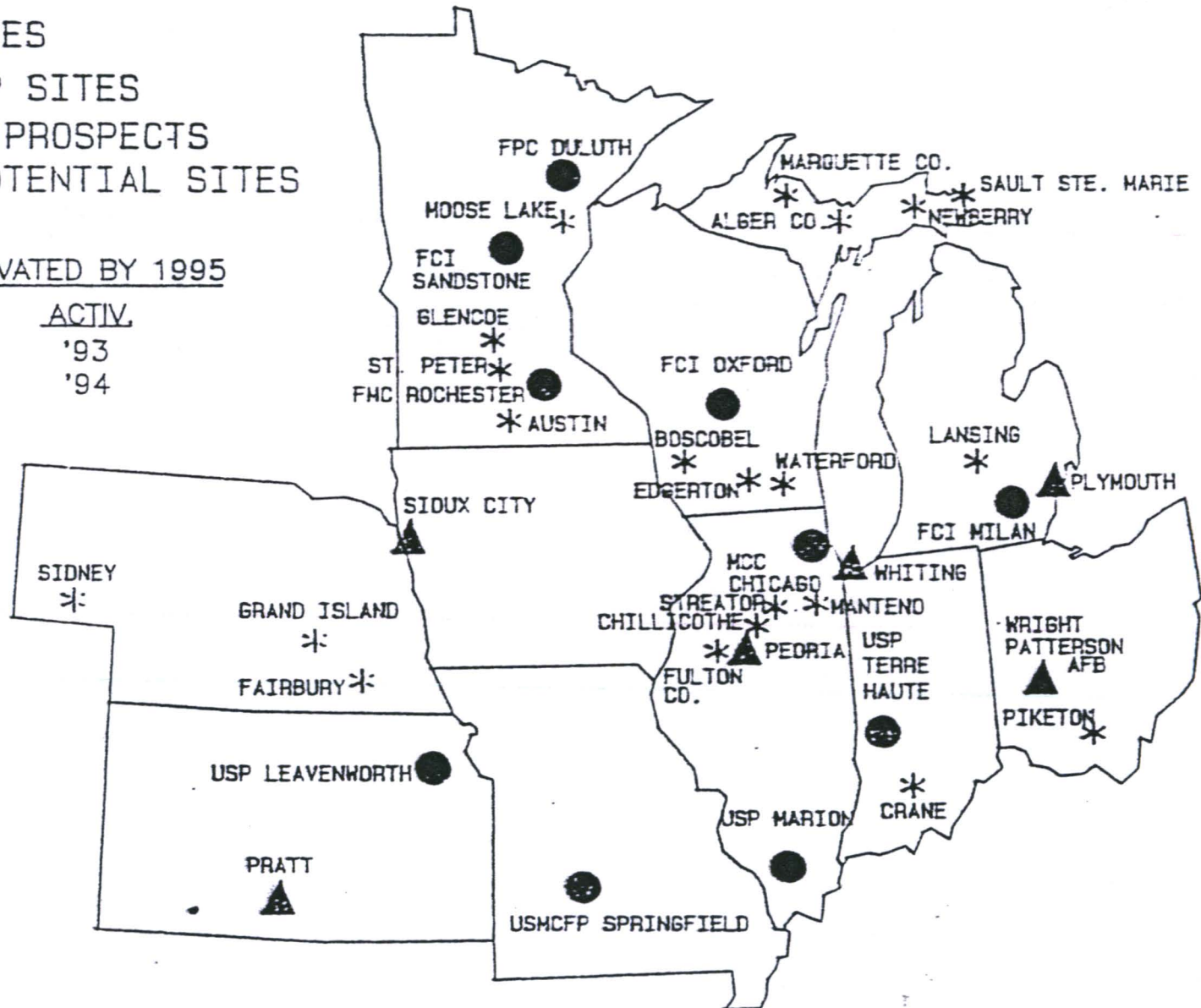


# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : NORTH CENTRAL REGION

- BOP FACILITIES
- APPROVED BOP SITES
- ▲ ACTIVE SITE PROSPECTS
- \* SECONDARY POTENTIAL SITES

## FACILITIES TO BE ACTIVATED BY 1995

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACTIV.</u>
FCI/FPC	?	'93
FCI/FPC	?	'94

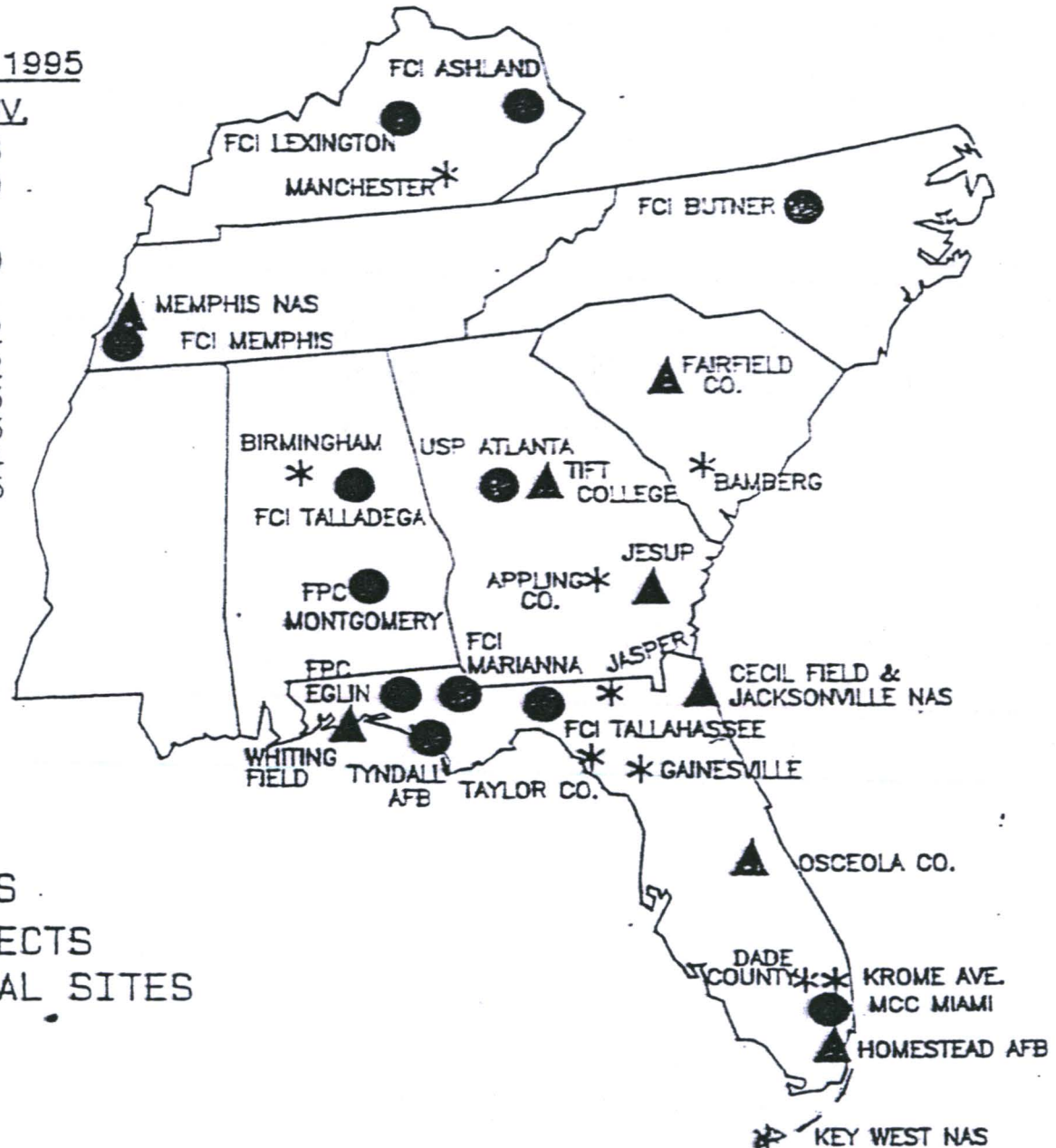


# BOP FACILITIES AND SITES : SOUTHEAST REGION

## FACILITIES TO BE ACTIVATED BY 1995

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>SITE</u>	<u>ACTIV.</u>
FCI/FPC	MARIANNA	'88
FCI/FPC	JESUP	'89
FPC	TYNDALL	'89
FCI/FPC	?	'90
FCI/FPC	?	'91
FCI/FPC	?	'92
MDC	MIAMI	'92
FCI/FPC	?	'93
USP/FPC	?	'93
FCI/FPC	?	'94
FCI/FPC's	?	'95

Two





APPENDIX B

USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET ASSESS & JAIL CAP		
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92	CAP
N ALA	BIRMINGHAM	25	27	29	31	33	35	0	0	0	8	0	P	F	99%	
N ALA	HUNTSVILLE	8	9	10	11	12	13	0	0	0	5	7	N	E	105%	
M ALA	MONTGOMERY	11	13	13	13	13	13	0	0	0	1	1	N	N	79%	
S ALA	MOBILE	35	38	41	43	46	50	0	38	41	43	46	P	E	86%	
S ALA	SELMA	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	0	0	1	1	N	N	51%	
AK	ANCHORAGE	14	18	20	24	25	26	0	0	0	8	0	N	N	94%	
AK	FAIRBANKS	2	3	3	4	5	6	0	0	0	1	1	N	N	91%	
AZ	PHOENIX	105	121	139	160	184	212	37	43	49	56	64	S	E	63%	
AZ	TUCSON	104	114	125	138	152	167	20	22	24	26	28	C	C	92%	
AZ	YUMA	23	26	30	35	40	46	0	0	0	1	1	N	F	63%	
E AR	LITTLE ROCK	12	12	13	14	16	17	7	9	10	11	13	C	E	92%	
W AR	FORT SMITH	15	10	12	13	15	20	8	9	10	11	12	C	C	60%	
W AR	FAYETTEVILLE	25	10	10	12	13	14	5	1	1	2	3	S	S	102%	
W AR	TEXARKANA	1	1	2	4	4	5	1	1	2	4	4	S	E	103%	
W AR	EL DORADO	2	3	3	3	4	4	0	0	1	1	2	N	F	95%	
W AR	HOT SPRINGS	4	5	6	8	8	10	1	2	3	5	7	P	S	98%	
N CA	SAN FRANCISCO	166	191	219	251	288	331	166	191	219	251	288	E	E	89%	
N CA	SAN JOSE	15	19	23	28	35	43	15	19	24	28	35	E	E	89%	
E CA	SACRAMENTO	103	115	129	144	161	180	57	69	86	72	90	S	E	124%	
E CA	FRESNO	60	70	80	90	100	110	30	70	80	90	100	C	E	167%	
C CA	LOS ANGELES	531	631	731	831	931	1,020	76	131	231	331	431	S	E	111%	
S CA	SAN DIEGO	469	540	648	750	850	1,000	250	390	530	678	810	S	E	110%	
CO	COLORADO SPRINGS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	N	86%	
CO	DENVER	42	45	51	55	60	66	1	4	10	14	19	N	F	108%	
CO	ESTES PARK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	F	F	109%	
CO	GRAND JUNCTION	3	3	4	4	4	4	0	0	1	1	1	P	F	75%	
CO	DURANGO	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	N	F	92%	
CT	NEW HAVEN	11	14	16	19	22	25	1	4	0	4	7	P	E	106%	
CT	HARTFORD	17	20	22	25	28	32	7	10	1	5	8	P	E	105%	
CT	BRIDGEPORT	9	11	13	16	20	24	0	1	0	1	5	P	E	106%	
DC	WASHINGTON	170	185	200	220	240	260	145	160	175	190	215	E	E	103%	
DE	WILMINGTON	14	19	22	27	31	35	4	9	12	17	21	P	E	107%	
N FL	TALLAHASSEE	25	28	31	34	38	44	5	7	9	11	13	S	E	100%	
N FL	PENSACOLA	18	20	23	26	29	33	2	3	4	5	6	N	N	78%	
N FL	GAINESVILLE	16	19	21	24	28	33	2	3	4	5	6	S	C	100%	
M FA	JACKSONVILLE	65	75	90	105	120	135	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	99%	
M FA	TAMPA	100	115	130	145	160	175	65	80	80	95	110	C	E	117%	
M FA	ORLANDO	50	60	75	95	110	130	0	0	0	15	30	N	E	108%	
S FL	MIAMI	683	750	787	862	908	952	100	168	205	280	326	C	E	137%	
S FL	KEY WEST	18	20	22	23	24	25	0	0	2	3	4	N	F	145%	
S FL	FT LAUDERDALE	146	160	166	184	194	203	88	102	110	126	136	S	E	121%	
S FL	WEST PALM BEACH	45	50	53	57	60	64	40	45	48	52	55	S	E	130%	
S FL	NAPLES	9	10	10	12	12	13	9	10	10	12	12	S	C	129%	
S FL	FT. PIERCE	9	10	10	12	12	13	9	10	10	12	12	C	C	126%	

USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY										PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY					CITY DET	ASSESS	% JAIL CAP
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92				
N GA	ATLANTA	105	116	128	141	155	171	55	66	78	91	105	121	S	E	98%			
N GA	ROME	14	21	25	28	32	35	0	0	0	10	15	20	N	S	88%			
N GA	THOMASVILLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	E	E	114%			
M GA	MACON	18	24	28	33	38	45	18	24	28	33	38	45	E	E	83%			
M GA	ALBANY	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	4	6	7	8	9	E	E	118%			
M GA	ATHENS	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	2	2	3	3	4	C	E	69%			
M GA	COLUMBUS	9	12	16	21	28	37	3	6	12	21	28	37	S	E	137%			
M GA	VALDOSTA	1	2	2	3	3	4	1	2	2	3	3	4	E	E	114%			
S GA	SAVANNAH	33	35	41	47	53	59	9	5	11	17	23	29	C	C	103%			
S GA	BRUNSWICK	5	6	7	8	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	N	80%			
S GA	AUGUSTA	12	13	14	15	17	18	6	6	7	7	8	8	P	P	89%			
S GA	WAYCROSS	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	38%			
S GA	STATESBORO	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	17%			
S GA	DUBLIN	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	75%			
GU	AGANA	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	157%			
HI	HONOLULU	35	35	40	40	45	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	104%			
ID	BOISE	9	9	9	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	50%			
ID	POCATELLO	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	1	1	2	2	3	P	E	68%			
ID	MOSCOW	1	1	2	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	N	N	35%			
N IL	CHICAGO	190	217	250	285	325	370	50	65	80	100	117	180	S	E	111%			
N IL	ROCKFORD	3	4	4	5	6	7	0	0	0	1	2	2	N	P	78%			
C IL	SPRINGFIELD	8	9	10	11	12	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	S	E	91%			
C IL	DANVILLE	5	6	7	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	65%			
C IL	PEORIA	7	8	9	10	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	72%			
C IL	ROCK ISLAND	3	3	4	4	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	76%			
S IL	E ST LOUIS	5	6	6	8	8	9	3	4	4	5	5	6	P	P	102%			
S IL	ALTON	6	9	9	10	11	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	104%			
S IL	BENTON	10	12	13	14	15	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	59%			
N IN	SOUTH BEND	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	82%			
N IN	FORT WAYNE	5	6	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	51%			
N IN	HAMMOND	15	15	16	16	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	86%			
S IN	INDIANAPOLIS	32	34	36	38	38	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	97%			
S IN	EVANSVILLE	3	3	4	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	73%			
S IN	TERRE HAUTE	16	18	19	21	22	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	93%			
S IN	NEW ALBANY	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	3	4	E	E	97%			
N IA	CEDAR RAPIDS	4	4	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	76%			
N IA	SIOUX CITY	4	4	5	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	84%			
S IA	DES MOINES	12	13	14	15	16	17	1	2	2	3	4	4	P	S	84%			
S IA	DAVENPORT	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	P	P	96%			
S IA	COUNCIL BLUFFS	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	P	P	83%			
KS	TOPEKA	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	100%			
KS	KANSAS CITY	3	3	4	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	S	S	100%			
KS	WICHITA	12	12	13	13	14	15	12	12	13	0	0	0	S	P	97%			
E KY	LEXINGTON	25	28	31	34	37	40	3	5	8	11	15	19	P	S	128%			



USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

		AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET ASSESS % JAIL		
DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92	CAP
E KY	ASHLAND	2	2	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	1	2	2	N	P	67%
E KY	COVINGTON	25	27	30	34	37	40	0	16	15	20	25	36	N	E	100%
E KY	LONDON	7	7	8	9	7	7	0	0	2	3	4	5	N	N	57%
E KY	PIKEVILLE	3	3	4	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	80%
W KY	LOUISVILLE	30	34	39	45	50	50	16	20	25	31	36	36	C	E	106%
W KY	OWENSBORO	2	3	5	8	10	10	0	0	0	4	5	5	N	P	90%
W KY	PADUCAH	2	4	6	10	10	10	2	4	6	10	10	10	E	E	88%
W KY	BOWLING GREEN	2	4	6	6	10	10	2	4	6	6	10	10	C	C	90%
E LA	NEW ORLEANS	100	112	125	140	156	175	0	12	25	40	56	75	N	E	100%
M LA	BATON ROUGE	7	9	11	13	15	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	86%
W LA	SHREVEPORT	7	7	7	7	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	70%
W LA	ALEXANDRIA	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	81%
W LA	LAFAYETTE	4	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	76%
W LA	LAKE CHARLES	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	92%
W LA	MONROE	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	75%
W LA	OPELOUSAS	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	43%
ME	FORTLAND	29	32	35	39	43	48	19	22	25	29	33	38	P	E	112%
ME	BANGOR	18	20	22	24	26	29	0	0	2	4	6	9	N	S	98%
MD	BALTIMORE	93	107	123	141	162	186	53	17	33	51	72	96	S	E	144%
MA	BOSTON	98	112	123	135	148	163	60	65	70	85	100	106	C	E	148%
MA	SPRINGFIELD	15	20	20	20	20	20	15	17	19	20	22	25	P	C	125%
E MI	DETROIT	133	141	150	154	158	162	51	59	68	72	76	80	E	E	108%
E MI	ANN ARBOR	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	90%
E MI	BAY CITY	10	12	14	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	80%
E MI	FLINT	20	20	20	20	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	105%
W MI	GRAND RAPIDS	16	20	25	30	36	43	13	15	18	21	25	30	S	E	95%
W MI	KALAMAZOO	12	16	24	30	30	30	0	4	12	18	18	18	N	C	100%
W MI	MARQUETTE	6	12	12	12	14	16	0	2	2	4	4	6	N	P	78%
W MI	LANSING	4	14	20	25	30	30	0	4	10	15	20	20	N	S	91%
MN	MINNE/ST PAUL/DU	60	90	113	124	136	150	25	38	43	53	58	64	E	E	100%
N MS	OXFORD	8	10	12	15	19	22	8	10	12	15	19	22	P	E	146%
N MS	ABERDEEN	3	4	6	7	9	11	1	2	4	5	7	9	P	C	128%
N MS	GREENVILLE	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	P	C	172%
N MS	CLARKSDALE	1	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	3	3	S	C	182%
S MS	JACKSON	9	10	10	11	11	12	0	1	1	2	2	3	N	S	100%
S MS	BILOXI	6	7	7	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	172%
S MS	HATTIESBURG	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	P	S	102%
S MS	VICKSBURG	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	1	1	2	2	2	N	P	123%
S MS	MERIDIAN	2	3	3	4	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	E	E	127%
E MO	ST LOUIS	53	58	64	70	77	85	53	58	64	70	77	85	E	E	86%
E MO	CAPE GIRARDEAU	4	5	5	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	50%
W MO	KANSAS CITY	50	60	72	86	93	112	29	35	42	50	60	72	E	E	98%
W MO	SPRINGFIELD	20	25	28	30	25	40	0	0	5	8	15	20	N	P	61%
W MO	JEFFERSON CITY	2	4	6	8	10	12	2	4	6	8	10	12	P	P	79%

USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION: STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET ASSESS % JAIL		
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92	CAP
MT	BILLINGS	2	3	4	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	97%	
MT	BUTTE	2	2	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	60%	
MT	HELENA	4	5	5	5	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	38%	
MT	MISSOULA	1	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	74%	
MT	GREAT FALLS	6	6	7	7	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	77%	
NE	OMAHA	9	9	9	10	10	11	1	2	2	3	3	F	P	101%	
NE	LINCOLN	3	4	4	5	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	57%	
NV	LAS VEGAS	70	85	95	100	110	125	0	15	25	20	40	S	E	125%	
NV	RENO	35	40	45	50	60	65	56	56	56	56	56	N	C	62%	
NH	CONCORD	8	9	10	11	12	13	0	0	0	0	0	F	N	95%	
NJ	NEWARK	75	80	85	90	95	100	75	80	85	90	95	E	E	172%	
NJ	CAMDEN	32	32	33	39	39	40	28	28	29	25	35	C	E	157%	
NJ	TRENTON	20	20	20	20	20	20	17	17	17	17	17	C	C	171%	
NM	ALBUQUERQUE	50	55	60	66	73	80	20	5	10	16	23	C	S	61%	
NM	LAS CRUCES	17	20	25	30	35	40	10	12	15	15	17	F	S	70%	
NM	SANTA FE	10	10	10	11	11	12	10	10	10	11	11	N	N	75%	
N NY	ALBANY	22	23	24	25	26	27	4	5	6	7	8	C	C	96%	
N NY	SYRACUSE	11	12	13	14	15	16	11	12	13	14	15	C	E	92%	
N NY	BINGHAMTON	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	0	0	2	N	P	95%	
N NY	AUBURN	3	4	5	6	7	8	2	4	5	6	7	S	C	98%	
E NY	BROOKLYN	435	535	635	735	835	935	200	300	400	500	600	E	E	175%	
S NY	NEW YORK	391	430	477	534	694	688	91	130	177	234	304	F	E	100%	
W NY	BUFFALO	20	22	24	26	28	30	0	0	0	2	4	N	P	100%	
W NY	ROCHESTER	9	10	11	12	13	14	0	0	0	1	2	N	P	119%	
E NC	RALEIGH	25	35	45	55	65	75	25	35	45	55	65	E	E	68%	
E NC	FAYETTEVILLE	20	26	30	35	50	55	10	16	20	25	30	C	E	82%	
E NC	WILMINGTON	15	20	25	30	35	40	15	20	25	30	35	C	E	100%	
E NC	ELIZABETH CITY	12	14	17	20	24	28	12	14	17	20	24	E	E	87%	
E NC	NEW BERN	12	14	16	18	20	22	9	10	17	21	25	C	E	84%	
M NC	GREENSBORO/WIN-S	30	36	42	48	54	60	14	20	26	32	38	S	E	100%	
M NC	DURHAM	5	5	7	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	42%	
W NC	ASHEVILLE	14	15	18	19	20	20	0	1	3	3	3	N	P	89%	
W NC	CHARLOTTE	30	35	38	40	45	45	5	10	15	20	20	P	S	95%	
W NC	RUTHERFORDTON	3	3	4	4	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	75%	
W NC	STATESVILLE	1	2	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	100%	
ND	FARGO	6	6	6	6	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	55%	
ND	BISMARCK	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	86%	
ND	GRAND FORKS	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	61%	
ND	MINOT	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	32%	
N OH	CLEVELAND	37	43	50	55	60	69	37	43	50	55	60	S	E	108%	
N OH	AKRON	13	15	17	19	21	23	13	15	17	19	21	S	E	80%	
N OH	TOLEDO	14	17	20	23	26	29	2	3	6	9	12	S	C	126%	
S OH	CINCINNATI	18	19	20	21	22	23	18	19	20	21	22	E	E	88%	
S OH	COLUMBUS	31	33	34	35	36	37	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	61%	

USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

04-Mar-

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY					PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY					CITY DET ASSESS % JAIL				
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92	CAP
S OH	DAYTON	10	11	13	14	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	85%
N OK	TULSA	29	30	33	36	37	40	0	0	6	6	6	6	N	P	85%
E OK	MUSKOGEE	10	12	12	14	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	69%
W OK	OKLAHOMA CITY	45	55	65	75	85	95	5	10	20	30	40	50	P	S	26%
W OK	LAWTON	3	3	5	5	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	98%
OR	PORTLAND	68	70	80	90	100	110	17	19	29	39	49	59	E	E	103%
OR	EUGENE	33	36	40	44	48	50	25	30	40	44	48	50	E	E	104%
E PA	PHILADELPHIA	96	102	108	114	120	126	20	22	30	44	50	56	S	C	101%
E PA	ALLENTOWN	1	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	2	S	S	123%
E PA	READING	2	3	3	5	5	6	1	2	2	3	3	4	S	C	106%
M PA	SCRANTON	11	11	12	13	14	15	4	6	6	10	12	14	S	E	87%
M PA	WILLIAMSPORT	3	3	4	4	4	5	0	0	1	2	4	5	N	S	90%
M PA	HARRISBURG	11	11	12	13	14	15	4	6	6	10	12	14	S	E	96%
W PA	PITTSBURGH	63	69	78	93	102	108	33	39	48	63	72	78	S	E	91%
W PA	ERIE	2	3	10	12	13	15	0	0	7	9	10	12	N	S	62%
PR	SAN JUAN	132	177	234	275	320	380	82	27	84	125	170	230	C	E	140%
RI	PROVIDENCE	20	25	30	36	42	48	20	25	30	36	42	48	E	E	94%
SC	COLUMBIA	14	16	18	20	22	24	14	16	18	20	22	24	C	C	85%
SC	GREENVILLE	7	9	11	13	14	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	118%
SC	CHARLESTON	12	14	16	18	20	22	4	6	8	10	12	14	C	C	104%
SC	FLORENCE	6	8	10	12	14	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	58%
SC	AIKEN	4	6	8	10	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	94%
SC	ANDERSON	5	7	9	11	13	15	5	7	9	11	13	15	P	P	118%
SD	SIOUX FALLS	6	7	8	8	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	68%
SD	RAPID CITY	7	7	7	7	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	79%
SD	PIERRE	15	15	15	20	20	20	1	1	1	1	1	1	P	P	56%
E TN	KNOXVILLE	13	15	17	19	21	23	5	7	9	11	13	15	C	C	112%
E TN	CHATTANOOGA	13	15	17	19	21	23	4	6	8	10	12	14	C	C	63%
E TN	GREENEVILLE	1	1	2	3	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	85%
M TN	NASHVILLE	36	43	51	61	73	87	6	13	21	31	43	57	P	E	246%
W TN	MEMPHIS	54	68	81	101	122	146	0	0	13	33	54	78	P	P	119%
W TN	JACKSON	2	2	3	5	10	15	0	0	0	0	10	15	N	P	60%
N TX	DALLAS	80	96	115	138	165	199	27	43	62	85	112	146	C	E	113%
N TX	ABILENE	10	12	15	18	21	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	38%
N TX	AMARILLO	7	9	12	15	18	23	0	0	2	5	8	13	P	S	84%
N TX	FT WORTH	55	70	79	86	94	101	25	40	49	56	64	71	C	E	124%
N TX	LUBBOCK	20	28	36	42	49	58	11	19	27	33	40	49	C	E	89%
N TX	WICHITA FALLS	6	8	9	11	12	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	82%
N TX	SAN ANGELO	8	10	15	18	20	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	59%
E TX	TYLER	7	8	9	10	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	82%
E TX	BEAUMONT	6	7	8	9	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	60%
E TX	TEXARKANA	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	S	S	100%
E TX	SHERMAN	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	88%
E TX	MARSHALL	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	60%



USMS FY 87-92 DETENTION STUDY OF ALL COURT CITIES

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET ASSESS & JAIL CAP		
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92	CTY 87	CTY 92	CAP
S TX	HOUSTON	100	110	120	130	140	150	0	10	20	30	40	50	F	C	100%
S TX	BROWNSVILLE	143	152	161	171	181	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	93%
S TX	CORPUS CHRISTI	45	50	55	60	66	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	P	P	95%
S TX	GALVESTON	5	7	9	11	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	93%
S TX	LAREDO	53	58	64	70	77	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	44%
S TX	MCALLEN	200	220	242	266	293	322	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	100%
W TX	SAN ANTONIO	138	143	148	153	160	165	75	60	90	100	110	120	S	C	105%
W TX	AUSTIN	43	50	55	60	65	70	42	50	55	60	65	70	C	S	100%
W TX	DEL RIO	90	90	95	95	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	64%
W TX	EL PASO	55	60	65	70	75	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	P	87%
W TX	MIDLAND	16	18	20	22	24	26	1	2	5	7	9	11	P	S	74%
W TX	PECOS	30	38	42	46	50	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	82%
W TX	WACO	20	25	29	34	38	45	8	12	15	20	30	38	P	C	95%
UT	SALT LAKE CITY	34	37	40	44	48	52	14	17	20	24	28	32	C	E	116%
VT	BURLINGTON	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	13	15	17	19	20	S	C	106%
VT	RUTLAND	9	10	11	12	13	14	8	10	12	12	13	14	P	S	100%
E VA	ALEXANDRIA	92	120	125	130	135	140	0	5	10	15	20	40	C	P	102%
E VA	NORFOLK	33	43	48	50	50	50	10	19	24	28	28	28	C	C	116%
E VA	RICHMOND	20	25	30	35	40	45	5	10	15	20	25	30	C	N	132%
E VA	NEWPORT NEWS	3	3	4	4	5	5	3	3	4	4	5	5	C	C	106%
W VA	ROANOKE	15	20	25	30	30	35	0	5	10	15	15	20	N	C	118%
W VA	ABINGDON	8	8	8	9	9	9	2	2	2	3	4	5	S	S	133%
W VA	HARRISONBURG	2	2	3	3	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	F	87%
W VA	DANVILLE	4	5	5	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	4%
W VA	BIG STONE GAP	2	2	3	3	4	4	1	1	2	2	3	3	N	F	200%
W VA	CHARLOTTESVILLE	2	2	3	3	4	4	2	2	3	3	4	4	S	C	286%
VI	ST THOMAS	7	8	9	9	9	10	1	2	3	3	3	4	N	F	87%
VI	ST CROIX	7	8	9	9	9	10	3	4	5	5	5	5	N	S	100%
E WA	SPOKANE	20	22	24	25	26	28	0	0	0	0	1	3	N	F	111%
E WA	YAKIMA	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	3	4	5	6	7	P	C	94%
W WA	SEATTLE	80	85	85	85	90	90	20	25	25	25	30	30	C	C	96%
W WA	TACOMA	12	14	16	18	20	21	0	0	0	2	2	3	N	P	100%
N WV	ELKINS	19	21	23	25	27	29	0	2	4	6	8	10	P	S	52%
N WV	CLARKSBURG	18	20	22	23	25	26	0	2	3	5	6	8	P	C	71%
N WV	WHEELING	4	5	6	7	9	10	0	1	2	3	5	6	P	C	88%
N WV	MARTINSBURG	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	C	P	100%
S WV	CHARLESTON	15	18	21	25	30	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	67%
S WV	PARKERSBURG	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	125%
S WV	HUNTINGTON	7	8	10	12	14	17	7	8	10	12	14	17	S	S	67%
S WV	BECKLEY	4	5	5	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	44%
S WV	BLUEFIELD	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	44%
E WI	MILWAUKEE	35	42	50	60	72	80	1	20	50	60	72	80	C	E	100%
E WI	GREEN BAY	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	N	N	94%
W WI	MADISON	11	12	13	14	15	16	5	0	0	2	3	4	C	S	115%

DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	AV USMS DAILY PRISONER POPULATION BY FY						PROJECTED USMS BED SPACE SHORTFALL BY FY						CITY DET ASSESS	% JAIL CAP	
		POP 87	POP 88	POP 89	POP 90	POP 91	POP 92	BED 87	BED 88	BED 89	BED 90	BED 91	BED 92			CTY 87
WY	CHEYENNE	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	2	3	3	F	S	100%
WY	JACKSON	16	17	17	18	18	18	9	10	10	11	12	13	F	P	76%
WY	FREMONT (LANDER)	6	8	9	10	10	10	5	7	7	8	9	10	F	P	58%
		267	8,638	9,866	11,143	12,480	13,920	15,306	2,931	3,811	4,849	6,034	7,227	8,626		104%

TERMINOLOGY

Pop 87-92 = Refers to the projected increasing levels of prisoners in USMS custody daily requiring secure detention.

Bed 87-92 = Refers to the projected bedspace shortfall for prisoners in USMS custody daily requiring secure detention. As the unsentenced federal prisoner population increases and state and local facilities grow more overcrowded, the USMS bedspace shortfall will increase.

City Det Assess (Cty 87-92) = Refers to the U. S. Marshal's assessment of the detention space situation in FY 87 versus FY 92. Of the total of 267 federal court cities surveyed, a total of 142 are or will (by FY 92) have detention space shortages which will range from serious to emergency in scope.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DEFINITION</u>
N	<u>No problems</u> in obtaining adequate detention space.
P	<u>Potential problems</u> in obtaining adequate detention space anticipated.
S	<u>Serious problems</u> in obtaining adequate detention space are being or are anticipated to be experienced by FY 92.
C	<u>Critical problems</u> in obtaining adequate detention space are being or are anticipated to be experienced by FY 92. The district is spending increasing staff time (in particular overtime) in daily jail runs due to space shortages which is draining staff resources and leading to staff burnout.
E	<u>Emergency situation</u> resulting from the non-availability of jail space within a reasonable distance from the court city. Numerous daily prisoner runs must be made which generates constant overtime requirements, increased escape risk and danger to the public and agency staff. Steps initiated to reduce prosecutorial efforts. Basic district operations are overwhelmed by the prisoner court production requirements.

% Jail Cap = Refers to the percentage of population in the facility versus its rated capacity.

APPENDIX C



## SUMMARY OF FY 89-93 PROPOSED USMS DETENTION PROJECTS

31-Aug-87

FISCAL YEAR	BEDS REQ NEW BOP FAC	BEDS REQ EXPAND BOP FAC	BEDS REQ CAP AGREEMENTS	BEDS REQ GRAND TOTAL
1989	750	400	665	1,815
1990	800	250	700	1,750
1991	500	300	655	1,455
1992	600	100	520	1,220
1993	1,550	200	636	2,386
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>3,176</b>	<b>8,626</b>

FISCAL YEAR	PROJECTS REQ NEW BOP FAC	PROJECTS REQ EXPAND BOP FAC	PROJECTS REQ CAP AGREEMENTS	PROJECTS REQ GRAND TOTAL
1989	2	3	13	18
1990	2	2	19	23
1991	2	3	22	27
1992	2	1	16	19
1993	5	2	6	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>102</b>

FISCAL YEAR	FUNDING REQ NEW BOP FAC	FUNDING REQ EXPAND BOP FAC	FUNDING REQ CAP AGREEMENTS	FUNDING REQ GRAND TOTAL
1989	\$53,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$19,950,000	\$88,950,000
1990	\$67,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$21,000,000	\$103,000,000
1991	\$40,000,000	\$16,000,000	\$19,650,000	\$75,650,000
1992	\$54,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$15,600,000	\$74,600,000
1993	\$160,500,000	\$12,000,000	\$19,080,000	\$191,580,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$374,500,000</b>	<b>\$64,000,000</b>	<b>\$95,280,000</b>	<b>\$533,780,000</b>

TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS REQ	ESTIM COST
1. NEW BOP FACILITY	P R	P R	SAN JUAN	250	\$21,000,000
	N Y	E/N Y	BROOKLYN	400	\$32,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	750	\$53,000,000
11. EXPANDED BOP FACILITY	OR	OR	SHERIDAN	150	\$6,000,000
	TX	N/ TX	FORT WORTH	100	\$4,000,000
	OK	W/OK	EL RENO	150	\$6,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	400	\$16,000,000
111. CAP AGREEMENTS	CA	E CA	FRESNO (PHASE 11)	75	\$2,250,000
	CA	S CA	SAN DIEGO (PHASE 11)	50	\$1,500,000
	UT	UT	SALT LAKE CITY	80	\$2,400,000
	MI	W MI	GRAND RAPIDS	40	\$1,200,000
	OH	N OH	CLEVELAND	70	\$2,100,000
	OH	N OH	AIRON	30	\$900,000
	PA	W PA	PITTSBURGH	75	\$2,250,000
	FL	S FL	WEST PALM BEACH	50	\$1,500,000
	WI	E WI	MILWAUKEE	60	\$1,800,000
	TN	M TN	NASHVILLE	40	\$1,200,000
	ALA	S ALA	MOBILE	50	\$1,500,000
	KY	W KY	LOUISVILLE	35	\$1,050,000
	KY	W KY	PADUCAH	10	\$300,000
			SUBTOTAL	665	\$19,950,000

TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS REQ	ESTIM COST
I. NEW BOP FACILITY	FL	S FL	MIAMI	500	\$40,000,000
	MA	MA	BOSTON	300	\$27,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	800	\$67,000,000
II. EXPANDED BOP FACILITY	GA	N GA	ATLANTA	150	\$9,000,000
	TN	W TN	MEMPHIS	100	\$6,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	250	\$15,000,000
III. CAP AGREEMENTS	KY	E KY	COVINGTON	15	\$450,000
	GA	M GA	COLUMBUS	50	\$1,500,000
	IL	C IL	SPRINGFIELD	10	\$300,000
	MS	N MS	OXFORD	15	\$450,000
	MS	S MS	MERIDIAN	5	\$150,000
	NY	N NY	SYRACUSE	20	\$600,000
	AL	N AL	BIRMINGHAM	30	\$900,000
	MO	MO	KANSAS CITY	20	\$600,000
	IS	IS	WITCHITA	20	\$600,000
	NE	NE	OMAHA	20	\$600,000
	SD	SD	RAPID CITY	15	\$450,000
	RI	RI	PROVIDENCE	60	\$1,800,000
	ME	ME	PORTLAND	20	\$600,000
	ME	ME	BANGOR	10	\$300,000
	MN	MN	MINNEAPOLIS	100	\$3,000,000
	SC	SC	COLUMBIA	25	\$750,000
	SC	SC	CHARLESTON	15	\$450,000
	MO	W MO	KANSAS CITY	100	\$3,000,000
	TX	W TX	SAN ANTONIO	150	\$4,500,000
			SUBTOTAL	700	\$21,000,000



TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS REQ	ESTIM COST
I. NEW BOP FACILITY	PA	E PA	PHILADELPHIA	250	\$20,000,000
	MI	E MI	DETROIT	250	\$20,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	500	\$40,000,000
II. EXPANDED BOP FACILITY	NC	E NC	BUTNER	50	\$2,500,000
	CT	CT	DANBURY	100	\$6,000,000
	TX	W TX	EL PASO	150	\$7,500,000
			SUBTOTAL	300	\$16,000,000
III. CAP AGREEMENTS	NC	W NC	ASHEVILLE	17	\$510,000
	MO	E MO	ST LOUIS	100	\$3,000,000
	WA	W WA	SEATTLE	40	\$1,200,000
	MO	W MO	SPRINGFIELD	10	\$300,000
	NY	N NY	ALBANY	15	\$450,000
	TN	E TN	KNOXVILLE	20	\$600,000
	TX	N TX	AUSTON	75	\$2,250,000
	VT	VT	BURLINGTON	15	\$450,000
	VA	E VA	NORFOLK	35	\$1,050,000
	VA	E VA	RICHMOND	30	\$900,000
	FL	N FL	TALLAHASSEE	10	\$300,000
	AR	W ARK	FT SMITH	15	\$450,000
	CT	CT	NEW HAVEN	20	\$600,000
	CT	CT	HARTFORD	20	\$600,000
	DE	DE	WILMINGTON	25	\$750,000
	GA	N GA	MACON	30	\$900,000
	GA	S GA	SAVANNAH	50	\$1,500,000
	IA	S IA	DES MOINES	23	\$690,000
	WI	WI	MADISON	11	\$330,000
	MA	MA	SPRINGFIELD	20	\$600,000
	MI	W MI	KALAMAZOO	24	\$720,000
	NM	NM	ALBUQUERQUE	50	\$1,500,000
			SUBTOTAL	655	\$19,650,000

TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS REQ	ESTIM COST
1. NEW BOP FACILITY	MD	MD	BALTIMORE	300	\$27,000,000
	FL	M FL	TAMPA/ORLANDO	300	\$27,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	600	\$54,000,000
11. EXPANDED BOP FACILITY	AZ	AZ	TUCSON	100	\$5,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	100	\$5,000,000
111. CAP AGREEMENTS	FL	S FL	TAMPA	100	\$3,000,000
	IL	C IL	SPRINGFIELD	20	\$600,000
	NC	E NC	RALEIGH	50	\$1,500,000
	NC	M NC	GREENSBORO	40	\$1,200,000
	NC	W NC	CHARLOTTE	65	\$1,950,000
	WA	W WA	SPOKANE	20	\$600,000
	ID	ID	POCATELLO	5	\$150,000
	MI	E MI	FLINT	10	\$300,000
	MS	S MS	JACKSON	15	\$450,000
	NH	NH	CONCORD	30	\$900,000
	OH	S OH	CINCINNATI	25	\$750,000
	PA	M PA	HARRISBURG	10	\$300,000
	TX	E TX	BEAUMONT	30	\$900,000
	TX	W TX	WACO	40	\$1,200,000
	W VA	N/W VA	ELKINS	25	\$750,000
	WA	N/W VA	CLARKSBURG	35	\$1,050,000
			SUBTOTAL	520	\$15,600,000

TYPE ACTION	STATE	DISTRICT	FED COURT CITY	BEDS REQ	ESTIM COST
I. NEW BOP FACILITY	CA	N CA	SAN FRANCISCO	350	\$35,000,000
	CA	S CA	SAN DIEGO	500	\$50,000,000
	DC	DC	WASHINGTON	250	\$35,000,000
	NV	NV	LAS VEGAS	200	\$18,000,000
	LA	E LA	NEW ORLEANS	250	\$22,500,000
			SUBTOTAL	1,550	\$160,500,000
II. EXPANDED BOP	AZ	AZ	PHOENIX	100	\$6,000,000
	KS	KS	LEAVENWORTH	100	\$6,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	200	\$12,000,000
III. CAP AGREEMENTS	AL	S AL	MOBILE	50	\$1,500,000
3	CA	C CA	SANTA ANNA	100	\$3,000,000
	CA	N CA	SAN JOSE	50	\$1,500,000
	DEL	DEL	WILMINGTON	36	\$1,080,000
	FL	S FL	FT. LAUDERDALE	200	\$6,000,000
	GA	N GA	ATLANTA	50	\$1,500,000
	NC	E NC	FAYETTEVILLE	50	\$1,500,000
	NJ	NJ	NEWARK/TRENTON	100	\$3,000,000
			SUBTOTAL	636	\$19,080,000





THIS OFFICE

IS

DRUG FREE



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

8/24

TO: *Fred*

FROM: DONALD T. REGAN  
CHIEF OF STAFF

*Try to work this idea  
in with the work being  
done by Jack Loshu  
and Carlton Turner -  
discuss with them  
I like a p time #1*

*DGR*

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Date: 9/2/86

TO: AL KINGON

FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR.  
Director  
Presidential Appointments and  
Scheduling

- Information
- Action
- Let's Discuss

*[Handwritten signature]*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 13, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR: DONALD T. REGAN  
FROM: FREDERICK J. RYAN, JR. *FJR*  
SUBJECT: Private Sector Involvement in Drug Initiative

As the press and public await the unveiling of the President's Drug Initiative, the big question appears to be that of cost. His dedication to the issue and perceived likelihood of success are going to be judged in part by the eventual "price tag" of the Drug Initiative.

We must shift the debate from the cost that the federal government is willing to pay, to an emphasis on the role that all Americans must play. To do this, I feel that a very strong element in the program should be an organized private sector effort. I suggest the following two options:

OPTION I

Presidential Commission for a Drug Free America

The President could appoint a group of approximately twenty-five high visibility leaders from a cross section of the Private Sector. He would challenge this commission with leading the private sector in creating a Drug Free America.

The following are potential members of the Commission (although there may not be the specific individuals we want to pursue, they are the types I am suggesting):

<u>Chairman</u>	-James Burke
<u>Media</u>	-The heads of all four networks -Publishers of the <u>New York Times</u> , <u>Washington Post</u> , <u>L.A. Times</u>
<u>Advertising Industry</u>	-Ed Ney, Harold Burson
<u>Business</u>	-David Rockefeller, etc -John Phelan
<u>Entertainment Industry</u>	-Steven Spielberg -Jack Valenti
<u>Education</u>	-Derek Bok -Principal from a "Drug Free School"



Youth

-High school and college associations

Labor

-Lane Kirkland

Sports

-Peter Ueberroth  
-Pete Rozelle (NFL)  
-David Stern (NBA)

By establishing this private sector group, the President would be able to emphasize the critical role that all sectors of our society must play in fighting drug abuse.

Additionally, by appointing specific individuals to this commission, we would be able to create credible "surrogates" who could be speaking on the drug initiative at times and places where the President's schedule would not permit.

And, by creating this group, we would have an entity that could be called upon to meet at various locations across the country as forums for Presidential events.

The President could call upon each Governor to follow his example by establishing a similar commission at the state level (i.e. Commission for a Drug Free Ohio) and each Mayor to establish a commission at the local level (i.e. Commission for a Drug Free Cleveland).

P-24-86

DK Approve

\_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove

OPTION II

Drug Initiative Committee of the President's Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives

Our office works very closely with the Presidential Board of Advisors on Private Sector Initiatives headed by John Phelan. This influential group of twenty-five business and civic leaders from across the country has been involved in a wide variety of issues ranging from education to low income housing.

If you prefer not to establish a separate commission for a Drug Free America, we could establish a separate committee of the PSI Board of Advisors to focus on private sector involvement in the Drug Initiative. It could perform the same functions mentioned above, but obviously without the high visibility of a separate commission.

\_\_\_\_\_ Approve

\_\_\_\_\_ Disapprove



# House Republican Research Committee

JERRY LEWIS  
Chairman  
ROBERT H. MICHEL  
Minority Leader  
Ex-Officio  
B. ROBERT OKUN  
Executive Director

1616 LHOB, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 • 202/225-0871

## OMNIBUS DRUG PACKAGE

STATED AUTHORIZATION COSTS  
8/28/86

### BILL SECTION/COMMITTEE

### TOTAL COSTS (in millions)

#### TITLE I: Foreign Affairs.

(H.R. 5352) The International Narcotics Control Act attempts to eradicate the foreign supply of narcotics; in part, through regional cooperation, additional aircraft and incentive programs for other nations.

\$ 65.445 (\$57.5 was previous authorization)  
35 (conditioned on Presidential request)  
3 (USIA)  
2 (AID)

#### TITLE II: Armed Forces.

The "Defense Narcotics Act of 1986" authorizes funds for the Army, Navy, and Air Force; and for continued Navy deployment of Coast Guard law enforcement teams.

\* Posse Comitatus

\$213 (equipment)  
15 (Coast Guard)

#### TITLE III: Ways and Means.

International Drug Traffic Enforcement Act strengthens Customs' drug enforcement capability, including increased criminal and civil penalties and investigatory powers. Certain trade benefits are denied to countries failing to cooperate in drug enforcement.

\* Customs personnel reduction

\$ 20 (Customs' Fund)  
1,145.131 (\$219 million new authorization)

#### TITLE IV: Merchant Marine.

At-sea drug interdiction and maritime air surveillance program for the Coast Guard (H.R. 5406).

\$128 (each fy 1987, 1988)

#### TITLE V: Banking.

A. Drug Eradication Act of 1986 attempts to improve interdiction efforts, as well as to reduce foreign cultivation. It uses the U.S. vote in multilateral development banks to promote drug eradication programs in foreign countries.

B. H.R. 5176 "Comprehensive Money Laundering Prevention Act" (Similar to Republican bill).

\$ 0

0

#### TITLE VI: Judiciary.

A. H.J. Res 631 "White House Conference on Narcotics Abuse and Control Resolution of 1986."

B. H.R. 5246 "Designer Drug Enforcement Act of 1986."

C. H.R. 5076 "Drug and Alcohol Dependent Offenders Treatment Act of 1986."

\$ 4 (approximation based on previous conference)

0

12 (\$14mn for fy 1988, \$16mn for fy 1989)

\* AMENDMENT TO BE MADE IN ORDER.



**BILL SECTION/COMMITTEE**

**TOTAL COSTS  
(in millions)**

D. H.R. 4885 "Career Criminal Amendments Act of 1986."	0	
E. "Narcotics Penalty and Enforcement Act of 1986."	0	
F. "Drug Enforcement Enhancement Act of 1986," including block grant to states--drug enforcement on 50/50 match.	60	(DEA expansion)
	100	(block grant; \$200mn for fy 1988)
	31	(U.S. Attorneys)
* Death Penalty	167	(prison construction; \$450mn for fy 1988, \$527 for fy 1989)
* Exclusionary rule modification, substitute asset availability, elimination of cap on state prison contracts with federal government.		

**TITLE VII: Public Works.**

This package allows states to establish criminal penalties for the use of fraudulent aircraft registrations, establishes criminal penalties for the transportation of drugs and calls for study of the relationship between drug use and highway safety.

\$ 0

**TITLE VIII: Education.**

"Drug Abuse education and Prevention Act of 1986," has four components; federal, state, local and higher education at all levels--the emphasis is federally funded drug education programs.

\$350 (each fy 1987-89)

3 (Secretary of Labor study)

\* Reduce dollar figure and increase percentage of state matching grant.

**TITLE IX: Energy and Commerce.**

H.R. 5334 "Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986," provides federal assistance to states and communities for drug treatment and prevention programs; establishes an Agency for Substance Abuse Prevention; includes designer drugs in the Controlled Substances Act; attempts to increase cooperation among departments to combat Indian Drug Abuse; and establishes an Advisory Commission on Intercollegiate Athletes.

\$180 (agency funding and state assistance)

0.65 (ceiling for Advisory Commission)

.4 (demo project for Indian Rehabilitation for each fy 1987 and 1989)

**TITLE X: Post Office.**

Title V Amendments require OPM to establish employee assistance programs and education programs to combat drug abuse and to classify controlled substances as non-mailable matter.

\$ ? (OPM will report to Congress on the costs within 6 months)

\* Drug testing

**TITLE XI: Government Operations.**

H.R. 5266 requires the President to submit recommended legislation to reorganize the executive branch to coordinate efforts to combat drug abuse.

\$ 0

**TITLE XII: Interior.**

"Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Act," modifies laws and provides authority to help Indians improve law enforcement and to organize a drug treatment and prevention program. It includes equipment funding for certain territories (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands).

\$ 41.5 (reg. centers)

7.8 (equipment: territories)

10 (emergency shelters, each fy 1988 and 1989)

1 (police)

4 (training, etc.)

5 (Indian education)



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## The Omnibus Anti-Drug Proposal

The parts of the package are as follows:

### Foreign Affairs Committee -

- Authorizes \$56 million for foreign assistance programs dealing with narcotics control including:

- increasing funding from \$57.5 million to \$65.4 million for international narcotics control assistance; and

- authorizing \$10 million for aircraft to be used in international narcotics control;

- makes practical changes to improve international narcotics enforcement including:

- requiring reporting of a country's cooperation with U.S. extradition requests for drug offenses in the Foreign Assistance Act international narcotics control report;

- requiring the issuance of diplomatic passports to DEA agents (this will protect them when arrested in undercover situations);

- lifts the "Mansfield" amendment prohibition on DEA presence in a foreign drug arrest (this has led to some dangerous situations where DEA agents must make hasty exits from undercover work just prior to arrest);

- establish a previously authorized information system on international arrests to be available to INS when addressing visa requests;

- calls on the President to make international information gathering on drug trafficking a higher priority, especially in Africa;

- provides rewards for information on international narcoterrorism (DEA is concerned that this language might be broad enough to permit drug enforcement intelligence gathering by Department of State officials, which appears to be an unintended result);

- requires better procedures for boarding foreign vessels; and



- calls for increased use of the military in drug enforcement outside of the U.S.;
- requires studies on international drug production and reduction efforts;
- requires findings on the United Nation's role in international drug enforcement; and
- makes specific requirements of certain countries: Mexico, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, and Laos (withholds \$1 million from Mexico until the murderers of DEA Agent Camarena are fully prosecuted);

Armed Services Committee - (was not adopted by the Committee)

- Increases the role of active duty personnel in drug enforcement in the following manner authorizes \$15 million for 500 Coast Guard personnel to be stationed on Navy vessels and make arrests (Coast Guard would prefer this authorization directly in their budget);
- requests the President to report within 6 months on the appropriate role of the National Guard -or- makes drug enforcement a mission of the national Guard and directs the Guard to implement border interdiction programs in conjunction with existing federal coordination efforts;
- Increases Coast Guard Reserve strength (again, the Coast Guard would like to see this in its own authorization);
- authorizes for loan (a legal fiction) to civilian drug enforcement agencies: \$40 million for 6 black hawk helicopters, \$83 million for 4 surveillance aircraft (E-2C's) which are available immediately and work well (Glen English is promoting the P-3's), \$90 million for 7 radar Aerostates (these balloon radars would be placed along the Mexican border and in the Caribbean). Total cost: \$213 million (to be taken from DOD's current inventory without replacement or reimbursement); and
- creates anti-drug programs for personnel and families (including increased use of urinalysis) (these programs already exist) and adds "drugged driving" to the UCMJ prohibition on drunk driving.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee -

- improves Coast Guard search, seizure, arrest, and surveillance authority on the high seas and in U.S. territorial waters; and
- authorizes \$34 million for FY 1987 and again in FY 1988 for personnel and equipment maintenance and \$84 million in

FY 1987 and FY 1988 for the acquisition of equipment (including 1500 additional personnel, secure communications equipment, four surveillance aircraft (E-2C's), additional aerostat balloons (from the DOD authorization) and 8 falcon jets with radar).

Judiciary Committee -

- authorizes such sums as may be necessary (CBO estimates between \$3 and \$5 million) for a White House conference on drug abuse and control;

- reauthorizes the contract services program for drug dependent offenders (drug testing and counseling for those on federal probation or parole) at \$12 million for FY 1987, \$14 million for FY 1988 and \$16 million for FY 1989;

- creates a new crime of money laundering;

- creates a new crime of trafficking in designer drugs. Activities with drugs are illegal only if they are in violation of the Controlled Substances Act. Drugs are controlled only after they are defined by their chemical structure and placed on a schedule. A designer drug is one that would be scheduled but for a change of one molecule or some other minor change that does not impact on the drug's effect. However, since the drug is not chemically identical to one on the schedule, it can be manufactured and distributed legally. This is primarily a California problem, so far;

- creates 5 and 10 year mandatory penalties for trafficking in the large quantities of the most abused drugs and a life sentence if death results from these activities. No probation or parole is allowed. This provision also calls for increased fines throughout the Controlled Substances Act and makes technical corrections to the changes made in the Comprehensive Crime Control Act;

- creates mandatory 10 year federal penalties for career criminals caught with firearms after three previous convictions of use of a fire arm in violent felonies or drug trafficking situations; and

- authorizes:

- \$60 million for 545 additional DEA personnel in FY 1987 (there is some question about how DEA would assimilate this many agents in one year and whether their authorized missions would result in the most benefit as set forth in this bill);

- \$20 million for the U.S. Marshals Service in FY 1987. The Marshals need additional resources, but



probably not this much. Restoration of appropriations cuts is even more important than additional authorization;

- \$31 million for U.S. Attorneys in FY 1987. The Administration has requested \$6 million in additional funds. The additional authorization is not as important as the restoration of appropriations cuts or the appropriation of the 278 assistants authorized in 1985 but never appropriated. The offices are seriously understaffed at this time;

- \$147 million for prison construction in FY 1987. This would help house the unexpected increase in prisoners as well as fund three more prisons (500 beds each)(in addition to three already authorized - but note the appropriations cuts for these previously authorized prisons). \$450 million is authorized for prison construction in FY 1988 for six more prisons and 4 pretrial detention centers. In FY 1989, 8 prisons and 1 detention center are authorized at \$500 million;

- \$100 million in FY 1987 and \$200 million in FY 1988 for grants to state and local governments for drug enforcement efforts (note Mr. Rangel had proposed \$750 million each year for five years for this purpose and for drug demand reduction); and

- an extension of the Justice Department forfeiture fund through 1988. The use of the fund to pay program expenses of the fund is clarified and the fund is expanded to permit use of the fund to retrofit (equip for law enforcement purposes) all DEA, FBI, and INS vessels, vehicles or aircraft, not just those that are forfeited;

#### Education and Labor Committee -

- creates a new National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse Education and Prevention within the Departments of Education and Health and Human Services to act as a clearing house on drug education ideas and provide information to states and localities;

- provides federal grants (100% the first year and 75% in succeeding years) to fund state programs;

- requires a National Public Education program to be jointly established by the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

- requires a national study of drug abuse education and prevention;

- requires a study by the Secretary of Labor of drug abuse in the work place and authorizes \$3 million for the study; and
- authorizes \$350 million for this act.

#### Energy and Commerce Committee -

- Authorizes an additional \$180 million in block grant funding for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services Block Grants. Two thirds of this amount is for treatment programs and one third is for prevention efforts;
- creates the Agency for Substance Abuse Prevention to distribute this funding, and lead federal public and private sector drug abuse prevention and education programs and authorizes \$30 million to fund the agency within the Health and Human Services Department;
- requires a study to determine the extent to which drug treatment is covered by insurance and to test the adequacy of this availability;
- calls for a federal interagency agreement between the Departments of Interior, Education, and Health and Human Services to address substance abuse among Indians, requires that where appropriate, existing federal facilities be available for treatment centers for Indian youth, and authorizes \$400,000 for a Navajo Rehabilitation program in Gallup, New Mexico; and
- authorizes \$650,000 for a new Advisory Commission on the Comprehensive Education of Intercollegiate Athletics.

#### Post Office and Civil Service Committee -

- requires drug prevention and treatment, and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment programs for federal employees on a confidential basis;
- requires a report on the plan;
- requires a demonstration project; and
- authorizes such sums as may be necessary to carry out the demonstration project (note: no drug testing programs).

#### Ways and Means Committee -

- prohibits the importation of drug paraphernalia;
- improves reporting requirements for persons and things entering the United States;



- expands Custom's examination (summons), search and seizure, and forfeiture authority;
- penalizes false manifests, unlawful unloading and transshipments, aviation smuggling, and at sea transfers of prohibited merchandise;
- clarifies and caps informant awards;
- permits exchange of information with foreign agencies, permits Customs officials in foreign countries and allows them to make seizures if agreements so allow and permit foreign Customs agents similar rights in the United States;
- gives Customs powers for undercover operations;
- extends the Customs forfeiture fund six years to 1991, expands use of the fund to retrofit (equip for law enforcement purposes) all Customs vessels, vehicles or aircraft, not just those that are forfeited;
- Authorizes in FY 1987 \$99 million for salaries and expenses for Custom's drug enforcement efforts, \$219.5 million for aircraft, and aircraft control centers, \$350,000 for a feasibility and applications study for a low-level radar detection system in collaboration with the Los Alamos National Laboratory;
- gives Customs officers the authority to demand assistance from private citizens and creates a misdemeanor for refusal to cooperate unless there is a reasonable excuse;
- clarifies that the law pertaining to manufacture, distribution, or possession on the high seas with intent to import into the United States applies anywhere on the high seas;
- Requests the President to list any countries failing to assist in drug reduction and drug enforcement efforts. In the case of any "uncooperative drug source nation" the President can deny tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act or any other preferential tariff treatment law and/or increase the duty on one or more products from that country by up to 50%; and
- Requires the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board to determine which agency will be the lead agency for Maritime interdiction.

Banking Committee -

- amends the Bank Secrecy Act laws and the Right to Financial Privacy Laws to improve the ability to investigate

money laundering;

- further amends the Bank Secrecy Laws regarding reporting requirements, increased fines, and permits forfeiture of cash involved in Bank Secrecy Act violations; and
- requires the United States, through its input into the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Development Association, the Inter-American Development Bank, the African Development Bank, and the Asian Development Bank to promote drug eradication programs in source countries, requires these banks to help fund the programs, and requires the United States Executive Directors of the banks to vote against loans or other funds for countries that have failed to meet the goals of the eradication programs, and requires increased bank loans for crop substitution projects.

Public Works Committee -

- permits state and local penalties for FAA registration violations and permits state and local enforcement of the Act;
- makes it a crime for the owner or operator of an aircraft to participate in or support a drug smuggling operation; and
- requires the Secretary of Transportation to conduct a study of the impact of drugs on highway safety (no funds are authorized).

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs -

- requires increased coordination of resources for Indian alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment;
- authorizes \$5 million for each of FY 1987 - FY 1989 for increased Indian youth programs;
- authorizes \$2.5 million for each of FY 1987 - FY 1989 for increases in law enforcement and Judicial services;
- authorizes \$1.5 million for each of FY 1987 - FY 1989 for domestic marijuana eradication;
- authorizes \$24 million for each of FY 1987 - FY 1989 for juvenile detention centers;
- authorizes \$4 million for the construction of alcohol and substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation facilities and \$8.25 million for each of FY 1987 - FY 1989 for the staffing of the facilities;



- authorizes \$18 million for each of FY 1987 - FY 1989 for community drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation facilities and authorizes \$4 million in FY 1987, \$1 million in FY 1988, and \$500,000 in FY 1989 for community leadership programs;
- authorizes \$7.25 million in FY 1987, \$5.25 million in FY 1988, and \$3.75 million in FY 1989 for training for federal program administrators and tribal leaders;
- authorizes \$1 million in FY 1987 for a study on importation of drugs from insular areas of the United States not in territorial waters and the adequacy of agreements with other countries on efforts to reduce drug exports from those countries into the U.S.;
- authorizes such sums as may be necessary to give American Samoa law enforcement officials arrest, search and seizure authority for drug enforcement, to train these officials and to provide aircraft, high speed vessels and other necessary equipment;
- recommends the assignment of at least two DEA and two FBI agents in Guam, four Coast Guard patrol vessels in Guam and the Northern Marian Islands, Customs support to Guam;
- recommends such funds as may be necessary to train Northern Mariana Islands law enforcement personnel to search, seize and arrest in drug cases, to train the personnel and to provide the necessary aircraft, high speed vessels and other equipment;
- authorizes for Puerto Rico:
  - \$3.3 Million for two helicopters, \$3.5 million for an aircraft and \$1 million for the purchase and maintenance of 5 high speed vessels and requires that this equipment be made available to federal authorities as needed;
  - authorizes the 140th and 141st Puerto Rico Air National Guard squadrons to provide drug interdiction support;
  - recommends that DEA station at least 26 agents in Puerto Rico;
  - recommends that the FBI station no less than 96 agents in Puerto Rico;
  - recommends that Customs station 25 agents in Puerto Rico;

- Authorizes necessary sums for the establishment and staffing of one aviation command center in Puerto Rico; and

- authorizes for the Virgin Islands: \$3 million for patrol vessels and staffing and \$1 million for narcotics abuse programs, recommends 2 DEA agents and 2 FBI agents stationed in the Virgin Islands, and recommends Coast Guard to maintain at least one patrol vessel at St. Thomas and St. John and one vessel at St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

Government Operations Committee -

- Requires the President to report within 6 months on how the executive branch should be reorganized to improve the coordination and effectiveness of federal drug enforcement.



OMNIBUS DRUG PACKAGE

STATED AUTHORIZATION COSTS  
8/28/86

BILL SECTION/COMMITTEE

TOTAL COSTS  
(in millions)

**TITLE I: Foreign Affairs.**

(H.R. 5352) The International Narcotics Control Act attempts to eradicate the foreign supply of narcotics; in part, through regional cooperation, additional aircraft and incentive programs for other nations.

\$ 65.445 (\$57.5 was previous authorization)  
35 (conditioned on Presidential request)  
3 (USIA)  
2 (AID)

**TITLE II: Armed Forces.**

The "Defense Narcotics Act of 1986" authorizes funds for the Army, Navy, and Air Force; and for continued Navy deployment of Coast Guard law enforcement teams.

\$213 (equipment)  
15 (Coast Guard)

\* Posse Comitatus

**TITLE III: Ways and Means.**

International Drug Traffic Enforcement Act strengthens Customs' drug enforcement capability, including increased criminal and civil penalties and investigatory powers. Certain trade benefits are denied to countries failing to cooperate in drug enforcement.

\$ 20 (Customs' Fund)  
1,145.131 (\$219 million new authorization)

\* Customs personnel reduction

**TITLE IV: Merchant Marine.**

At-sea drug interdiction and maritime air surveillance program for the Coast Guard (H.R. 5406).

\$128 (each fy 1987, 1988)

**TITLE V: Banking.**

A. Drug Eradication Act of 1986 attempts to improve interdiction efforts, as well as to reduce foreign cultivation. It uses the U.S. vote in multilateral development banks to promote drug eradication programs in foreign countries.

\$ 0

B. H.R. 5176 "Comprehensive Money Laundering Prevention Act" (Similar to Republican bill).

0

**TITLE VI: Judiciary.**

A. H.J. Res 631 "White House Conference on Narcotics Abuse and Control Resolution of 1986."

\$ 4 (approximation based on previous conference)

B. H.R. 5246 "Designer Drug Enforcement Act of 1986."

0

C. H.R. 5076 "Drug and Alcohol Dependent Offenders Treatment Act of 1986."

12

(\$14mn for fy 1988, \$16mn for fy 1989)

D. H.R. 4885 "Career Criminal Amendments Act of 1986."

0

E. "Narcotics Penalty and Enforcement Act of 1986."

0

F. "Drug Enforcement Enhancement Act of 1986," including block grant to states--drug enforcement on 50/50 match.

60

(DEA expansion)

100

(block grant; \$200mn for fy 1988)

31

(U.S. Attorneys)

167

(prison construction; \$450mn for fy 1988, \$527 for fy 1989)

\* Death Penalty

\* Exclusionary rule modification, substitute asset availability, elimination of cap on state prison contracts with federal government.

**BILL SECTION/COMMITTEE**

**TOTAL COSTS  
(in millions)**

**TITLE VII: Public Works.**

This package allows states to establish criminal penalties for the use of fraudulent aircraft registrations, establishes criminal penalties for the transportation of drugs and calls for study of the relationship between drug use and highway safety.

\$ 0

**TITLE VIII: Education.**

"Drug Abuse education and Prevention Act of 1986," has four components; federal, state, local and higher education at all levels--the emphasis is federally funded drug education programs.

\$350

(each fy 1987-89)

3

(Secretary of Labor study)

- \* Reduce dollar figure and increase percentage of state matching grant.

**TITLE IX: Energy and Commerce.**

H.R. 5334 "Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986," provides federal assistance to states and communities for drug treatment and prevention programs; establishes an Agency for Substance Abuse Prevention; includes designer drugs in the Controlled Substances Act; attempts to increase cooperation among departments to combat Indian Drug Abuse; and establishes an Advisory Commission on Intercollegiate Athletes.

\$180

(agency funding and state assistance)

0.65

(ceiling for Advisory Commission)

.4

(demo project for Indian Rehabilitation for each fy 1987 and 1989)

**TITLE X: Post Office.**

Title V Amendments require OPM to establish employee assistance programs and education programs to combat drug abuse and to classify controlled substances as non-mailable matter.

\$ ?

(OPM will report to Congress on the costs within 6 months)

- \* Drug testing

**TITLE XI: Government Operations.**

H.R. 5266 requires the President to submit recommended legislation to reorganize the executive branch to coordinate efforts to combat drug abuse.

\$ 0

**TITLE XII: Interior.**

"Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention Act," modifies laws and provides authority to help Indians improve law enforcement and to organize a drug treatment and prevention program. It includes equipment funding for certain territories (Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands).

\$ 41.5

(reg. centers)

7.8

(equipment: territories)

10

(emergency shelters, each fy 1988 and 1989)

1

(police)

4

(training, etc.)

5

(Indian education)