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**DRAFT**

September 19, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SUBJECT: Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

As you know, I have approved several new initiatives to achieve a drug-free America. These require the support and commitment of department and agency heads and senior staff.

One of our major goals is to promote drug-free workplaces, in particular by providing accurate and credible information about how drugs can be eliminated from offices, factories and all workplaces. You should aid this initiative by establishing and publicizing a toll-free "Drug-Free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions about illegal drugs and how to eliminate their use by workers, and to provide referrals to experts and other resources.

A second major goal is to expand drug treatment and research. To achieve that goal, you should work with the Department of Health and Human Services to:

- o Request a budget amendment of \$100 million for emergency expansion of services in treatment centers which have a high demand for services by endemic drug users who could not otherwise afford treatment.
- o Request a budget amendment of \$70 million and 14 FTE's to establish Community Systems Development Projects. The Projects should:
  - (1) Provide short-term financial assistance (on a matching basis with a declining Federal share) to communities to assist them in mobilizing comprehensive, integrated treatment and prevention efforts to reduce illegal drug use;
  - (2) Build on existing public and private sector institutions to develop a permanent capability which can be sustained by the states and communities themselves;

(3) Integrate alcohol and drug abuse services into the mainstream of health care;

(4) Involve all segments of the community in enhancing the local treatment and prevention system; and

(5) Establish coordinated alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment systems nationwide.

- o Propose legislation to remove Congressional quotas on the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grants received by the states and restore the states' spending flexibility as originally intended by the Administration, and extend the Block Grants for an additional five years.
- o Expand research in health-related areas, you should develop enhanced epidemiology and surveillance systems which will assure accurate tracking of the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and drug use and improved identification of risk factors and risk groups.
- o Expand research which will strengthen resources for preventing, identifying and treating illegal drug use, including:
  - (1) More effective methods of preventing, detecting, diagnosing and treating illicit drug use and intervening with high risk children and adolescents;
  - (2) Alternative, improved and less costly illegal drug detection mechanisms; and
  - (3) A national accredited system for laboratory testing.



- o To bolster medical and health programs aimed at drug prevention, you should establish a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention within the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. The Center should carry out a national program of prevention, education and early intervention activities so as to:
  - (1) Facilitate, monitor and, as necessary, support Federal activities in cooperation with public and volunteer efforts;
  - (2) Disseminate knowledge gained from prevention and treatment research through statewide prevention networks; and
  - (3) Provide prompt aid to communities in drug crisis through rapid response technical assistance, needs assessment, and other appropriate strategies.

A third major goal is to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse. To reach that goal, I have approved the following specific initiatives:

- o The Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (see above) should establish a centralized location with a toll-free number for technical assistance, information and general referrals.
- o The Center should also establish and manage a Speakers' Bureau consisting of expert government and private sector speakers for addressing conferences, meetings and general media requests.
- o Restrictions should be removed on the solicitation of funds and private sector donations for Federal drug efforts.

*Progress*  
The Office of Management and Budget <sup>*should discuss with HHS*</sup> ~~is to take the lead~~ in implementing these important parts of our drug abuse program. ~~Your~~ ~~action plan~~ should be forwarded to me through the Domestic Policy Council.



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**DRAFT**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 23, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SUBJECT: Drug Abuse Policy Initiatives

Sam, I thank you for your personal work efforts on our drug abuse policy, and specifically your development of a drug-free housing initiative. As you know, I have approved several other initiatives to achieve a drug-free America. While the program needs the commitment of every department and agency head, several initiatives require specific attention by your department.

- o with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor, local Public Housing Authorities, State and Federal law enforcement officials, and appropriate local agencies, identify public housing developments with major drug problems:
- o within the limits of regulation and resources, work with Public Housing Authorities, where illegal drugs are a problem, to make sure that illegal drug trafficking and use are stopped;
- o make any regulatory changes needed to provide incentives for achieving drug-free public housing;
- o develop training materials for dealing with drug trafficking in Public Housing Authorities;
- o increase law enforcement in housing units where there is a major drug trafficking problem;
- o inform all Public Housing Authorities of local agencies affiliated with the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services, about the availability and need for drug education and treatment, job training through the Job Training Partnership Act, and other employment opportunities;
- o assist in the development of drug abuse prevention materials and programs to benefit the employees and tenants of Public Housing Authorities;

- o encourage all Public Housing Authorities to recommend the formation of parent support groups and "just say no clubs" on the premises.

You have my complete support on these, and I look forward to receiving progress reports through the Domestic Policy Council.

## WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 9/18/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: C.O.B. TODAY

SUBJECT: PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM TO EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES RE: DRUGS

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MILLER - ADMIN.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
REGAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	POINDEXTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MILLER - OMB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RYAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BARBOUR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPRINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUCHANAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SVAHN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CHEW	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	THOMAS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DANIELS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TUTTLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
HENKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALLISON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TURNER</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KINGON	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>COURTEMANCHE</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MASENG	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS: Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached memorandum directly to Ralph Bledsoe by close of business today, with an info copy to my office. Thank you.

RESPONSE: *Set type -*



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

**DRAFT**

September 15, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES

As you know, I recently approved a comprehensive drug abuse program that has as its overriding goal a drug-free America. This is no easy task, requiring as it does the commitment and support of all Americans. I hope I can count on you, the members of our elite Federal workforce, to play a leading role in this crusade against drug abuse by setting an example for other American workers to follow.

One of our major goals is a drug-free American workplace. To achieve this goal I am counting on every one of you to send a firm message that drug use within every Federal office, shop and laboratory simply isn't tolerable. We need the kind of healthy peer pressure that will help your colleagues follow Nancy's advice and "Just Say No." Our intention is not to punish illegal drug users, but to help them kick the habit. When you see colleagues struggling with a drug habit, I hope you will encourage them to seek help from their Employee Assistance Program or from some other organization or person skilled in drug counseling and treatment. The concern and moral support of colleagues and friends can often mean the difference between rehabilitation of a valuable individual or a worsening spiral of drug abuse and despair.

Another of our goals is to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse. This too requires your active support. I am counting on Federal employees to help spread the word about the dangers of drug abuse. Illegal drug use is not a "victimless crime," nor is it glamorous or trendy. It victimizes all of us in productive time lost, lives shattered and families torn apart. We need to spread that message. Your agencies will soon be suggesting ways in which you can help, whether by passing out educational materials, talking to children and students, or simply sharing your own experiences and knowledge with co-workers.

My goal--our goal--is a drug-free America, and there is no better place to start than by making America's largest workforce, the Federal workforce, drug-free. By balancing intolerance for drug abuse with fair and caring treatment for individuals with a drug problem, we can take a giant step toward that goal. I hope I can count on your personal help.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

As you know, I have approved several new initiatives to achieve a drug-free America. They require the support and commitment of all department and agency heads and senior staff.

One of our goals is a drug-free workplace in the Federal government, in states and local governments, and in private companies, including those that contract with the government. To help achieve this goal, you should:

- o Develop a plan for implementing Executive Order 12564, which I signed on September 15, 1986. Your plan should consider the rights of the government, the employee, and the public, and address each section of the Executive Order. It should include steps for expanding drug abuse awareness and prevention among Federal employees, identifying illegal drug users, rehabilitating employees who use illegal drugs, and preventing the hiring of people who use illegal drugs.
- o Make each employee aware of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use; assist employees in identifying and combatting illegal drug use in the workplace and in homes and communities, and ensure that each employee is aware that unauthorized possession of a controlled substance is a crime.
- o Encourage your counterpart leaders in state and local governments to free their workplaces from illegal drug use.

To assist you in these, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide credible materials about the effects of drug abuse; guidelines for drug testing and treatment; training of supervisory personnel; and technical assistance in support of Employee Assistance Programs.

You should consult with the Attorney General regarding plans and policies, and seek any required legal advice.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a "Drug-free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions government and private sector organizations may have about drug abuse.



o The Secretary of Labor will encourage labor leaders to support our goal of drug-free workplaces; develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs; and make available a team of experts to assist businesses and unions in establishing drug prevention programs.

Another of our goals is drug-free schools. To achieve this goal:

- o The Secretary of Education will continue his role as national advocate for drug-free schools, both through the dissemination of drug-related educational materials such as Schools Without Drugs, and interactions with educators, parents, students, and others to ensure that everything possible is done to protect our children from the dangers to which illegal drugs can lead.
- o The Attorney General and the Secretary of Education will work together to ensure that local law enforcement officials and school authorities cooperate in discouraging illegal drug use, and in prosecuting the so-called "schoolyard laws" against distribution or manufacture of drugs around school property.
- o The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education will work together to develop a model drug prevention program in Department of Defense schools.
- o You should emphasize this goal in the course of any of your interactions with schools.

Since rehabilitation of illegal drug users is a cornerstone of our policy, another goal is expansion of drug treatment and research. To achieve this:

- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will take the lead in encouraging states and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems, by seeking an emergency expansion of services in facilities that treat drug-related health problems, and by establishing community systems development projects.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will also expand research in health-related areas such as drug testing, and bolster medical and health programs aimed at prevention, by establishing a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide appropriate information and technical assistance to department and agency heads to support the drug-free Federal workplace initiative.

We also have a goal to increase public awareness and prevention of drug abuse. To achieve this goal:

- o Each of you should encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to join the First Lady's drug abuse awareness



and prevention campaign.

- o You should encourage corporations, service organizations and the media with which you interact to stimulate development of innovative community-based prevention programs, and to develop prevention programs within their organizations. To support this, I will establish a private sector initiative for a drug-free America, with leaders from advertising, the media, business, entertainment, education, labor, youth, sports, and other active groups.
- o You should be working to provide leadership to ensure that Americans have access to accurate and effective information about illegal drugs and strategies for getting drugs out of their homes, schools, workplaces, communities and the nation. The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, in the Department of Health and Human Services, will provide a toll-free number for technical assistance and referrals, and will manage a speakers' bureau of experts on illegal drug use prevention.
- o The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will take the lead in an effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing authorities. He will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General to achieve drug-free housing in housing developments that have major drug problems.
- o The White House will follow-up our nationally-televised call for participation in this nation crusade, by encouraging appropriate private sector initiatives. You will be given the opportunity to participate in these as appropriate.

Through the above actions, I expect the few Federal employees and the other workers now using illegal drugs to be rehabilitated into productive workers again, and all workplaces and schools to be drug-free. I also expect the expanded drug treatment and research to lead to restoration of large numbers of Americans to full and clear-minded lives, free from illegal drugs.

Please institute actions on these initiatives immediately, using resources from lower priority efforts where possible. I will ask for periodic progress reports through the Domestic Policy Council.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR PETER J. WALLISON  
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

RALPH C. BLEDSOE



SUBJECT:

Presidential Memorandum to Heads of Executive  
Departments and Agencies Regarding Drugs

Thank you for your comments on the previous draft memo to department and agency heads on implementation of the President's drug abuse policies. I have attempted to incorporate them into the attached copy being sent to David Chew. The only other comments were received by OMB and OPD, and these were also included in the new copy. OMB's comment about agencies using resources from lower priority programs where possible is in the final paragraph.

I have referenced the major actions specified by Richard Willard, by having the President direct that agency heads develop a plan for implementing the Executive Order. Also outlined are the support responsibilities of HHS, OPM, and Justice.

The references to developing and promulgating guidance to government contractors have been removed, and replaced with a general statement about communicating our philosophy and goals. It is pointed out that the Drug Abuse Policy Office will provide further guidance. The Task Force now working on this will forward its recommendations to Carlton Turner. Also removed are references to broadening of Employee Assistance Plans. This is replaced by references to OPM and HHS responsibilities for providing technical assistance in this area.

Carlton Turner's office suggested that this memo is needed to reflect the President's personal and managerial intent to have departments and agencies become active in this program. An attempt has been made not to conflict with the Executive Order, but instead to cover those actions approved by the President which include and which go beyond the Executive Order, i.e. communication with labor leaders, private sector initiatives, "helplines", community drug treatment programs, and many others.

I believe this Presidential memorandum is improved because of your and other comments, and that it will clarify the President's wishes for all departments and agencies to join in this effort.

cc Alfred Kingon  
Carlton Turner  
David Chew



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: ALFRED H. KINGON 

SUBJECT: Memorandum to Heads of Executive Departments  
and Agencies Regarding a Drug-Free America

As a result of the various policies and programs you have approved concerning the Administration's drug abuse program, a series of memoranda to different people are being prepared for your signature. This is one of them and it goes to the heads of all departments and agencies concerning a drug-free workplace, helping employees to obtain assistance when needed, and working with the private sector and state and local governments.

I recommend that you sign this memo.

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 26, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Federal Initiatives for a Drug-Free America

As you know, I have approved several new initiatives to achieve a drug-free America. They require the support and commitment of all department and agency heads and senior staff.

One of our goals is a drug-free workplace in the Federal government, in states and local governments, and in private companies, including those that contract with the government. To help achieve this goal, you should:

- o Develop a plan for implementing Executive Order 12564, which I signed on September 15, 1986. Your plan should consider the rights of the government, the employee, and the public, and address each section of the Executive Order. It should include steps for expanding drug abuse awareness and prevention among Federal employees, identifying illegal drug users, rehabilitating employees who use illegal drugs, and preventing the hiring of people who use illegal drugs.
- o Make each employee aware of the health, economic, and social costs of illegal drug use; assist employees in identifying and combatting illegal drug use in the workplace and in homes and communities, and ensure that each employee is aware that unauthorized possession of a controlled substance is a crime.
- o Encourage your counterpart leaders in state and local governments to free their workplaces from illegal drug use.
- o Communicate to contractors our philosophy and goal to create a drug-free Federal government. The Drug Abuse Policy Office will provide further guidance on this.

To assist you in these, the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide credible materials about the effects of drug abuse; guidelines for drug testing and treatment; training of supervisory personnel; and technical assistance in support of Employee Assistance Programs.

The Attorney General will render any required legal advice.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services will establish a "Drug-free Workplace Helpline" to answer questions government and private sector organizations may have about drug abuse.

o The Secretary of Labor will encourage labor leaders to support our goal of drug-free workplaces; develop and disseminate a "what works" booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs; and make available a team of experts to assist businesses and unions in establishing drug prevention programs.

Another of our goals is drug-free schools. To achieve this goal:

- o The Secretary of Education will continue his role as national advocate for drug-free schools, both through the dissemination of drug-related educational materials such as Schools Without Drugs, and interactions with educators, parents, students, and others to ensure that everything possible is done to protect our children from the dangers to which illegal drugs can lead.
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- o The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Education will work together to develop a model drug prevention program in Department of Defense schools.
- o You should emphasize this goal in the course of any of your interactions with schools.

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- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will take the lead in encouraging states and communities to develop programs to treat specific drug-related health problems, by seeking an emergency expansion of services in facilities that treat drug-related health problems, and by establishing community systems development projects.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services will also expand research in health-related areas such as drug testing, and bolster medical and health programs aimed at prevention, by establishing a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
- o The Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management will provide appropriate information and technical assistance to department and agency heads to support the drug-free Federal workplace initiative.

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- o Each of you should encourage all citizens and private sector organizations to join the First Lady's drug abuse awareness



and prevention campaign.

- o You should encourage corporations, service organizations and the media with which you interact to stimulate development of innovative community-based prevention programs, and to develop prevention programs within their organizations. To support this, I will establish a private sector initiative for a drug-free America, with leaders from advertising, the media, business, entertainment, education, labor, youth, sports, and other active groups.
- o You should be working to provide leadership to ensure that Americans have access to accurate and effective information about illegal drugs and strategies for getting drugs out of their homes, schools, workplaces, communities and the nation. The proposed Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, in the Department of Health and Human Services, will provide a toll-free number for technical assistance and referrals, and will manage a speakers' bureau of experts on illegal drug use prevention.
- o The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development will take the lead in an effort to reduce the level of illegal drug activity in public housing authorities. He will work with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Labor and the Attorney General to achieve drug-free housing in housing developments that have major drug problems.
- o The White House will follow-up our nationally-televised call for participation in this nation crusade, by encouraging appropriate private sector initiatives. You will be given the opportunity to participate in these as appropriate.

Through the above actions, I expect the few Federal employees and the other workers now using illegal drugs to be rehabilitated into productive workers again, and all workplaces and schools to be drug-free. I also expect the expanded drug treatment and research to lead to restoration of large numbers of Americans to full and clear-minded lives, free from illegal drugs.

Please institute actions on these initiatives immediately, using resources from lower priority efforts where possible. I will ask for periodic progress reports through the Domestic Policy Council.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 29, 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DONALD T. REGAN

FROM: CARLTON TURNER  
RALPH BLEDSOE

SUBJECT: Status of Drug Abuse Policy

This memorandum contains status information about the President's drug abuse policy.

Cabinet Involvement - As you know, on Thursday, September 11, the President met with the Cabinet to discuss drug abuse policy. The President approved our proposed legislation, with clarifications on the Mansfield amendment on working with other countries, and, on the Gekas amendment on the death penalty. He also approved an Executive Order, with clarifications on testing applicants for Federal jobs and, definitions of sensitive positions, and other initiatives recommended in the Report of the Domestic Policy Council Working Group on Drug Abuse Policy.

President's and First Lady's Address - The President and the First Lady jointly addressed the nation on the Administration's new goals on Sunday, September 14.

Legislation - On Monday, September 15, our legislative proposals were delivered to the Senate. They will vote on the bill today or tomorrow. The House passed a more expensive bill last week. The current outlook is that the President will receive a bill for his consideration this week.

Executive Order - On Monday, September 15, the President signed E.O. 12564, Drug-Free Federal Workplace, directing department and agency heads to develop a plan for their drug abuse programs. As expected, drug testing program received the most publicity, with a few court challenges threatened or initiated.

Other Initiatives - The other initiatives approved by the President are being carried out. A memorandum from the President to department and agency heads has been prepared, prescribing steps they should take to make their organizations drug-free. A memorandum from the President to all Federal employees will accompany the memorandum to department and agency heads, asking employees to set an example by helping to eliminate illegal drug use in the workplace, in their homes and in their communities.

Private Sector Initiatives - We are developing a private sector initiative with ACTION. A letter to Fortune 500 companies is being drafted for the President's signature.

Labor Groups - The Department of Labor has been in touch with labor officials, and is preparing a letter to union leaders. Labor is also preparing a "what works" book on Workplaces Without Drugs, and is assembling a team of experts to assist management and unions that request help in setting up drug abuse programs.

Government Contractors - The Working Group is developing guidance for government departments and agencies to use in interacting with contractors to ensure that drug-free policies are extended to companies doing work for the government.

States and Local Governments - Department and agency heads are to communicate with their counterparts in states and local governments, to encourage them to have drug-free workplaces.

Schools - On Monday, September 15, Secretary Bennett released his "what works" booklet on Schools Without Drugs. A follow-up ceremony with the First Lady was held on September 23. The booklet has been sent to schools throughout the country.

Drug Testing and Treatment - HHS is diverting funds from lower priorities to increase research on drug testing, treatment, and rehabilitation.

International Cooperation - The State Department has called a meeting of selected ambassadors for October 6-7 in Washington.

Law Enforcement - The Southwest Border Initiative has begun, and plans for the Southeast Border Initiative are moving ahead.

Public Housing - Secretary Pierce is working with Public Housing Authorities and various Federal agencies, including Justice, on ways to achieve drug-free public housing.

These and other initiatives will be periodically discussed with the President through the Domestic Policy Council.



GOAL 1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACEAdministration

° Additional resources estimated at **\$56M** (FY87 and FY88).

Drug Bill and Executive Order

DB Title I - Drug-Free Federal Workplace Act of 1986

° Amends the Rehabilitation Act to clarify that persons who use, or who are addicted to, illegal drugs are not considered "handicapped" solely for that reason and, therefore, are not entitled to benefits under the Rehab Act.

° Amends the Civil Service Reform Act of 1979 to abolish the connection between illegal drug use and job performance that currently must be proven before disciplinary action is taken.

° Act is effective upon enactment and affects pending legislation.

Executive Order

° At an estimated increase in resources of **\$50M**, requires all Federal Executive agencies to establish voluntary drug testing programs, allow testing of any applicant, and require mandatory testing of employees in sensitive positions (as determined by the agency head). Federal employees who use illegal drugs must accept assistance or face separation.

House (H.R. 5484)

° Authorizes additional **\$3M** (FY87) and "**such sums**" (FY88-90).

Titles VIII, X, and Others

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° No authorization.

Amendment: Durenberger-Trible

Title VI - Federal Employee Substance Abuse Education and Treatment

° No provision.

° No provision.

° OPM to report to Congress within 6 months after date of enactment.

° No provision.



GOAL 1: DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE (continued)

Administration

Executive Order

° At an estimated increase in resources of **\$6M**, requires OPM to develop model Employee Assistance Programs for Federal agencies and assist them in putting strong programs in place.

-- In consultation with HHS, to develop and improve training programs for Federal supervisors and managers on drug abuse.

-- In cooperation with HHS and agency heads, to mount an intensive drug awareness campaign throughout the Federal workforce.

° Requires OPM to maintain appropriate coverage for drug abuse for employees and their families under FEHB program, which, in 1987, will cover some form of drug and alcohol rehabilitation in all major carrier plans.

° No provision.

House (H.R. 5484)

Title X - Federal Employee Drug and Alcohol Abuse Treatment

° Restates existing law requiring OPM to establish employee prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs to combat alcoholism and drug abuse and to report to the Congress on the results of the programs.

° Authorizes "**such sums**" (FY88-90) for a required OPM demonstration project requiring coverage of alcohol and drug abuse treatment under FEHB program. It is estimated that the study would cost approximately **\$10M** per year, 1988-90.

Title VIII - Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Act of 1986

° Authorizes **\$3M** (FY87) for DOL to conduct a study of drug abuse in the workplace.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° Same as House.

° Sense of Congress that all employers providing health insurance policies should provide adequate coverage for treatment of drug and alcohol treatment.

° No provision.

Amendment - Domenici

° Authorizes additional **\$10M** to DOL to add provisions regarding testing, licensing, and qualification of commercial motor carriers.

GOAL 2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLSAdministration

° Authorizes **\$100M** (FY87) and "**such sums**" annually (FY88-91). (See BA for funding mechanisms.)

Drug Bill and Budget Amendment

DB Title II - Drug-Free Schools Act of 1986  
(The Zero-Tolerance Act)

° Authorizes **\$100M** (FY87) and "**such sums**" for each of the next four fiscal years for a new ED grant program to assist State and local education agencies in establishing drug-free elementary and secondary schools.

-- Focus is on drug abuse prevention, but alcohol-related programs can be supported.

-- Allocates 20 percent of funds for national programs, broadly defined to include any national level activity to promote drug-free schools.

-- No Indian or Hawaiian native set-aside. Territories receive up to 1 percent of State grant funds.

-- No post-secondary program.

House (H.R. 5484)

° Authorizes **\$362M** (FY87) and **\$359M** (FY88-89).

Titles II, VIII, and XI

Title VIII - Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Act of 1986

° Authorizes **\$350M** annually (FY87-89) for a new ED drug education program for elementary, secondary, and post-secondary schools.

-- Drug abuse program only; no reference to alcohol abuse.

-- Allocates 5 percent of funds for specified national activities including a national study of drug abuse education, information dissemination, and technical assistance.

-- Allocates 1 percent of funds for programs for Indians and 1 percent for U.S. territories students. No Hawaii native earmark.

-- Allocates 10 percent for competitive grants to higher education institutions for in-service training of elementary and secondary school teachers, curriculum development, and prevention programs for higher education students.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° Authorizes **\$150M** annually (FY87-90) and "**such sums**".

Titles IV

Title IV - Subtitle B - Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986

° Authorizes **\$150M** annually (FY87-90) for a new ED drug and alcohol abuse education program serving elementary, secondary, and post-secondary schools and community programs -- including community action agencies (Amendment: Andrews).

-- Equal emphasis on drug and alcohol abuse prevention.

-- Allocates **\$8M** for the following national level activities: information collection and dissemination, development of anti-drug curricula, training and technical assistance to States, Federal interagency coordination, and program evaluation.

-- Allocates **\$1.7M** for Indians and **\$0.3M** for Hawaiian natives. Territories receive up to 1 percent of State grant funds.

-- No separate post-secondary program. States and school districts can use funds for post-secondary efforts.



GOAL 2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS (continued)

Administration	House (H.R. 5484)	Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)
<p><u>DB</u> Title II - Drug-Free Schools Act of 1986 (The Zero-Tolerance Act) (continued)</p>	<p>Title VIII - Drug Abuse Education and Prevention Act of 1986 (continued)</p>	<p>Title I - Subtitle B - Drug-Free Schools Act of 1986 (The Zero Tolerance Act) (continued)</p>
<p>-- Allocates 80 percent of funds to State education agencies (including territories) and requires them to allocate at least 90 percent for competitive grants to local educational agencies which have a sound plan for becoming drug free.</p>	<p>-- Allocates 83 percent of funds to States. Governors may reserve 10 percent for State-level activities, plus an unspecified additional amount for contracts with community-based organizations to operate drug abuse programs for school dropouts. State educational agencies use remainder for competitive grants for drug abuse prevention in local school districts that agree to mandatory drug education in all elementary and secondary schools.</p>	<p>-- Allocates <b>\$130M</b> to State governors (and territories) for drug and alcohol abuse education, prevention, and treatment referral. State governors may retain up to 38 percent for State-administered programs, giving priority to "high-risk youth." Governors must allocate the remaining funds (at least 62 percent) to State education agencies which in turn must allocate at least 90 percent to local school districts.</p>
<p>-- Allows State education agencies to retain up to 10 percent of their allocation for administration of designated State projects (e.g., in-service training for teachers and administrators).</p>	<p>-- See item above.</p>	<p>-- State governors may operate broad-based programs serving all age groups in and out of school. State and local education agency programs are primarily school-based.</p>
<p>-- SEA grants to LEAs are made on a competitive basis.</p>	<p>-- SEA grants to LEAs are made on a competitive basis.</p>	<p>-- SEAs must fund any LEA that meets the statute's application requirements. SEAs have discretion in setting LEA funding levels in 1987 and 1988. In 1989 and 1990, LEA allocations are to be based on proportional enrollment.</p>
<p>-- Up to 5 percent of State funds may be used for program administration.</p>	<p>-- Up to 5 percent of State funds may be used for program administration.</p>	<p>-- Up to 2 percent of State governor's and SEA's allocations may be used for program administration.</p>
<p>-- Extensive State and local reporting requirements.</p>	<p>-- Extensive State and local reporting requirements.</p>	<p>-- State has limited reporting requirements to ED. Extensive reporting required by LEAs to State education agency, and by State education agency to governor.</p>

GOAL 2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS (continued)AdministrationHouse (H.R. 5484)Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)DB Title II - Drug Free Schools Act of 1986  
(continued)Title I - Subtitle B - Drug-Free Schools Act of  
1986 (The Zero Tolerance Act)

-- Limits the Federal share of the cost of any local project to no more than 67 percent.

-- No matching provision.

-- No matching provision.

-- Requires equitable participation by private school students and teachers.

-- Requires equitable participation by private school teachers and students.

-- Requires equitable participation by private school children.

° Specifies that it is not unlawful under Federal law for an educational institution to require as a condition of admission that students not use illegal drugs, to conduct drug testing of students or applicants for admission, or to take disciplinary action, including suspension and expulsion, against students who use illegal drugs.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° Establishes a National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse Education and Prevention to advise the Secretary and publicize prevention programs.

° No provision.

Budget Amendment

BA Requests additional appropriations of \$97M which, together with the \$3M in the 1987 President's budget, provides \$100M for Title II programs in 1987.

Title II - Defense Narcotics Act of 1986

° No provision.

° Requires DOD to institute a drug education program in its Dependent School System.

° Calls for a study of drug use, treatment, and education at schools operated by DOD.



GOAL 2: DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS (continued)

Administration

House (H.R. 5484)

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° No special provision. Training centers can continue under broad "national programs" authority in Title II. (ED plans to maintain them at \$3M in 1987.)

° No provision.

° Allocates **\$10M** to continue existing regional training centers.

Title XI - Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986

Title IV - Subtitle C - Indians and Alaska Natives

° No provision.

° Authorizes **\$12M** (FY87), **\$9M** (FY88), and **\$9M** (FY89) for drug abuse prevention education programs and summer youth recreation programs for Indians and Native Alaskans.

° Authorizes "**such sums**" for pilot summer youth recreation programs for Indians and Native Alaskans.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° "Sense of the Senate" urges motion picture industry to develop a rating label to identify movies that depict alcohol and drug abuse in a favorable light.

Amendment - Domenici

° Establishes President's Media Commission of Drug Abuse to examine public education programs which are implemented through various segments of mass media, an interdict to prevent narcotic and psychotropic drug abuse. Anthony's commission to receive and dispose of gifts.

Administration

° Administration initiative totals **\$551M** (FY87), of which **\$233M** represents new funding.

Drug Bill and Budget Amendments

DB Title III - Substance Abuse Services Amendments of 1986

° Reauthorizes at **\$490M** (FY88) and "**such sums**" (FY89-92) the ADAMHS Block Grant.

° Eliminates certain State requirements. At a minimum, removes restrictions which require States to allocate:

-- 35 percent of substance abuse funds for alcoholism and alcohol abuse programs.

-- 35 percent of substance abuse funds for drug abuse programs.

-- 20 percent of substance abuse funds for prevention and early intervention programs.

-- No such restriction.

-- 5 percent of total funds for new or expanded substance abuse services for women.

-- 10 percent of mental health funds for new or expanded community mental health services for underserved areas or populations.

° No provision.

DB: Drug Bill BA: Budget Amendment EU: Executive Order

House (H.R. 5484)

° Authorizes additional **\$333.7M** (FY87), **\$47M** (FY88) and **\$45M** (FY89).

Titles IX and XI

Title IX - Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986

° Does not reauthorize the ADAMHS Block Grant.

° No provision to remove restrictive congressionally initiated set-asides.

-- No provision.

° No provision.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° Authorizes **\$506M** (FY87) for drug abuse services and drug and alcohol abuse research and **\$25.2M** (FY88-89) for Indians.

Title IV - Demand Reduction

Subtitle A - Treatment and Rehabilitation

° Increases FY87 ADAMHS Block Grant authorization from \$576M to **\$675M**.

Amendment - Metzenbaum

° Authorizes **\$738M**.

° Modifies set-aside provisions/restrictions.

-- Reduces 35 percent alcohol abuse set-aside to 25 percent.

-- Reduces 35 percent drug abuse set-aside to 25 percent.

-- Deletes 20 percent prevention set-aside.

-- Adds requirement that not less than 80 percent of alcohol/drug abuse funding must be used for treatment/rehabilitation.

-- No change.

-- No change.

-- Requires not less than 5 percent of alcohol/drug abuse funding to be used for high-risk youth programs.



GOAL 3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT (continued)AdministrationBudget Amendments for the \$233M (FY87):

- ° **\$100M** (FY87) one-time grants to States to enhance drug abuse treatment capacity.

- ° No provision.

- ° **\$3M** (FY87) for NIDA Southwest Border communities demo project to stimulate and coordinate the efforts of community agencies and organizations capable of playing a significant role in drug abuse prevention.

- ° **\$69M** (FY87) for short-term financial assistance (on a matching basis with a declining Federal share) to communities to assist them in mobilizing comprehensive, integrated efforts to reduce drug abuse.

- ° **\$34M** (FY87) for research to develop better and more effective methods of preventing, detecting, diagnosing, and treating illicit drug use and intervening with high-risk children and adolescents.

House (H.R. 5484)Title IX - Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (continued)

- ° Authorizes **\$200M** (FY87) for formula grants to States based equally on population and population relative to per capita income for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation.

- ° No provision.

- ° No provision.

- ° Authorizes **\$50M** (FY87) for formula grants to States based on relative population aged 5-24 for community-based prevention activities among school-aged children and pregnant women.

- ° No provision.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)Title IV - Subtitle A - Treatment and Rehabilitation

- ° Earmarks **\$125M** (FY87) ADAMHS Block Grant authorization for State allotments for alcohol and drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Amendment - Metzenbaum

- ° Earmarks total of **\$186M.**

- 75 percent (\$94M) distributed on need basis.

- 25 percent (\$31M) distributed on formula basis.

- ° Earmarks **\$11M** (FY87) ADAMHS Block Grant for transfer to the Veterans Administration for outpatient treatment, rehabilitation, and counseling.

Amended - Technical correction.

- ° No provision.

- ° No provision.

- ° No provision.

GOAL 3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT (continued)AdministrationBudget Amendments for the \$233M (FY87):  
(continued)

- ° **\$15M** (FY87) to enhance and focus prevention efforts and assist public and volunteer efforts and to disseminate knowledge gained from prevention research through a statewide prevention network.
- ° **\$3M** (FY87) to assure comprehensive tracking of incidence and prevalence of substance abuse and improved identification of risk factors and risk groups.
- ° **\$9M** (FY87) to help the Departments of Labor and Education develop national programs to establish and maintain drug-free schools, colleges, and worksites.
- ° No provision.
- ° No provision.
- ° No provision.

House (H.R. 5484)Title IX - Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986 (continued)

- ° Authorizes **\$30M** (FY87) for a new Agency for Substance Abuse Prevention (ASAP) within ADAMHA to take over prevention programs now administered by the National Institute on Drug Abuse and Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, which are primarily oriented towards research.
- ° See above provision.
- ° No provision.
- ° Authorizes **\$0.7M** (FY87) and subsequent years for a "Congressional Advisory Commission on the Comprehensive Education of Intercollegiate Athletes" to investigate the use of drugs by college athletes.
- ° Requires HHS to contract with IOM to conduct a study of (1) the extent of coverage of drug abuse treatment provided by private insurance, public programs, and others and (2) the adequacy of such coverage in rehabilitating drug abusers.
- ° Requires HHS to conduct a study of the effectiveness of Federal, State, and local programs of drug abuse treatment.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)Title IV - Subtitle A - Treatment and Rehabilitation (continued)

- ° No provision.
- ° No provision.
- ° No provision.
- ° No provision.
- ° Same as House - Durenberger/Title Amendment.
- ° Requires HHS to prepare a report which "sets forth a comprehensive national plan to combat drug abuse." Report due October 1, 1988.



GOAL 3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT (continued)

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Administration

- ° No provision.

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House (H.R. 5484)

- ° H.R.5259, passed under suspension on September 16, 1986, reauthorizes the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol buse (NIAAA) at "**such sums as necessary.**"

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Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

- ° Reauthorizes NIDA and NIAAA at **\$129M** and **\$69M** (FY87), respectively.

GOAL 3: EXPAND DRUG TREATMENT (continued)

Administration

No provision.

House (H.R. 5484)

Title XI - Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse  
Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986

° Authorizes **\$53M** (FY87), **\$47M** (FY88), and **\$45M** (FY89) for special alcohol and substance abuse treatment programs for Indians for:

-- HHS and Interior to determine extent of problem among Indians and to identify existing programs addressing the problem.

-- Tribes to develop "action plans" to combat alcohol and substance abuse.

-- Funding a number of programs including:

- (1) Emergency youth shelters and halfway houses.
- (2) Construction and staffing of regional substance abuse centers.
- (3) Expanded IHS rehabilitation and follow-up services.
- (4) Training of IHS staff.

° Authorizes "**such sums**" for the renovation of federally owned structures to serve as residential youth treatment centers.

Senate bipartisan (S.2878)

Title IV - Subtitle C - Indians and Alaska  
Natives

° Authorizes **\$25.2M** (FY87), **\$25.2M** (FY88), and **\$25.2M** (FY89) for special alcohol and substance abuse programs and for:

-- Same as House.

-- Authorizes "**such sums**" for grants to aid in the development of tribal action plans.

-- Same as House.

(1) Same as House.

(2) Same as House.

(3) Same as House.

(4) No provision.

° No provision.

Amendment - Bingamon

° Authors **\$500K** additional for HHS to establish at least one demo program to determine most cost effective means of providing health (including alcohol and drug abuse) services to Indians.



GOAL 4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIONAdministration

° Proposes a total funding level of **\$1,320M** (FY87) to expand international cooperation, of which **\$500M** represents new funding above the President's 1987 budget for Goals 4 and 5. (Dollar amounts shown below -- **\$461M** (FY87) -- are increases over FY86.)

Drug Bill and Budget Amendment

DB Title IV - International Cooperation Against Illicit Drugs

IV-A - International Forfeiture Enabling Act of 1986

° Implements the forfeiture provisions of the Treaty between the United States and Italy on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters. Accommodates the need to seize and forfeit property based upon violations of the drug laws of other countries.

IV-B - Mansfield Amendment Repeal Act of 1986

° Repeals the "Mansfield Amendment," which generally prohibits U.S. law enforcement officials from participating in narcotics arrests in foreign countries or from interrogating or being present at the interrogation of a United States person arrested in a foreign country without that person's written consent.

House (H.R. 5484)

° Proposes total funding of **\$1,062.6M** (FY87), of which **\$358.3M** is an increase over the President's FY87 budget request.

Multiple Titles

No provision.

Title I - International Narcotics Control Act of 1986

° Amends "Mansfield Amendment" to permit U.S. law enforcement officials to participate in narcotics arrests in foreign countries under certain conditions specified by the Secretary of State.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° Proposes additional authorizations of **\$187M** (FY87).

Titles II and III

For each major drug-producing and drug-transit country, requires withholding of 50 percent of U.S. bilateral foreign aid; requires U.S. representatives at multilateral bank to vote against loans; and requires the President to deny preferential tariff treatment, unless the President certifies the country has taken adequate steps to prevent drug actions or vital U.S. interests requires the assistance.

° No provision.

Title III

° Amends Mansfield Amendment to permit U.S. law enforcement agents to be present during narcotics arrests in foreign countries. May take direct action to protect life or safety but may not otherwise make arrests.

GOAL 4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (continued)AdministrationIV-C - Narcotics Traffickers Deportation Act of 1986

° Permits deportation for all controlled substance offenses, eliminating an unnecessary distinction that exists under current law with respect to deportation under the immigration statutes.

IV-D - Customs Enforcement Act of 1986

° Improves the effectiveness of the enforcement programs of the Customs Service; addresss deficiencies in current law under which the Customs Service operates; and reduces costs and delays associated with storage of abandoned property.

° No provision.

House (H.R. 5484)Amendment - Lungren

° Makes the law uniform to permit the deportation of drug trafficking illegal aliens.

Title III - Authorization of Appropriations and Enhanced Authorization for Customs Service for 1987

° Authorizes **\$304.3M** (FY87) for U.S. Customs Service, above the original President's FY87 budget request.

-- \$56M (FY87) for salaries and expenses to maintain current operating levels.

-- \$99M (FY87) for salaries and expenses of additional personnel for drug enforcement activities.

-- \$149.3M (FY87) for operation and maintenance of air interdiction program.

° Denies trade benefits to countries that do not attempt to limit drug trade.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° Same as House.

Title III - Interdiction  
Generally accepts Administration- proposed Customs Enforcement Act with following change:

° Authorizes additional **\$115M** for Customs Service.

-- \$65M (FY87) for salaries and expenses.

-- No provision.

-- \$50M (FY87) for operation and maintenance of air interdiction program.

° Similar to House.

Amendment - Abdnor/Deconcini

° Authorizes Customs to recruit and train volunteers to aid Customs in the performance of its responsibilities, and to establish the U.S. Customs Reserves.



GOAL 4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (continued)AdministrationIV-E - Maritime Drug Law Enforcement  
Prosecution Improvements Act of 1986

° Amends the Marijuana on the High Seas Act, to make it a criminal offense for any person on board a vessel to manufacture, distribute, or possess a controlled substance with intent to manufacture or distribute. Prohibits defendants from raising issues of international law jurisdiction at trial.

No provision.

House (H.R. 5484)

° No provision.

Title I - International Narcotics Control Act of  
1986

° Authorizes new appropriations of **\$35M**(FY87) for international narcotics control activities, which could not be appropriated until and unless the President submits a budget request for it.

° Earmarks **\$14M** (FY87) funds from other international accounts for the following:

-- Acquiring aircraft to be used in narcotics control (\$10M);

-- Providing training to those who operate and maintain narcotics control aircraft (\$2M); and

-- Protecting judicial and other officials from terrorist attacks (\$2M).

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° Similar to Administration.

Amendment - Murkowski

° Exempts certain maritime operations from the restrictions regarding participation in foreign policy arrests.

° Authorizes new appropriations of **\$45M** (FY87) for international narcotics control activities which could be appropriated only if requested by the President.

° Earmarks \$10M (FY87) for:

-- Acquiring aircraft to be used in narcotics control.

-- No provision.

-- No provision.

GOAL 4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (continued)AdministrationHouse (H.R. 5484)Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)Title I - International Narcotics Control Act of 1986 (continued)

° No provision.

° Requires that certain steps be taken in connection with the production of narcotics in certain specified countries (e.g., Mexico and Pakistan).

° Similar to House. Adds additional aid to Bolivia.

No provision.

Amendment - Smith - Sense of Congress that funds from the Diplomatic Security Bill should be used to set up \$500,000 reward for arrest.

No provision.

° No provision.

° Adding the investigation of the torture of DEA agent Victor Cortez to the list of requirements for the release of \$1M in assistance to Mexico.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° Encourages the State Department in its current practice of issuing diplomatic, rather than official, passports to DEA officers stationed abroad.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° Requires reports concerning the status of extradition treaties with other countries insofar as they contemplate extradition for narcotics-related offenses.

° Same as House bill.

° No provision.

° Authorizes an additional **\$3M** (FY87) for AID and **\$2M** (FY87) for USIA solely for drug education programs abroad.

° Authorizes an additional **\$3M** (FY87) for AID and **\$2M** (FY87) for USIA solely for drug education programs abroad.



GOAL 4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (continued)AdministrationHouse (H.R. 5484)Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

## Title II - Defense Narcotics Act of 1986

- No provision.

- Authorizes DOD to assist officials of foreign nations involved in the enforcement of drug control laws.

- Requires the Drug Policy Board, not later than March 1, 1987, to submit a report to Congress on the manner and extent to which DOD should be involved in drug law enforcement activities. The report shall include a five-year funding plan for DOD involvement in drug law enforcement activities.

- No provision.

- No provision.

- Permits assignment of Coast Guard personnel to U.S. Navy vessels to perform law enforcement functions.

- No provision.

- No provision.

- In emergencies, permits use of DOD equipment and personnel to assist domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies.

- No provision.

- Supports UN Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

- Similar to House.

Budget Amendment (Dollars shown represent increases over FY86)

- Adds **\$448M** (FY87) for interdiction efforts, providing 5 radar balloons for use along Southwest border, 12 additional aircraft and helicopters, an advanced \$10M intelligence center for the Customs Service, and as yet unspecified items for the Southeast border.

- No provision.

- No provision.

GOAL 4: EXPAND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (continued)

Administration	House (H.R. 5484)	Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)
Budget Amendment (Dollars shown represent increases over FY86) (continued)	Title II - Defense Narcotics Act of 1986 (continued)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Adds \$10M (FY87) to DEA for more agents and equipment earmarked for foreign programs and \$3M (FY87) for the Department of State's crop control programs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° No provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° No provision.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° No provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° No provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Authorizes additional \$7M (FY87) to Department of State for helicopters in Hawaii.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° No provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° No provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Establishes a U.S.-Bananas Drug Interdiction International Task Force. Authorizes additional \$15M (FY87) as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-- \$9M for 3 twin-engine helicopters.</li> <li>-- \$1M for enhanced communications capabilities.</li> <li>-- \$5M for Coast Guard to design and establish a docking facility.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
		Amendment - Helms
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Requires President to (1) bar sugar imports from countries that do not cooperate in drug effort; (2) bar sugar imports from countries that import sugar from Cuba; and (3) increase Phillipines' share of sugar import quota. Would violate our international obligations under the GATT. Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru, and the Dominican Republic would probably be hurt by this provision.</li> </ul>

GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENTAdministration

° Proposes a total spending level of **\$1,030M** (FY87) for drug law enforcement, of which **\$500M** represents new funding for Goals 4 and 5. (Dollar amounts shown below -- **\$256.2M** (FY87) -- are increases over FY86.)

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

Drug Bill and Budget AmendmentDB Title V - Law Enforcement EnhancementV-A - Drug Penalties Enhancement Act of 1986

° Lowers quantity of drugs Government needs to show were involved in a drug trafficking case in order to sustain a prosecution and impose enhanced penalties.

° Establishes minimum mandatory prison term of 5 years for first-time drug trafficking and 10 years for second and subsequent offenses.

° Increases maximum prison term for trafficking from 20 years to 40 years.

House (H.R. 5484)

° Proposes authorizations of **\$1,365M** (FY87).

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

Multiple TitlesVI-C - Narcotics Penalties and Enforcement Act of 1986

° No provision.

° Establishes a minimum 5-year term for a "first-time" "serious trafficker" and a minimum 10-year term for a "major trafficker."

° No provision.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° Proposes total authorizations of **\$1,956M** (FY87) for:

-- DEA (\$438M).

-- Jurors' and Commissioners' fees and expenses (\$55M).

-- Office of Justice Programs (\$2M).

-- U.S. Marshals Services (\$157M).

-- Support of U.S. Attorneys (\$351M).

-- Support of U.S. Prisoners (\$59M).

-- U.S. Bureau of Prisons (\$806M).

-- Judiciary Defender Services (\$88M).

° Adds **\$525M** (FY87) for Coast Guard and DOD.

° Adds **\$115M** (FY87) for grants to States and locals.

° Adds **\$14M** (FY87) for Indians.

Multiple Titles

Same as Administration.

° Also technical amendments to "Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983" (S.1236).

Amendment - DeConcini

° Added the Drug Possession Penalty Act of 1986 which restores the Federal pretrial diversion program.



GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT

<u>Administration</u>	<u>House (H.R. 5484)</u>	<u>Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)</u>
Drug Bill and Budget Amendment (continued)	Multiple Titles	Multiple Titles
<u>DB</u> Title V - Law Enforcement Enhancement (continued)		
V-A - Drug Penalties Enhancement Act of 1986 (continued)	VI-C - Narcotics Penalties and Enforcement Act of 1986	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Permits imposition of fines of up to \$2M for first-time offenders (\$5M for defendants other than individuals) and \$4M for repeat offenders (\$10M for defendants other than individuals).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Increases penalties available in drug trafficking cases -- increasing permissible fines as much as \$10M.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Same as Administration.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Establishes minimum mandatory prison sentence of 20 years (with a maximum of life imprisonment) in a case in which death results.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° No provision.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Generally increases the fines that are applicable in other controlled substance criminal cases.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° No provision.</li> </ul>	







GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT (continued)AdministrationDB Title V - Law Enforcement Enhancement  
(continued)

## V-B - Drug Possession Penalty Act of 1986

° Strengthens Federal sanctions against simple possession of controlled substances. Fines of between \$1,000 and \$5,000 would be permitted for first offenses, increasing to \$5,000 and \$25,000, respectively, for two or more previous offenses. A mandatory prison term of no less than 15 days and no more than 2 years would be imposed on a defendant with one or more previous drug convictions.

## V-C - Continuing Drug Enterprise Penalty Act of 1986

° Generally increases the fines that may be levied against continuing criminal enterprises in drug cases. The death penalty would be permitted as punishment for the principal administrators, organizers, or leaders of very large continuing criminal enterprises in certain cases in which a death results.

° No provision.

House (H.R. 5484)

## Title VI - Judiciary

° No provision.

Amendment - Gekas - Death penalty for those involved in continuing criminal enterprises who intentionally cause death of another individual.

## VI-E - Judiciary

° Broadens class of predict offenses that qualify an offender as an armed "career criminal" to offenders with prior convictions for:

-- "Serious drug offenses."

-- "Violent crimes."

Senate Bipartison (S.2878)

Same as Administration.

° Simple possession penalty.

° No provision.

° Redefines "armed career criminal" as an individual who has three or more convictions for:

-- "A serious drug offense" or

-- "A crime of violence."

GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT (continued)

Administration	House (H.R. 5484)	Senate Bipartison (S.2878)
<u>DB</u> Title V - Law Enforcement Enhancement (continued)		
V-E - Controlled Substances Import and Export Penalties Enhancement Act of 1986	No provision.	Same as Administration.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amends the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to conform penalties for import and export offenses to those established by Part A of this title for violations of other Federal drug laws and conforms specific quantities of controlled substances which trigger the imposition of enhanced penalties to the quantities and substances contained in Part A.</li> </ul>		
V-F - Juvenile Drug Trafficking Act of 1986	Title VI - Judiciary	Incorporates features of Administration, House, and Senate Democrats bill.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishes additional penalties for persons who make use of juveniles in drug trafficking; strengthens current law -- which prohibits the distribution of controlled substances within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school -- to include the manufacture of controlled substances; and covers vocational schools, colleges, and universities for the first time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishes penalties for controlled substance offenses involving children -- using children to distribute drugs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Doubles fine or length of sentence if trafficker hires someone under 21 to assist in operations.</li> </ul>
	Amendment - Kramer	Amendment - Levin/DeConcini
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for a sentence of life imprisonment without parole for a second conviction for those individuals at least 21 years of age who sell a dangerous drug to a child or teenager or who sell a dangerous drug on or near a school yard.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides a mandatory minimum sentence for juvenile drug trffickers.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No provision.</li> </ul>	Amendment - Hawkins
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for enhanced penalties for individuals over 18 who knowingly and intentionally sell a controlled substance to a pregnant woman.</li> </ul>

Administration	House (H.R. 5484)	Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)
DB Title V - Law Enforcement Enhancement (continued)		
V-G - Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1986	No provision.	Same as Administration.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Establishes a system of recordkeeping and identification requirements designed to keep "precursor and essential" chemicals out of the hands of illicit manufacturers; establishes a system under which specified chemicals could be imported and exported only under permits issued in advance by the Attorney General; and establishes penalties for trafficking in listed chemicals.</li> </ul>		
V-H - Money Laundering Crimes Act of 1986	Title VI-A - Money Laundering (Judiciary)	Same as Administration with certain minor amendments (S.2683).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Makes money laundering a Federal criminal offense. Authorizes a convicted defendant to be sentenced to up to 20 years imprisonment, as well as the imposition of fines.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Makes money laundering a Federal criminal offense. Authorizes a convicted defendant to be sentenced up to 20 years and a fine of \$1M for individuals and \$5M for an institution.</li> </ul>	
	Title V - Money Laundering (Banking)	
	Subtitle A	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Similar to House.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Amends banking statutes to prohibit structuring a transaction to cause a financial institution to fail to file a required report with Treasury.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° No provision.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Amends law governing changes in bank control.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Similar to House.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° Makes other changes to assist bank regulatory agencies detect and prevent money laundering.</li> </ul>	



Administration

DB Title V - Law Enforcement Enhancement  
(continued)

- No provision.

V-I - Controlled Substances Technical  
Amendments Act of 1986

- Makes several technical amendments to the Federal controlled substances and related statutes.

V-J - Controlled Substances Analogs  
Enforcement Act of 1986

- Treats a "controlled substance analog" (i.e., a designer drug) as if it were a Schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act.

House (H.R. 5484)

Title V - Money Laundering (Banking)  
(continued)

Subtitle B

- Requires U.S. representatives to multilateral development banks (MDBs) to promote the development and implementation of drug eradication programs in drug-producing countries; directs Secretary of Treasury to seek assistance for countries that agree to eradication programs; requires Director of DEA in consultation with Secretary of State to examine program, and certify it on annual basis to see that progress is made; after one year U.S. will vote against loans to countries which fail to carry out eradication programs.

No provision.

Title VI-B - Designer Drug Enforcement  
(Judiciary)

- Treats a "controlled substance analog" as if it were a Schedule I controlled substance.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

- Policy of U.S. to use its voice and votes in multilateral development banks to promote development and implementation in the major illicit drug-producing countries of programs for the reduction and eventual eradication of narcotic drugs and controlled substances, including assistance in conjunction with effective programs of illicit crop eradication.

Same as Administration (S.1236).

- Grants general arrest authority to and permits the carrying of firearms by designated Forest Service personnel.

Title III

- Same as Administration bill (S.1437) except that fines are increased from \$250,000 to \$500,000 for an individual and \$2M for other than individuals.

GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT (continued)

Administration

House (H.R. 5484)

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

DB Title V - Law Enforcement Enhancement  
(continued)

V-K - Asset Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1986

° Amends the forfeiture statutes; clarifies the purposes for which funds deposited in the Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund may be employed; and authorizes the forfeiture of "substitute assets."

° House increases size and purpose of Customs Service Forfeiture Fund by \$12M over the President's FY87 request.

° Expands Use of Justice Forfeiture Fund to include among other things purchase and lease of ADP and payment of awards for information.

° Expands usage of Customs Forfeiture Fund to equip Customs vehicles, vessels, and aircraft for law enforcement functions.

° Removes Customs and Justice Forfeiture Fund from budget scoring and 302(A) and (B) allocation process.

° Makes the Justice fund a permanent indefinite account.

Creates a new Special Forfeiture Fund from funds not obligated in Customs and Justice Forfeiture Fund that currently revert to Treasury. Funds are to be allocated to Federal law enforcement and drug abuse agencies and State/local governments.

° Authorizes the forfeiture of substitute assets.

GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT (continued)AdministrationHouse (H.R. 5484)Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)DB Title V - Law Enforcement Enhancement  
(continued)V-D - United States Marshals Service Act of  
1986

- ° Authorizes appropriations of "such sums" for the operations of the Marshals Service.
- ° Establishes the Marshals Service as a statutory entity within the Justice Department.
- ° Permits the Marshals Service to charge user fees for certain services rendered.
- ° Provides for the appointment of the Director of the Marshals Service, currently a position in the Senior Executive Service, by the Attorney General at Level IV of the Executive Schedule.

## Title VI-G

- ° Authorizes \$20M (FY87) for U.S. Marshals Service.
- ° No provision.
- ° No provision.
- ° No provision.

- ° Authorizes total of \$157M (FY87).
- ° No provision.
- ° No provision.
- ° No provision.



GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT (continued)AdministrationDB Title V - Law Enforcement Enhancement  
(continued)V-L - Exclusionary Rule Limitations Act of  
1986

- Limits the so-called "exclusionary rule," which generally prohibits the introduction of evidence in a criminal proceeding -- including nondrug offenses -- that was the product of an unlawful search or seizure; and permits the introduction of evidence, notwithstanding the limitations of the exclusionary rule, if the officials involved believed in good faith that the evidence was obtained lawfully.

House (H.R. 5484)

Amendment - Lungren

- Similar to Administration.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

No provision.

## Administration

No provision.

## House (H.R. 5484)

## Title II - Defense Narcotics Act of 1986

- ° Requires DOD to spend **\$213M** (FY87) appropriated to it for the acquisition of equipment for loan to civilian law enforcement.

- ° No provision.

- ° Transfers **\$15M** from Navy to Coast Guard to:

- Add 500 active duty military Coast Guard personnel.

- Expand the Coast Guard Reserve by 1,500 personnel.

- Place floor of 500 on the number of Coast Guard personnel assigned to Navy ships.

## Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

- ° Authorizes for DOD additional **\$302.1M**:

- \$277.5M for procurement and modification of equipment and transportation of DOD equipment to new sites.

- \$12.6M for operation of drug interdiction aircraft.

- \$12M for intelligence collection activities.

- Equipment purchased with the \$302.1M to be made available to Customs which will fund the operation costs of the equipment.

- ° Authorizes to DOD and transfers to Coast Guard **\$45M** for installation of 360 degree radar systems on Coast Guard long-range surveillance aircraft.

- ° Transfers **\$15M** from DOD to Coast Guard and requires a minimum of 500 Coast Guard personnel be "available for assignment" aboard Navy ships as law enforcement assistance officers for other high-priority drug interdiction.

- ° Allows DOD to:

- Transport law enforcement officials into the land area of the U.S. when in hot pursuit.

- Intercept (for limited purposes) vessels and aircraft outside the U.S.

GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT (continued)Administration

No provision.

No provision.

House (H.R. 5484)

Title II - Defense Narcotics Act of 1986  
(continued)

Amendment -- Bennett

- ° Requires DOD to provide start-up funds, but the President to request funds from Congress for FY 1987 and restore funds to DOD.
- ° Requires President to deploy sufficient military and National Guard personnel and equipment to halt the penetration of vessels and airplanes carrying drugs.

Title IV - Coast Guard Interdiction and Law Enforcement Act of 1986

- ° Authorizes additional **\$118M** (FY87) and **\$143M** (FY88) funding as follows:
  - \$59M (FY87 and FY88) to Coast Guard for operation and maintenance of personnel and equipment.
  - \$59M (FY87) and \$84M (FY88) to Coast Guard for acquisition of additional equipment and capital improvements.
- ° Permits Coast Guard to recruit and train 1,500 additional active duty military personnel.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

Amendment - DeConcini

- ° Report to Congress within 90 days. A detailed list of DOD services available for support of drug interdiction activities; a detailed plan for lending equipment and sending assistance to DEA, Customs, Coast Guard, and INS; etc. If Congress approves then a MOU on the specifics.

- ° Authorizes additional appropriations for the Coast Guard as follows:

-- **\$114M** for acquisition, construction, and improvements.

-- **\$39M** for operating expenses to be used to increase the full-time equivalent strength for active duty personnel to 39,220.

- ° Authorizes **\$25M** for establishment of command, control, communications and intelligence centers.

Amendment - Bensten

- ° Earmarks **\$7M** for secure voice radios for DEA.



GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT (continued)

Administration	House (H.R. 5484)	Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)
° No provision.	° No provision.	Title II - Federal Drug Law Enforcement Agent Protection Act (S.630)  ° Provides rewards to those assisting with the arrest and conviction of persons guilty of killing or kidnapping a Federal drug agent.
° No provision.	° No provision.	Title III -  ° Authorizes Federal Communications Commission to revoke licenses and seize communications equipment used in drug-related activities.
° No provision.	° No provision.	° Makes it illegal to sell or advertise harmful inhalants for the purpose of becoming intoxicated where the substance has traveled through interstate commerce or the mails. Provides for a sentence of 5 years and a \$250,000 fine.
° No provision.	° Similar to Senate.	Title III - Drug Paraphernalia  ° Prohibits sale and transport of drug paraphernalia through the Postal Service or in interstate commerce. Also, provides for its seizure, forfeiture, and destruction.

GOAL 5: STRENGTHEN LAW ENFORCEMENT (continued)AdministrationHouse (H.R. 5484)Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

## Multiple Titles

- No provision.
  - No provision.
  - No provision.
  - No provision.
  - No provision.
- States Rights: Clearly allows States to establish their own penalties for falsifying aircraft registration documents and markings.
  - Inspection of Aircraft Documents: All aircraft registration and certificates shall be made available to all law enforcement officers.
  - Illegal Aircraft Operations: Provides for penalties, including loss of plane, for operating unregistered aircraft, using uncertified airmen, and operating aircraft without proper lighting or with over-sized fuel tanks in transporting illegal drugs. Any aircraft with over-sized fuel tanks and without an FAA certificate approving such tanks shall be presumed to be guilty.
  - No provision.
  - No provision.

## Multiple Titles

- Same as House.
  - Same as House.
  - Same as House.
  - This provision will prohibit public disclosure of law enforcement investigative information that could reasonably be expected to alert drug dealers and organized crime of law enforcement activity related to them.
- Amendment - Leahy
- Narrows and addresses problems of FOIA fees and fee waivers so that more of the costs of FOIA will be recouped.
- Amendment - Mathias (amendment to Leahy Amendment)
- Makes it a Federal criminal offense to operate or direct the operation of a common carrier while intoxicated as a result of using alcohol or drugs. (S.859)

## Administration

## House (H.R. 5484)

## Senate bipartisan (S.2878)

No provision.

## Title VI-F - Judiciary

- ° Authorizes **\$12M** (FY87), **\$14M** (FY88), and **\$16M** (FY89) to give the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts permanent authority to contract for aftercare (e.g., counseling or medical services) for drug dependent offenders. Expands the program to include alcohol-dependent offenders.

## Title XI - Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986

- ° Authorizes **\$42M** (FY87), **\$30M** (FY88), and **\$30M** (FY89) for:

- Construction, renovation, and staffing of Indian juvenile detention centers.

- Training of BIA law enforcement personnel.

- Law enforcement on Indian reservations and in National Parks.

- Purchase of vehicles and equipment for Puerto Rico and the Trust Territories.

- No provision.

- ° Expands authority of tribal courts.

- ° No provision.

## Title IV - Subtitle C - Indians and Alaska Natives :

- ° Authorizes **\$13.5M** (FY87), **\$13.5M** (FY88), and **\$13.5M** (FY89) for

- Same as House.

- Same as House.

- No provision.

- No provision.

- Investigation and control of illegal narcotics traffic on the Papago Reservation along the border of Mexico.

- ° Same as House.

- ° Authorizes Interior Secretary to:
  - Charge any Interior employee with law enforcement responsibilities.
  - Enter into agreements to utilize resources of other Federal agencies, Indian tribes, States, and localities to enforce the law in Indian country with personnel so utilized to be deemed Federal employees for limited purposes.

Amendment - Andrews -- in accordance with an agreement between Secretary of Interior and the Attorney General.



## Administration

No provision.

No provision.

° No provision.

## House (H.R. 5484)

## Title VI-G - Judiciary

## Amendment - Rangel

° Authorizes **\$660M** (FY87) and **\$695M** (FY88) for grants to State and local law enforcement to fight against drug trafficking:

-- Reduces matching level to 10 percent from 50 percent.

-- Allows funds to be used for non-Federal prison construction.

## Amendment - Pepper

° Allows the administrator of State and local law enforcement discretionary fund to waive matching requirement if applicant is financially unable to satisfy requirements.

° No provision.

## Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

## Title III - State and Local Narcotics Control Assistance

° Provides **\$115M** annually in grant funds, in a 25 percent matching formula, to State and local enforcement agencies to be used for investigation, arrest, and prosecution of drug offenders, as well as the hiring of personnel and prison construction.

## Amendment - Kennedy

° Provides grants for programs which identify and meet the needs of drug dependent offenders for treatment -- Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC).

## Amendment - Chiles

° Provides assistance to State and local law enforcement authorities in their efforts to reduce drug related crime. Establishes a fund in IRS to compensate them for their investigative assistance.

## Title IV - Subtitle A -

° Expresses sense of Senate that if possession or distribution of a drug is an offense under Federal law, States should not amend their laws to make such distribution or possession not an offense.

## Administration

## House (H.R. 5484)

## Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

BA (Dollars shown represent increases over FY86) (continued)

° Provides a total of **\$79M** for inflationary adjustments for all drug enforcement programs, and adds funds for research and development and other support programs.

° Authorizes additional **\$15M** in 1988 for establishing all source intelligence center.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° Adds **\$2M** for Office of Justice programs to carry out a pilot prison capacity program.

° Adds **\$1M** over Administration request for support of U.S. prisoners. This is **\$2M** over current Senate level.

° Requires DOD to submit a study within 90 days that:

-- Lists all facilities or portions of facilities under DOD jurisdiction that could be used as detention facilities for felons.

-- Provides data on the current utilization of those facilities.

-- Provides the costs of converting and maintaining those facilities.

-- Shows how the military would be administered and staffed.

GOAL 6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTIONAdministration

° Administration initiative totals **\$5M** (FY87).

Drug Bill and Budget Amendments.

DB Title VI - Public Awareness and Private Sector Initiatives Act of 1986

° Encourages use of private sector initiatives in educating the public with respect to drug abuse.

° Permits Federal agencies, for a two-year test period, to contract for property or services intended to warn of the dangers of illegal drug abuse "without complying with any requirement for competition in Federal procurement" if 50 percent of contracted services are donated.

° Permits the domestic dissemination of USIA materials related to warning against the hazards of illegal drug use.

Budget Amendment

° Requests appropriation of **\$5M** (FY87) to encourage more private sector initiatives (ACTION)

House (H.R. 5484)

° Authorizes **\$2M** (FY87).

Titles VI, VIII, and XII

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

° No provision.

Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)

° Authorizes **\$3M** (FY87).

Title IV - Subtitle D - ACTION Grants

° Increases ACTION's authorization by **\$3M** and earmarks:

-- \$2.5M for expansion of drug abuse prevention programs.

-- \$0.5M for administrative support of drug abuse prevention programs.



GOAL 6: EXPAND PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PREVENTION (continued)

Administration	House (H.R. 5484)	Senate Bipartisan (S.2878)
° No provision.	Title VI-D - White House Conference on Drug Abuse and Control Act of 1986	° Authorizes \$2M to establish a "White House Conference on Drug Abuse and Control."
° No provision.	° Requires President to convene a White House conference to assist in formulating a "national strategy" in controlling and preventing drug abuse at an estimated cost of \$2M.  Title VIII - Subtitle A  ° Establishes a National Trust for Drug-Free Youth to encourage gifts of real and personal property to assist the Secretary of Education in carrying out national programs of drug abuse, research, education, and prevention.	Title V - Anti-Drug Trust Fund  ° Establishes a Drug Addiction Prevention Trust Fund and allows taxpayers to designate that all or part of any income tax refund due be contributed to this trust fund. Taxpayers could also make additional contributions to the trust fund at the time they file their tax returns.
° No provision.	Title XII - National Anti-Drug Reorganization and Coordination Act  ° Requires President to submit legislative recommendations to the Congress to reorganize executive branch to combat drug trafficking and abuse more effectively.	Title IV  ° Establishes an Interagency Coordinating Committee comprised of designees of the Secretaries of DOL, HHS, and the Director of ACTION, to coordinate interagency drug abuse activities.
° No provision.	° Requires President to consult with GAO, State and local authorities, and key Federal agencies with drug-related responsibilities.	° No provision.
		Amendment - Domenici  ° Expresses sense of Congress that the Entertainment industry take certain steps to assist in the national war on drugs.