

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library
Digital Library Collections

This is a PDF of a folder from our textual collections.

Collection: Turner, Carlton E.: Files
Folder Title: Memos: March 1983 (1)
Box: 4

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digital-library>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library inventories visit:

<https://reaganlibrary.gov/document-collection>

Contact a reference archivist at: reagan.library@nara.gov

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/citing>

National Archives Catalogue: <https://catalog.archives.gov/>

MARCH

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 1, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER

FROM:  CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: "House Panel Resumes Drive To Unify All
Drug Enforcers"

As you know, I testified before the House Judiciary Committee, Subcommittee on Crime last week. The purpose of the hearing was to establish the need for a "drug czar" and Chairman Hughes (D-NJ) anticipated good press coverage.

To my knowledge, the UPI was the only service to report on the hearing and apparently it was not what Chairman Hughes expected. A copy of the article is attached.

cc: Roger Porter

*ET I see who
pushes was
not courage!* 3.

House Panel Resumes Drive To Unify All Drug Enforcers

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A House judiciary subcommittee, over the objections of President Reagan, yesterday resumed a drive to put command of the federal government's war against drug traffickers under a single office.

A General Accounting Office official told the panel that, despite some successes, efforts to halt the flow of illicit drugs into the country remain hampered by a lack of full cooperation among federal agencies.

William Anderson, director of GAO's general government division, said more and more drugs are being seized but such seizures are "dwarfed by estimates of the total drugs available."

Anderson said the responsibility for stemming the flow of illegal drugs continues to be "fragmented" among three executive departments with different programs and priorities.

"To overcome this fragmentation we see the need for strong central leadership and a more definitive strategy to clarify the various agencies' drug interdiction roles," Anderson said.

Anderson said the GAO, an investigative arm of Congress, had found that "only a small percent" of illegal drugs are seized. According to GAO estimates, he said, only 20 percent of the marijuana, 7 percent of the heroin, 5 percent of the cocaine and 2 percent of other dangerous drugs are seized.

He said Justice and Treasury department officials have claimed some successes, especially by the South Florida Task Force set up early in 1982. However, he said, these

"are not typical of the day-to-day operations" of the federal agencies.

What is needed, Anderson said, is "one individual or group" to run the combined effort.

Such a "drug czar" was proposed in a controversial anti-crime package passed by the last Congress in its lame-duck session. However, the bill died when Mr. Reagan refused to sign it.

In opening the crime subcommittee hearing, Chairman William Hughes, D-N.J., said the GAO report — the findings of which are disputed by administration officials — showed Congress had been "correct" in trying to put the fight against drug traffickers under a single head.

The ranking Republican on the panel, Rep. Harold Sawyer of Michigan, was even more critical of Reagan's pocket veto of the anti-crime package.

Noting that only 25 votes were cast against the bill in the House, Sawyer said the President was "poorly advised" by Justice Department officials urging it be vetoed.

"A good bit of our effective work in the last Congress went down the tube," Sawyer said.

Sawyer joined Sen. Joseph Biden Jr., D-Del., in suggesting this Congress could probably override a veto if the sweeping anti-crime bill is passed earlier in the session.

Biden, the first witness at the House hearing, said the fragmentation of narcotics programs has been a problem for most of the past two decades and little has changed under the Reagan administration.

The Delaware Democrat referred to Carlton Turner, director of the White House Drug Abuse Policy Office, as a "so-called drug coordinator" who lacks the authority to direct various federal agencies in the fight against drugs.

But Turner, who testified later, insisted there is "an extremely efficient system" for coordinating federal anti-drug efforts.

"President Reagan provides strong personal leadership," he said.

"As the President's drug adviser," Turner said, "my job is to ensure that the activities of all the agencies are consistent with the President's established policies and his national strategy, to provide coordination between the numerous agencies involved in all aspects of the total drug abuse program, and to stimulate private sector involvement."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR ED HARPER
FROM: ^{CT} CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: S.406

Attached, for your informaton, is a copy of S.406, a bill "To strengthen bail requirements for individuals charged with drug offenses and to coordinate the national and international drug enforcement efforts of the Federal Government, in order to reduce drug trafficking and drug-related crime."

This bill, co-sponsored by Senators Pell and DeConcini, is another attempt at establishing a "drug czar." A similar bill is being prepared in the House by Congressman Hughes, Subcommittee on Crime, Committee on the Judiciary.

cc: Roger Porter
Bob Carleson
Mike Uhlmann

VETOED

to be appropriate, then Federal prosecution may be initiated under this Act."

SEC. 332. The table of sections for chapter 103 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"2118. Armed career criminals."

SEC. 333. (a) It is the intent of Congress that any person prosecuted pursuant to this Act be tried expeditiously and that any appeal arising from a prosecution under this Act be treated as an expedited appeal.

(b) This section shall not create any right enforceable at law or in equity in any person, nor shall the court have jurisdiction to determine whether or not any of the procedures or standards set forth in this section have been followed.

PART D

SEC. 341. (a) This section may be cited as the "National Narcotics Act of 1982".

(b)(1) The Congress hereby makes the following findings:

(A) The flow of illegal narcotics into the United States is a major and growing problem.

(B) The problem of illegal drug activity falls across the entire spectrum of Federal activities both nationally and internationally.

(C) Illegal drug trafficking is estimated by the General Accounting Office to be a \$79,000,000,000 a year industry in the United States.

(D) The annual consumption of heroin in the United States is in the range of four metric tons, and annual domestic consumption of cocaine is estimated to be forty to forty-eight metric tons.

(E) Despite the efforts of the United States Government and other nations, the mechanisms for smuggling opium and other hard drugs into the United States remain virtually intact and United States agencies estimate that they are able to interdict no more than 5 to 15 per centum of all hard drugs flowing into the country.

(F) Such significant indicators of the drug problem as drug-related deaths, emergency room visits, hospital admissions due to drug-related incidents, and addiction rates are soaring.

(G) Increased drug trafficking is strongly linked to violent, addiction-related crime and recent studies have shown that over 90 per centum of heroin users rely upon criminal activity as a means of income.

(H) Much of the drug trafficking is handled by syndicates which results in increased violence and criminal activity because of the competitive struggle for control of the domestic drug market.

(I) Controlling the supply of illicit drugs is a key to reducing the crime epidemic confronting every region of the country.

(J) The magnitude and scope of the problem requires a director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy with the responsibility for the coordination and direction of all Federal efforts by the numerous agencies.

(K) Such a director must have broad authority and responsibility for making management, policy, and budgetary decisions

5406 changes in red
add National and International Drug Operations and Policy Act of 1983

changed to \$80,000,000,000
changed to 60 tons
add 452,000 heroin add in US and about 15,000,000 cocaine used
changed to 100

add 40 to 60% of all revenue originates in US in 1981 were drug related

add "Cabinet-level"



with respect to all Federal agencies involved in attacking this problem so that a unified and efficient effort can be made to eliminate the illegal drug problem.

(2) It is the purpose of this section to insure—

(A) the development of a national policy with respect to illegal drugs;

(B) the direction and coordination of all Federal agencies involved in the effort to implement such a policy; and

X

(C) that a single, competent, and responsible high-level official of the United States Government, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who is accountable to the Congress and the American people, will be charged with the responsibility of coordinating the overall direction of United States policy, resources, and operations with respect to the illegal drug problem.

"cabinet"

(c) There is established in the executive branch of the Government an office to be known as the "Office of the Director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy" (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Office of the Director"). There shall be at the head of the Office of the Director a Director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Director"). There shall be a Deputy Director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Deputy Director") to assist the Director in carrying out the Director's functions under this section.

(d)(1) The Director and the Deputy Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director and the Deputy Director shall each serve at the pleasure of the President. No person may serve as Director or Deputy Director for a period of more than four years unless such person is reappointed to that same office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall be entitled to the compensation provided for in section 5313, title 5, United States Code. The Deputy Director shall be entitled to the compensation provided for in section 5314, title 5, United States Code.

should be 5312 if not ELI

? must be an error

changed to 5311

changed to 5313-ELI

5-406

added provision which allows dual agent of ~~the~~ a person holding another Cabinet-level agent.

(2) The Director shall serve as the principal director and coordinator of United States operations and policy on illegal drugs.

(3) The Director shall have the responsibility, and is authorized to—

(A) develop, review, implement, and enforce United States Government policy with respect to illegal drugs;

(B) direct and coordinate all United States Government efforts to halt the flow into, and sale and use of illegal drugs within the United States;

(C) develop in concert with governmental entities budgetary priorities and budgetary allocations of entities of the United States Government with respect to illegal drugs; and

(D) coordinate the collection and dissemination of information necessary to implement United States policy with respect to illegal drugs.

(4) In carrying out his responsibilities under paragraph (3) the Director is authorized to—

(A) direct, with the concurrence of the head of the agency employing such personnel, the temporary reassignment of government personnel within the United States Government in

order to implement United States policy with respect to illegal drugs;

(B) procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5 of the United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay payable for the grade of GS-18 of the General Schedule;

(C) accept and use donations of property from all government agencies; and

(D) use the mails in the same manner as any other department or agency of the executive branch.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, the Director shall have the authority to direct each department or agency with responsibility for drug control to carry out the policies established by the Director consistent with the general authority of each agency or department.

(6) The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Director on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as the Director may request.

(e) The Director shall submit to the Congress, within nine months after enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, a full and complete report reflecting United States policy with respect to illegal drugs, plans proposed for the implementation of such policy, and, commencing with the submission of the second report, a full and complete report reflecting accomplishments with respect to the United States policy and plans theretofore submitted to the Congress.

(f) For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for fiscal year ~~1983~~, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the four succeeding fiscal years, to be available until expended.

(g) This section shall be effective January 1, 1983.

*S. 406 provides
auth for FY 84*

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 406

To strengthen bail requirements for individuals charged with drug offenses and to coordinate the national and international drug enforcement efforts of the Federal Government, in order to reduce drug trafficking and drug-related crime.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 2 (legislative day, JANUARY 25), 1983

Mr. PELL (for himself and Mr. DECONCINI) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To strengthen bail requirements for individuals charged with drug offenses and to coordinate the national and international drug enforcement efforts of the Federal Government, in order to reduce drug trafficking and drug-related crime.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (b) of section 3146 of title 18, United States
4 Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:
5 “Notwithstanding subsection (a), in a case that involves an
6 offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten
7 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act
8 (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import

1 and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or section 1 of
2 Public Law 96-350 (21 U.S.C. 955a), the judicial officer
3 shall require the execution of a bail bond in an amount equal
4 to or above the street value of the drugs seized incident to
5 the arrest. The street value of the drugs shall be determined
6 at a detention hearing by the judicial officer and subject to
7 verification by expert testimony.”.

8 SEC. 2. Sections 2 through 8 of this Act may be cited as
9 the “National and International Drug Operations and Policy
10 Act of 1983”.

11 SEC. 3. (a) The Congress hereby makes the following
12 findings:

13 (1) The flow of illegal narcotics into the United
14 States is a major and growing problem.

15 (2) The problem of illegal drug activity falls
16 across the entire spectrum of Federal activities both
17 nationally and internationally.

18 (3) Illegal drug trafficking is estimated by the
19 General Accounting Office to be an \$80,000,000,000 a
20 year industry in the United States.

21 (4) The annual consumption of heroin in the
22 United States is in the range of four metric tons, and
23 annual domestic consumption of cocaine is estimated to
24 be sixty metric tons. Moreover, there are estimated to

1 be about 492,000 known heroin addicts in the United
2 States and about 15,000,000 cocaine users.

3 (5) Despite the efforts of the United States Gov-
4 ernment and other nations, the mechanisms for smug-
5 gling opium and other hard drugs into the United
6 States remain virtually intact and United States agen-
7 cies estimate that they are able to interdict no more
8 than 10 to 15 per centum of all hard drugs flowing
9 into the country.

10 (6) Such significant indicators of the drug problem
11 as drug-related deaths, emergency room visits, and
12 hospital admissions due to drug-related incidents, and
13 addiction rates are soaring.

14 (7) Increased drug trafficking is strongly linked to
15 violent, addiction-related crime and recent studies have
16 shown that over 90 per centum of heroin users rely
17 upon criminal activity as a means of income. It is esti-
18 mated that between 40 percent and 60 percent of all
19 serious crimes that occurred in the United States in
20 1981 were drug-related.

21 (8) Much of the drug trafficking is handled by or-
22 ganized crime networks and syndicates which results in
23 increased violence and criminal activity because of the
24 competitive struggle for control of the domestic drug
25 market.

1 (9) Controlling the supply of illicit drugs is a key
2 to reducing the crime epidemic confronting every
3 region of the country.

4 (10) The magnitude and scope of the problem re-
5 quires a Cabinet-level Director of National and Inter-
6 national Drug Operations and Policy with the responsi-
7 bility for the coordination and direction of all Federal
8 efforts by the numerous agencies.

9 (11) Such a Director must have broad authority
10 and responsibility for making management, policy, and
11 budgetary decisions with respect to all Federal agen-
12 cies involved in attacking this problem so that a unified
13 and efficient effort can be made to eliminate the illegal
14 drug problem.

15 (b) It is the purpose of this Act to insure—

16 (1) the development of a national policy with re-
17 spect to illegal drugs;

18 (2) the direction and coordination of all Federal
19 agencies involved in the effort to implement such a
20 policy; and

21 (3) that a single, competent, and responsible Cabi-
22 net-level official of the United States Government, who
23 is appointed by the President, by and with the advice
24 and consent of the Senate, and who is accountable to
25 the Congress and the American people, will be charged

1 with the responsibility of coordinating the overall direc-
2 tion of United States policy, resources, and operations
3 with respect to the illegal drug problem.

4 SEC. 4. There is established in the executive branch of
5 the Government a Cabinet-level office to be known as the
6 "Office of the Director of National and International Drug
7 Operations and Policy" (hereinafter in this Act referred to as
8 the "Office of the Director"). There shall be at the head of
9 the Office of the Director a Director of National and Interna-
10 tional Drug Operations and Policy (hereinafter in this Act
11 referred to as the "Director"). There shall be a Deputy Di-
12 rector of National and International Drug Operations and
13 Policy (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Deputy
14 Director") to assist the Director in carrying out the Direc-
15 tor's functions under this Act.

16 SEC. 5. (a)(1) The Director and the Deputy Director
17 shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice
18 and consent of the Senate. The Director and the Deputy Di-
19 rector shall each serve at the pleasure of the President. No
20 person may serve as Director or Deputy Director for a period
21 of more than four years unless such person is reappointed to
22 that same office by the President, by and with the advice and
23 consent of the Senate. The Director shall be entitled to the
24 compensation provided for in section 5311, title 5, United
25 States Code. The Deputy Director shall be entitled to the

? 5312
is
Cabinet
level

EL II

1 compensation provided for in section 5313, title 5, United
2 States Code.

3 (2) Nothing in this Act or any other provision of law
4 shall prohibit the appointment as Director or Deputy Direc-
5 tor of any person whom the President has previously appoint-
6 ed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to
7 another Cabinet-level office. Any such person shall serve as
8 Director or Deputy Director without compensation.

9 (b) The Director shall serve as the principal director and
10 coordinator of United States operations and policy on illegal
11 drugs.

12 (c) The Director shall have the responsibility, and is au-
13 thorized to—

14 (1) develop, review, implement, and enforce
15 United States Government policy with respect to il-
16 legal drugs;

17 (2) direct and coordinate all United States Gov-
18 ernment efforts to halt the flow into, and sale and use
19 of illegal drugs within the United States;

20 (3) develop in concert with governmental entities
21 budgetary priorities and budgetary allocations of enti-
22 ties of the United States Government with respect to
23 illegal drugs; and

1 (4) coordinate the collection and dissemination of
2 information necessary to implement United States
3 policy with respect to illegal drugs.

4 (d) In carrying out his responsibilities under subsection
5 (c) the Director is authorized to—

6 (1) direct, with the concurrence of the head of the
7 agency employing such personnel, the temporary reas-
8 signment of government personnel within the United
9 States Government in order to implement United
10 States policy with respect to illegal drugs;

11 (2) procure temporary and intermittent services
12 under section 3109(b) of title 5 of the United States
13 Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the
14 daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic
15 pay payable for the grade of GS-18 of the General
16 Schedule;

17 (3) accept and use donations of property from all
18 government agencies; and

19 (4) use the mails in the same manner as any other
20 department or agency of the executive branch.

21 (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule, or
22 regulation to the contrary, the Director shall have the au-
23 thority to direct each department or agency with responsibili-
24 ty for drug control to carry out the policies established by the

1 Director consistent with the general authority of each agency
2 or department.

3 (f) The Administrator of the General Services Adminis-
4 tration shall provide to the Director on a reimbursable basis
5 such administrative support services as the Director may
6 request.

7 SEC. 6. The Director shall submit to the Congress,
8 within nine months after enactment of this Act, and annually
9 thereafter, a full and complete report reflecting United States
10 policy with respect to illegal drugs, plans proposed for the
11 implementation of such policy, and, commencing with the
12 submission of the second report, a full and complete report
13 reflecting accomplishments with respect to the United States
14 policy and plans theretofore submitted to the Congress.

15 SEC. 7. For the purpose of carrying out this Act, there
16 are authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for fiscal year
17 1984, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the
18 four succeeding fiscal years, to be available until expended.

19 SEC. 8. This title may be cited as the "Federal Diver-
20 sion Act of 1983".

21 SEC. 102. The Congress finds and declares that:

22 (1) in the interest of operating the Federal crimi-
23 nal justice system efficiently, protecting society, and
24 deterring individuals charged with violating criminal

1 laws from future criminal acts can be served by creat-
2 ing alternatives to prosecution; and

3 (2) such alternatives can be accomplished in ap-
4 propriate cases without losing the general deterrent
5 effect of the criminal justice system.

6 SEC. 103. (a) Title 18 of the United States Code is
7 amended by adding immediately after chapter 209 the follow-
8 ing new chapter:

9 **"CHAPTER 210—DIVERSION**

"Sec.

"3201. Definitions.

"3202. Admission to diversion program.

"3203. Voluntariness of waiver of rights.

"3204. Inadmissibility of diversion information.

"3205. Continuation and dismissal of charges.

"3206. Termination; review; completion; withdrawal.

"3207. District panel.

"3208. Authority of the Attorney General.

10 **"§ 3201. Definitions**

11 "As used in this chapter, the term—

12 "(1) 'eligible individual' means any person against
13 whom a prosecutable case exists for an offense against
14 the United States where—

15 "(A) the alleged offense did not involve the
16 threat or infliction of serious bodily injury to other
17 persons;

18 "(B) it is reasonably foreseeable that the
19 person will not commit violent acts if admitted to
20 a diversion program;

1 “(C) the person has not exhibited a continu-
2 ing pattern of criminal behavior;

3 “(D) the person meets the criteria estab-
4 lished by regulations issued by the Attorney Gen-
5 eral and guidelines established by the attorney for
6 the Government in the district where the indict-
7 ment, information, or complaint is filed; and

8 “(E) the person is admitted to participation
9 in a diversion program by the attorney for the
10 Government in the district in which the indict-
11 ment, information, or complaint is filed;

12 “(2) ‘diversion program’ may include, but is not
13 limited to, medical, educational, vocational, social, and
14 psychological services; corrective and preventative
15 guidance, training, and counseling; provision for resi-
16 dence in a halfway house or other suitable place; other
17 services designed to protect the public and benefit the
18 individual; restitution to victims of the offense or of-
19 fenses charged; and uncompensated service to the com-
20 munity;

21 “(3) ‘diversion plan’ means a written agreement,
22 signed by the eligible individual, defense counsel, diver-
23 sion administrator, and the attorney for the Govern-
24 ment, that states those elements of a diversion pro-
25 gram in which the eligible individual will participate to

1 assure that he will lead a lawful life, and states the
2 length of time required to complete the plan; but in no
3 event shall a diversion plan exceed twelve months
4 except to allow the person admitted sufficient time to
5 make restitution; and

6 “(4) ‘diversion administrator’ means a person des-
7 ignated by the Attorney General, after consultation
8 with the district planning group, as administrator of
9 the diversion program; except that in those districts in
10 which a chief pretrial services officer has been appoint-
11 ed by a panel consisting of the chief judge of the cir-
12 cuit, the chief judge of the district, and a magistrate of
13 the district (or their respective designees), the chief
14 pretrial services officer shall also serve as the diversion
15 administrator.

16 **“§ 3202. Admission to diversion program**

17 “(a) The diversion administrator or his assistants shall,
18 to the extent possible, upon arrest or the issuance of a sum-
19 mons or as soon thereafter as possible, review the allegations
20 against each person charged with a criminal offense against
21 the United States and interview each person who he believes
22 may be eligible for diversion. The diversion administrator
23 shall then make a report to the attorney for the Government
24 on the eligibility of each person charged. A person who has
25 not had the allegations against him reviewed may request to

1 be considered for admission by application to the diversion
2 administrator. The attorney for the Government may require
3 further investigation by the diversion administrator of a
4 person being considered for admission with the consent of
5 that person. If the attorney for the Government determines
6 that a person is suitable, the diversion administrator shall
7 prepare a diversion plan. Upon agreement of the attorney for
8 the Government, diversion administrator, eligible person, and
9 defense counsel about the elements of the plan, the attorney
10 for the Government shall assign supervision of the plan to the
11 diversion administrator. A determination of eligibility or suit-
12 ability by the attorney for the Government shall not be sub-
13 ject to review except as otherwise provided by law.

14 “(b) The diversion administrator shall report to the at-
15 torney for the Government on the progress of the person in
16 carrying out his plan in a manner and at times the attorney
17 for the Government and diversion administrator deem appro-
18 priate and shall at the same time provide a copy of each such
19 report to the person and defense counsel.

20 **“§ 3203. Voluntariness of waiver of rights**

21 “‘No person shall be admitted to a diversion program
22 unless he has voluntarily agreed to participate and has re-
23 ceived a copy of his diversion plan, and has voluntarily
24 waived, in the presence of a judge or magistrate and with the
25 advice of counsel (except in a case where counsel has been

1 voluntarily waived), all applicable statutes of limitations and
2 his right to a speedy trial for the period of diversion.

3 **“§ 3204. Inadmissibility of diversion information**

4 “Whenever a person is admitted to a diversion program
5 and his diversion plan is later terminated or the person with-
6 draws and prosecution is resumed, any statement made or
7 other information given by the person in connection with the
8 determination of his eligibility or suitability for the program,
9 any statement made by the person while participating in an
10 activity of the program, and any statement, report or other
11 information concerning his participation in the program shall
12 not be admissible against the person on the issue of his guilt
13 of the offense that was the basis for diversion in any judicial
14 proceeding in which he is accused of the offense. This section
15 shall not be construed to limit the admissibility of any infor-
16 mation for purposes of impeachment.

17 **“§ 3205. Continuation and dismissal of charges**

18 “In each case involving a person who is admitted to a
19 diversion program under this chapter, the criminal charges
20 against the person shall be continued without final disposition
21 for the period agreed upon in the diversion plan, unless the
22 admission is terminated, completed earlier, or the person
23 withdraws pursuant to section 3206 of this chapter. Upon the
24 expiration of the diversion period, the attorney for the Gov-
25 ernment shall file a dismissal with prejudice as provided in

1 section 3206(C). Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed
2 to limit further investigation of the offense charged or presen-
3 tation of evidence to a grand jury during the diversion period.

4 **“§ 3206. Termination; review; completion; withdrawal**

5 “(a) If the attorney for the Government finds the person
6 is not fulfilling his obligations under the plan, or has discov-
7 ered facts previously unknown to him demonstrating that the
8 person is not suitable for diversion, the attorney for the Gov-
9 ernment may resume prosecution. The attorney for the Gov-
10 ernment shall make a written statement of the factual basis
11 for his determination to resume prosecution and transmit
12 copies to the person and to defense counsel. The person and
13 defense counsel shall thereafter be notified of their opportuni-
14 ty to appear before the attorney for the Government and the
15 diversion administrator to contest the determination within a
16 reasonable time as established by the Attorney General.

17 “(b) If the person fails to contest the determination of
18 the attorney for the Government within the time specified, no
19 further review of the determination shall be granted. If, on
20 the appearance of the person and defense counsel before the
21 attorney for the Government and the diversion administrator,
22 the attorney for the Government determines that prosecution
23 shall be resumed, the person may petition the court for
24 review. If the court finds that no fact exists upon which the
25 attorney for the Government could base a determination to

1 resume prosecution, the court shall order that the person be
2 allowed to fulfill his obligations under the plan or shall dis-
3 miss the charges if the court finds that all such obligations
4 have been fulfilled. In a proceeding under the provisions of
5 this subsection, evidence shall be admissible regardless of its
6 admissibility in a trial on the offense.

7 “(c) If the diversion administrator certifies to the attor-
8 ney for the Government at any time during the period of
9 diversion that the person has fulfilled his obligations and suc-
10 cessfully completed the plan, and if the attorney for the Gov-
11 ernment concurs, the attorney for the Government shall file,
12 by leave of court, a dismissal with prejudice of the indict-
13 ment, information, or complaint against the person.

14 “(d) A person participating in a diversion plan may
15 withdraw at any time, and the attorney for the Government
16 may resume prosecution.

17 “(e) Whenever a diversion plan is terminated or the
18 person withdraws before completion of the plan and the pros-
19 ecution is resumed resulting in a conviction, the court shall
20 consider the length and nature of the defendant's participa-
21 tion in the plan and may credit such participation as time
22 served toward any sentence of probation or incarceration.

23 **“§ 3207. District panel**

24 “(a) The panel established by section 3153(b) of this
25 title, together with the diversion administrator and such other

1 individuals as the panel may appoint, shall constitute a diver-
2 sion advisory committee. The panel may appoint individuals
3 representing agencies to which persons are referred under a
4 diversion program pursuant to this chapter. The group shall
5 plan the implementation of the diversion program for the dis-
6 trict and review on a regular basis the administration and
7 progress of such program. The group shall report to the At-
8 torney General at times and in a manner as the Attorney
9 General shall prescribe.

10 “(b) Members of the group shall not be compensated,
11 but may be reimbursed pursuant to section 3208 for reason-
12 able expenses incurred by them in carrying out their duties as
13 members of the committee.

14 **“§ 3208. Authority of the Attorney General**

15 “(a) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the
16 Attorney General shall—

17 “(1) reimburse agencies of the judicial branch of
18 the Government for the cost of services of United
19 States probation officers, pretrial service officers, and
20 employees other than judges, magistrates, or Federal
21 public defenders, necessary to carry out the purposes of
22 this chapter;

23 “(2) employ and fix the compensation of such per-
24 sons as he determines necessary to carry out the pur-
25 poses of this chapter, without regard to the provisions

1 of title 5, United States Code, relating to appointments
2 in the competitive services and the provisions of chap-
3 ter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title
4 relating to classification and General Schedule pay
5 rates;

6 “(3) acquire such facilities, services, and materials
7 as he determines necessary to carry out the purposes
8 of this chapter; and

9 “(4) enter into contracts and other agreements
10 without regard to advertising requirements for the ac-
11 quisition of such personnel, facilities, services, and ma-
12 terials which he determines necessary to carry out the
13 purposes of this chapter.

14 “(b) In addition to the responsibilities described in sub-
15 section (a), the Attorney General shall—

16 “(1) issue, within one hundred and eighty days
17 after the effective date of this section, regulations for
18 use by the United States attorneys governing recom-
19 mendations of persons to diversion programs;

20 “(2) conduct research and prepare concise annual
21 reports for the President, the Congress, and the Judi-
22 cial Conference showing the progress of all diversion
23 programs in fulfilling the purposes set forth in this
24 chapter;

1 “(3) provide for the audit of any funds expended
2 under the provisions of this chapter other than funds
3 expended to provide for defense counsel;

4 “(4) be authorized to accept voluntary and uncom-
5 pensated services; and

6 “(5) promote the cooperation of the Department
7 of Justice, local diversion programs, and all agencies
8 which provide education, training, counseling, legal,
9 employment, or other social services under any Act of
10 Congress to assure that eligible individuals admitted to
11 diversion programs can benefit to the extent possible.”

12 (b) The table of chapters for title 18, United States
13 Code, and for part II of title 18, United States Code, are
14 each amended by inserting immediately after the item relat-
15 ing to chapter 209 the following:

 “210. Diversion 3201.”.

16 SEC. 9. This Act shall be effective October 1, 1983.

○

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 406

To strengthen bail requirements for individuals charged with drug offenses and to coordinate the national and international drug enforcement efforts of the Federal Government, in order to reduce drug trafficking and drug-related crime.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 2 (legislative day, JANUARY 25), 1983

Mr. PELL (for himself and Mr. DECONCINI) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To strengthen bail requirements for individuals charged with drug offenses and to coordinate the national and international drug enforcement efforts of the Federal Government, in order to reduce drug trafficking and drug-related crime.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That subsection (b) of section 3146 of title 18, United States
4 Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:
5 “Notwithstanding subsection (a), in a case that involves an
6 offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of ten
7 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act
8 (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import

1 and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or section 1 of
2 Public Law 96-350 (21 U.S.C. 955a), the judicial officer
3 shall require the execution of a bail bond in an amount equal
4 to or above the street value of the drugs seized incident to
5 the arrest. The street value of the drugs shall be determined
6 at a detention hearing by the judicial officer and subject to
7 verification by expert testimony.”.

8 SEC. 2. Sections 2 through 8 of this Act may be cited as
9 the “National and International Drug Operations and Policy
10 Act of 1983”.

11 SEC. 3. (a) The Congress hereby makes the following
12 findings:

13 (1) The flow of illegal narcotics into the United
14 States is a major and growing problem.

15 (2) The problem of illegal drug activity falls
16 across the entire spectrum of Federal activities both
17 nationally and internationally.

18 (3) Illegal drug trafficking is estimated by the
19 General Accounting Office to be an \$80,000,000,000 a
20 year industry in the United States.

21 (4) The annual consumption of heroin in the
22 United States is in the range of four metric tons, and
23 annual domestic consumption of cocaine is estimated to
24 be sixty metric tons. Moreover, there are estimated to

1 be about 492,000 known heroin addicts in the United
2 States and about 15,000,000 cocaine users.

3 (5) Despite the efforts of the United States Gov-
4 ernment and other nations, the mechanisms for smug-
5 gling opium and other hard drugs into the United
6 States remain virtually intact and United States agen-
7 cies estimate that they are able to interdict no more
8 than 10 to 15 per centum of all hard drugs flowing
9 into the country.

10 (6) Such significant indicators of the drug problem
11 as drug-related deaths, emergency room visits, and
12 hospital admissions due to drug-related incidents, and
13 addiction rates are soaring.

14 (7) Increased drug trafficking is strongly linked to
15 violent, addiction-related crime and recent studies have
16 shown that over 90 per centum of heroin users rely
17 upon criminal activity as a means of income. It is esti-
18 mated that between 40 percent and 60 percent of all
19 serious crimes that occurred in the United States in
20 1981 were drug-related.

21 (8) Much of the drug trafficking is handled by or-
22 ganized crime networks and syndicates which results in
23 increased violence and criminal activity because of the
24 competitive struggle for control of the domestic drug
25 market.

1 (9) Controlling the supply of illicit drugs is a key
2 to reducing the crime epidemic confronting every
3 region of the country.

4 (10) The magnitude and scope of the problem re-
5 quires a Cabinet-level Director of National and Inter-
6 national Drug Operations and Policy with the responsi-
7 bility for the coordination and direction of all Federal
8 efforts by the numerous agencies.

9 (11) Such a Director must have broad authority
10 and responsibility for making management, policy, and
11 budgetary decisions with respect to all Federal agen-
12 cies involved in attacking this problem so that a unified
13 and efficient effort can be made to eliminate the illegal
14 drug problem.

15 (b) It is the purpose of this Act to insure—

16 (1) the development of a national policy with re-
17 spect to illegal drugs;

18 (2) the direction and coordination of all Federal
19 agencies involved in the effort to implement such a
20 policy; and

21 (3) that a single, competent, and responsible Cabi-
22 net-level official of the United States Government, who
23 is appointed by the President, by and with the advice
24 and consent of the Senate, and who is accountable to
25 the Congress and the American people, will be charged

1 with the responsibility of coordinating the overall direc-
 2 tion of United States policy, resources, and operations
 3 with respect to the illegal drug problem.

4 SEC. 4. There is established in the executive branch of
 5 the Government a Cabinet-level office to be known as the
 6 "Office of the Director of National and International Drug
 7 Operations and Policy" (hereinafter in this Act referred to as
 8 the "Office of the Director"). There shall be at the head of
 9 the Office of the Director a Director of National and Interna-
 10 tional Drug Operations and Policy (hereinafter in this Act
 11 referred to as the "Director"). There shall be a Deputy Di-
 12 rector of National and International Drug Operations and
 13 Policy (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Deputy
 14 Director") to assist the Director in carrying out the Direc-
 15 tor's functions under this Act.

16 SEC. 5. (a)(1) The Director and the Deputy Director
 17 shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice
 18 and consent of the Senate. The Director and the Deputy Di-
 19 rector shall each serve at the pleasure of the President. No
 20 person may serve as Director or Deputy Director for a period
 21 of more than four years unless such person is reappointed to
 22 that same office by the President, by and with the advice and
 23 consent of the Senate. The Director shall be entitled to the
 24 compensation provided for in section 5311, title 5, United
 25 States Code. The Deputy Director shall be entitled to the

? 5312
 is
 cabinet
 level

1 compensation provided for in section 5313, title 5, United
2 States Code.

3 (2) Nothing in this Act or any other provision of law
4 shall prohibit the appointment as Director or Deputy Direc-
5 tor of any person whom the President has previously appoint-
6 ed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to
7 another Cabinet-level office. Any such person shall serve as
8 Director or Deputy Director without compensation.

9 (b) The Director shall serve as the principal director and
10 coordinator of United States operations and policy on illegal
11 drugs.

12 (c) The Director shall have the responsibility, and is au-
13 thorized to—

14 (1) develop, review, implement, and enforce
15 United States Government policy with respect to il-
16 legal drugs;

17 (2) direct and coordinate all United States Gov-
18 ernment efforts to halt the flow into, and sale and use
19 of illegal drugs within the United States;

20 (3) develop in concept with governmental entities
21 budgetary priorities and budgetary allocations of enti-
22 ties of the United States Government with respect to
23 illegal drugs; and

1 (4) coordinate the collection and dissemination of
2 information necessary to implement United States
3 policy with respect to illegal drugs.

4 (d) In carrying out his responsibilities under subsection
5 (c) the Director is authorized to—

6 (1) direct, with the concurrence of the head of the
7 agency employing such personnel, the temporary reas-
8 signment of government personnel within the United
9 States Government in order to implement United
10 States policy with respect to illegal drugs;

11 (2) procure temporary and intermittent services
12 under section 3109(b) of title 5 of the United States
13 Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the
14 daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic
15 pay payable for the grade of GS-18 of the General
16 Schedule;

17 (3) accept and use donations of property from all
18 government agencies; and

19 (4) use the mails in the same manner as any other
20 department or agency of the executive branch.

21 (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule, or
22 regulation to the contrary, the Director shall have the au-
23 thority to direct each department or agency with responsibili-
24 ty for drug control to carry out the policies established by the

1 Director consistent with the general authority of each agency
2 or department.

3 (f) The Administrator of the General Services Adminis-
4 tration shall provide to the Director on a reimbursable basis
5 such administrative support services as the Director may
6 request.

7 SEC. 6. The Director shall submit to the Congress,
8 within nine months after enactment of this Act, and annually
9 thereafter, a full and complete report reflecting United States
10 policy with respect to illegal drugs, plans proposed for the
11 implementation of such policy, and, commencing with the
12 submission of the second report, a full and complete report
13 reflecting accomplishments with respect to the United States
14 policy and plans theretofore submitted to the Congress.

15 SEC. 7. For the purpose of carrying out this Act, there
16 are authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for fiscal year
17 1984, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the
18 four succeeding fiscal years, to be available until expended.

19 SEC. 8. This title may be cited as the "Federal Diver-
20 sion Act of 1983".

21 SEC. 102. The Congress finds and declares that:

22 (1) in the interest of operating the Federal crimi-
23 nal justice system efficiently, protecting society, and
24 deterring individuals charged with violating criminal

1 laws from future criminal acts can be served by creat-
2 ing alternatives to prosecution; and

3 (2) such alternatives can be accomplished in ap-
4 propriate cases without losing the general deterrent
5 effect of the criminal justice system.

6 SEC. 103. (a) Title 18 of the United States Code is
7 amended by adding immediately after chapter 209 the follow-
8 ing new chapter:

9 **“CHAPTER 210—DIVERSION**

“Sec.

“3201. Definitions.

“3202. Admission to diversion program.

“3203. Voluntariness of waiver of rights.

“3204. Inadmissibility of diversion information.

“3205. Continuation and dismissal of charges.

“3206. Termination; review; completion; withdrawal.

“3207. District panel.

“3208. Authority of the Attorney General.

10 **“§ 3201. Definitions**

11 “As used in this chapter, the term—

12 “(1) ‘eligible individual’ means any person against
13 whom a prosecutable case exists for an offense against
14 the United States where—

15 “(A) the alleged offense did not involve the
16 threat or infliction of serious bodily injury to other
17 persons;

18 “(B) it is reasonably foreseeable that the
19 person will not commit violent acts if admitted to
20 a diversion program;

1 “(C) the person has not exhibited a continu-
2 ing pattern of criminal behavior;

3 “(D) the person meets the criteria estab-
4 lished by regulations issued by the Attorney Gen-
5 eral and guidelines established by the attorney for
6 the Government in the district where the indict-
7 ment, information, or complaint is filed; and

8 “(E) the person is admitted to participation
9 in a diversion program by the attorney for the
10 Government in the district in which the indict-
11 ment, information, or complaint is filed;

12 “(2) ‘diversion program’ may include, but is not
13 limited to, medical, educational, vocational, social, and
14 psychological services; corrective and preventative
15 guidance, training, and counseling; provision for resi-
16 dence in a halfway house or other suitable place; other
17 services designed to protect the public and benefit the
18 individual; restitution to victims of the offense or of-
19 fenses charged; and uncompensated service to the com-
20 munity;

21 “(3) ‘diversion plan’ means a written agreement,
22 signed by the eligible individual, defense counsel, diver-
23 sion administrator, and the attorney for the Govern-
24 ment, that states those elements of a diversion pro-
25 gram in which the eligible individual will participate to

1 assure that he will lead a lawful life, and states the
2 length of time required to complete the plan; but in no
3 event shall a diversion plan exceed twelve months
4 except to allow the person admitted sufficient time to
5 make restitution; and

6 “(4) ‘diversion administrator’ means a person des-
7 ignated by the Attorney General, after consultation
8 with the district planning group, as administrator of
9 the diversion program; except that in those districts in
10 which a chief pretrial services officer has been appoint-
11 ed by a panel consisting of the chief judge of the cir-
12 cuit, the chief judge of the district, and a magistrate of
13 the district (or their respective designees), the chief
14 pretrial services officer shall also serve as the diversion
15 administrator.

16 **“§ 3202. Admission to diversion program**

17 “(a) The diversion administrator or his assistants shall,
18 to the extent possible, upon arrest or the issuance of a sum-
19 mons or as soon thereafter as possible, review the allegations
20 against each person charged with a criminal offense against
21 the United States and interview each person who he believes
22 may be eligible for diversion. The diversion administrator
23 shall then make a report to the attorney for the Government
24 on the eligibility of each person charged. A person who has
25 not had the allegations against him reviewed may request to

1 be considered for admission by application to the diversion
2 administrator. The attorney for the Government may require
3 further investigation by the diversion administrator of a
4 person being considered for admission with the consent of
5 that person. If the attorney for the Government determines
6 that a person is suitable, the diversion administrator shall
7 prepare a diversion plan. Upon agreement of the attorney for
8 the Government, diversion administrator, eligible person, and
9 defense counsel about the elements of the plan, the attorney
10 for the Government shall assign supervision of the plan to the
11 diversion administrator. A determination of eligibility or suit-
12 ability by the attorney for the Government shall not be sub-
13 ject to review except as otherwise provided by law.

14 “(b) The diversion administrator shall report to the at-
15 torney for the Government on the progress of the person in
16 carrying out his plan in a manner and at times the attorney
17 for the Government and diversion administrator deem appro-
18 priate and shall at the same time provide a copy of each such
19 report to the person and defense counsel.

20 **“§ 3203. Voluntariness of waiver of rights**

21 “No person shall be admitted to a diversion program
22 unless he has voluntarily agreed to participate and has re-
23 ceived a copy of his diversion plan, and has voluntarily
24 waived, in the presence of a judge or magistrate and with the
25 advice of counsel (except in a case where counsel has been

1 voluntarily waived), all applicable statutes of limitations and
2 his right to a speedy trial for the period of diversion.

3 **“§ 3204. Inadmissibility of diversion information**

4 “Whenever a person is admitted to a diversion program
5 and his diversion plan is later terminated or the person with-
6 draws and prosecution is resumed, any statement made or
7 other information given by the person in connection with the
8 determination of his eligibility or suitability for the program,
9 any statement made by the person while participating in an
10 activity of the program, and any statement, report or other
11 information concerning his participation in the program shall
12 not be admissible against the person on the issue of his guilt
13 of the offense that was the basis for diversion in any judicial
14 proceeding in which he is accused of the offense. This section
15 shall not be construed to limit the admissibility of any infor-
16 mation for purposes of impeachment.

17 **“§ 3205. Continuation and dismissal of charges**

18 “In each case involving a person who is admitted to a
19 diversion program under this chapter, the criminal charges
20 against the person shall be continued without final disposition
21 for the period agreed upon in the diversion plan, unless the
22 admission is terminated, completed earlier, or the person
23 withdraws pursuant to section 3206 of this chapter. Upon the
24 expiration of the diversion period, the attorney for the Gov-
25 ernment shall file a dismissal with prejudice as provided in

1 section 3206(C). Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed
2 to limit further investigation of the offense charged or presen-
3 tation of evidence to a grand jury during the diversion period.

4 **“§ 3206. Termination; review; completion; withdrawal**

5 “(a) If the attorney for the Government finds the person
6 is not fulfilling his obligations under the plan, or has discov-
7 ered facts previously unknown to him demonstrating that the
8 person is not suitable for diversion, the attorney for the Gov-
9 ernment may resume prosecution. The attorney for the Gov-
10 ernment shall make a written statement of the factual basis
11 for his determination to resume prosecution and transmit
12 copies to the person and to defense counsel. The person and
13 defense counsel shall thereafter be notified of their opportuni-
14 ty to appear before the attorney for the Government and the
15 diversion administrator to contest the determination within a
16 reasonable time as established by the Attorney General.

17 “(b) If the person fails to contest the determination of
18 the attorney for the Government within the time specified, no
19 further review of the determination shall be granted. If, on
20 the appearance of the person and defense counsel before the
21 attorney for the Government and the diversion administrator,
22 the attorney for the Government determines that prosecution
23 shall be resumed, the person may petition the court for
24 review. If the court finds that no fact exists upon which the
25 attorney for the Government could base a determination to

1 resume prosecution, the court shall order that the person be
2 allowed to fulfill his obligations under the plan or shall dis-
3 miss the charges if the court finds that all such obligations
4 have been fulfilled. In a proceeding under the provisions of
5 this subsection, evidence shall be admissible regardless of its
6 admissibility in a trial on the offense.

7 “(c) If the diversion administrator certifies to the attor-
8 ney for the Government at any time during the period of
9 diversion that the person has fulfilled his obligations and suc-
10 cessfully completed the plan, and if the attorney for the Gov-
11 ernment concurs, the attorney for the Government shall file,
12 by leave of court, a dismissal with prejudice of the indict-
13 ment, information, or complaint against the person.

14 “(d) A person participating in a diversion plan may
15 withdraw at any time, and the attorney for the Government
16 may resume prosecution.

17 “(e) Whenever a diversion plan is terminated or the
18 person withdraws before completion of the plan and the pros-
19 ecution is resumed resulting in a conviction, the court shall
20 consider the length and nature of the defendant’s participa-
21 tion in the plan and may credit such participation as time
22 served toward any sentence of probation or incarceration.

23 **“§ 3207. District panel**

24 “(a) The panel established by section 3153(b) of this
25 title, together with the diversion administrator and such other

1 individuals as the panel may appoint, shall constitute a diver-
2 sion advisory committee. The panel may appoint individuals
3 representing agencies to which persons are referred under a
4 diversion program pursuant to this chapter. The group shall
5 plan the implementation of the diversion program for the dis-
6 trict and review on a regular basis the administration and
7 progress of such program. The group shall report to the At-
8 torney General at times and in a manner as the Attorney
9 General shall prescribe.

10 “(b) Members of the group shall not be compensated,
11 but may be reimbursed pursuant to section 3208 for reason-
12 able expenses incurred by them in carrying out their duties as
13 members of the committee.

14 **“§ 3208. Authority of the Attorney General**

15 “(a) In carrying out the provisions of this chapter, the
16 Attorney General shall—

17 “(1) reimburse agencies of the judicial branch of
18 the Government for the cost of services of United
19 States probation officers, pretrial service officers, and
20 employees other than judges, magistrates, or Federal
21 public defenders, necessary to carry out the purposes of
22 this chapter;

23 “(2) employ and fix the compensation of such per-
24 sons as he determines necessary to carry out the pur-
25 poses of this chapter, without regard to the provisions

1 of title 5, United States Code, relating to appointments
2 in the competitive services and the provisions of chap-
3 ter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title
4 relating to classification and General Schedule pay
5 rates;

6 “(3) acquire such facilities, services, and materials
7 as he determines necessary to carry out the purposes
8 of this chapter; and

9 “(4) enter into contracts and other agreements
10 without regard to advertising requirements for the ac-
11 quisition of such personnel, facilities, services, and ma-
12 terials which he determines necessary to carry out the
13 purposes of this chapter.

14 “(b) In addition to the responsibilities described in sub-
15 section (a), the Attorney General shall—

16 “(1) issue, within one hundred and eighty days
17 after the effective date of this section, regulations for
18 use by the United States attorneys governing recom-
19 mendations of persons to diversion programs;

20 “(2) conduct research and prepare concise annual
21 reports for the President, the Congress, and the Judi-
22 cial Conference showing the progress of all diversion
23 programs in fulfilling the purposes set forth in this
24 chapter;

1 “(3) provide for the audit of any funds expended
2 under the provisions of this chapter other than funds
3 expended to provide for defense counsel;

4 “(4) be authorized to accept voluntary and uncom-
5 pensated services; and

6 “(5) promote the cooperation of the Department
7 of Justice, local diversion programs, and all agencies
8 which provide education, training, counseling, legal,
9 employment, or other social services under any Act of
10 Congress to assure that eligible individuals admitted to
11 diversion programs can benefit to the extent possible.”

12 (b) The table of chapters for title 18, United States
13 Code, and for part II of title 18, United States Code, are
14 each amended by inserting immediately after the item relat-
15 ing to chapter 209 the following:

 “210. Diversion 3201.”.

16 SEC. 9. This Act shall be effective October 1, 1983.

○

VETOED

to be appropriate, then Federal prosecution may be initiated under this Act."

SEC. 332. The table of sections for chapter 103 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new item:

"2118. Armed career criminals."

SEC. 333. (a) It is the intent of Congress that any person prosecuted pursuant to this Act be tried expeditiously and that any appeal arising from a prosecution under this Act be treated as an expedited appeal.

(b) This section shall not create any right enforceable at law or in equity in any person, nor shall the court have jurisdiction to determine whether or not any of the procedures or standards set forth in this section have been followed.

PART D

SEC. 341. (a) This section may be cited as the "National Narcotics Act of 1982".

(b)(1) The Congress hereby makes the following findings:

(A) The flow of illegal narcotics into the United States is a major and growing problem.

(B) The problem of illegal drug activity falls across the entire spectrum of Federal activities both nationally and internationally.

(C) Illegal drug trafficking is estimated by the General Accounting Office to be a \$79,000,000,000 a year industry in the United States.

(D) The annual consumption of heroin in the United States is in the range of four metric tons, and annual domestic consumption of cocaine is estimated to be forty to forty-eight metric tons.

(E) Despite the efforts of the United States Government and other nations, the mechanisms for smuggling opium and other hard drugs into the United States remain virtually intact and United States agencies estimate that they are able to interdict no more than 5 to 15 per centum of all hard drugs flowing into the country.

(F) Such significant indicators of the drug problem as drug-related deaths, emergency room visits, hospital admissions due to drug-related incidents, and addiction rates are soaring.

(G) Increased drug trafficking is strongly linked to violent, addiction-related crime and recent studies have shown that over 90 per centum of heroin users rely upon criminal activity as a means of income.

(H) Much of the drug trafficking is handled by syndicates which results in increased violence and criminal activity because of the competitive struggle for control of the domestic drug market.

(I) Controlling the supply of illicit drugs is a key to reducing the crime epidemic confronting every region of the country.

(J) The magnitude and scope of the problem requires a director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy with the responsibility for the coordination and direction of all Federal efforts by the numerous agencies.

(K) Such a director must have broad authority and responsibility for making management, policy, and budgetary decisions

5406 changes in red
add National and International Drug Operations and Policy Act of 1983.

changed to \$80,000,000,000

changed to 60 tons
add 452,000 heroin added in US and about 15,000,000 cocaine users
changed to 10

add 40 to 60% of all serious crimes in US in 1981 were drug related

add "Cabinet-level"

*

with respect to all Federal agencies involved in attacking this problem so that a unified and efficient effort can be made to eliminate the illegal drug problem.

(2) It is the purpose of this section to insure—

(A) the development of a national policy with respect to illegal drugs;

(B) the direction and coordination of all Federal agencies involved in the effort to implement such a policy; and

"cabinet"

★

(C) that a single, competent, and responsible high-level official of the United States Government, who is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who is accountable to the Congress and the American people, will be charged with the responsibility of coordinating the overall direction of United States policy, resources, and operations with respect to the illegal drug problem.

(c) There is established in the executive branch of the Government an office to be known as the "Office of the Director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy" (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Office of the Director"). There shall be at the head of the Office of the Director a Director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Director"). There shall be a Deputy Director of National and International Drug Operations and Policy (hereinafter in this section referred to as the "Deputy Director") to assist the Director in carrying out the Director's functions under this section.

(d)(1) The Director and the Deputy Director shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director and the Deputy Director shall each serve at the pleasure of the President. No person may serve as Director or Deputy Director for a period of more than four years unless such person is reappointed to that same office by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall be entitled to the compensation provided for in section 5313, title 5, United States Code. The Deputy Director shall be entitled to the compensation provided for in section 5314, title 5, United States Code.

should be 5312 if not ELI

? must be an error

changed to 5311

changed to 5313 - ELI

*5-2106
added provision which allows dual agent of ~~the~~ a person holding another Cabinet-level agent.*

(2) The Director shall serve as the principal director and coordinator of United States operations and policy on illegal drugs.

(3) The Director shall have the responsibility, and is authorized to—

(A) develop, review, implement, and enforce United States Government policy with respect to illegal drugs;

(B) direct and coordinate all United States Government efforts to halt the flow into, and sale and use of illegal drugs within the United States;

(C) develop in concert with governmental entities budgetary priorities and budgetary allocations of entities of the United States Government with respect to illegal drugs; and

(D) coordinate the collection and dissemination of information necessary to implement United States policy with respect to illegal drugs.

(4) In carrying out his responsibilities under paragraph (3) the Director is authorized to—

(A) direct, with the concurrence of the head of the agency employing such personnel, the temporary reassignment of government personnel within the United States Government in

order to implement United States policy with respect to illegal drugs;

(B) procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5 of the United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of basic pay payable for the grade of GS-18 of the General Schedule;

(C) accept and use donations of property from all government agencies; and

(D) use the mails in the same manner as any other department or agency of the executive branch.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rule, or regulation to the contrary, the Director shall have the authority to direct each department or agency with responsibility for drug control to carry out the policies established by the Director consistent with the general authority of each agency or department.

(6) The Administrator of the General Services Administration shall provide to the Director on a reimbursable basis such administrative support services as the Director may request.

(e) The Director shall submit to the Congress, within nine months after enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, a full and complete report reflecting United States policy with respect to illegal drugs, plans proposed for the implementation of such policy, and, commencing with the submission of the second report, a full and complete report reflecting accomplishments with respect to the United States policy and plans theretofore submitted to the Congress.

(f) For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$500,000 for fiscal year 1983, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the four succeeding fiscal years, to be available until expended.

(g) This section shall be effective January 1, 1983.

*S. 400 provides
auth for FY 84*

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 2, 1983

FOR: JUDY JOHNSTON
FROM: ~~JUDY JOHNSTON~~
CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: Book Request

Please order one (1) copy of Politics in America, 1983 Edition. I am not sure of the cost, but it is published by Congressional Quarterly, Inc.

Thanks.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1983

FOR: STEVE JACOBS

FROM:

Sue Douglas
SUE DAUGLAS

RE:

M.A.D.D.

Attached is a letter we received from Candy Lightner of Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD).

Since the President and First Lady are on the west coast now, a trip later is not realistic. Dr. Turner would like you to check on this with Lisa Demetree of Senator Hawkins office and see what might be worked out.

Please express to Candy that the First Lady's schedule has been pushed way back because of their trip to California and that Dr. Turner could not do anything to alter her schedule without an enormous amount of work.

Thanks.

M A D D

MOTHERS AGAINST DRUNK DRIVERS

15 FEB 1983

OFFICERS

CANDY LIGHTNER
President

DUKE VAN DYKE
Vice-President

STEVE BLANKENSHIP
Treasurer

SUSAN LeBRUN
Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CANDY LIGHTNER
Chairperson of the Board

STEVE WHITE
Executive Director
California District Attorneys Association

ROBERT PLUNK
Vice-President
Preferred Risk Mutual Insurance

STEVE BLANKENSHIP
Legislative Liaison
State of California
Attorney General's Office

ANDREW McGUIRE
Executive Director
The Burn Council
San Francisco General Hospital

KAE McGUIRE
Executive Director
Trauma Center Foundation
San Francisco General Hospital

MARILYN SABIN
Regional Coordinator
Office of Traffic Safety

ANNETTE BELISLE

DIANE HAZELROTH
Branch Coordinator
Capital Federal Savings & Loan

NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD

F. WILLIAM BLAISDELL, M.D.
Chairman, Department of Surgery
University of California, Davis

CHARLES F. FREY, M.D.
Vice Chairman, Department of Surgery
University of California, Davis

THOMAS K. HUNT, M.D.
President, American Trauma Society
University of California, San Francisco

DOROTHY LEAVEY

HERBERT MOSKOWITZ, Ph.D.
Department of Psychology
University of California, Los Angeles

WILLIAM D. SOMA

REV. ROBERT J. THOMSON

DONALD TRUNKEY, M.D.
Chief of Surgery
San Francisco General Hospital

ENDORSEMENTS

BETTY FORD

BOB BARKER

PHIL DONAHUE

JONATHAN GOODSON

JACK KLUGMAN

GORDON McRAE

PHOEBE SNOW

AARON SPELLING

GRANT TINKER

JON VOIGHT

RALPH WAITE

CONGRESSMAN MICHAEL BARNES (D-MI)

CONGRESSMAN JAMES HANSEN (R-UT)

SENATOR MARK HATFIELD (R-OR)

CONGRESSWOMAN MARY ROSE OAKAR
(D-OH)

February 8, 1983

Dr. Carlton E. Turner
Director
Drug Abuse Policy Office
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Carlton:

I just wanted to thank you for responding to the status of the pictures. In case you are not aware, I did receive the picture with the president and the commission when I was in Washington in December.

Also, as you may or may not know, there will be a movie airing on television on NBC called "Mothers Against Drunk Drivers, The Candy Lightner Story." We are having a premiere and fund raiser around this movie in San Francisco on March 11. I have been contacted by Ben Halpern, who is the vice-president over at Universal, and he wanted to arrange for a special screening at the White House for this same movie especially since the ending of the movie does talk about the president and the commission on drunk driving.

I understand you have been ill and I don't want to bother you at this time, but if you could tell me where I could direct this inquiry, I would appreciate it. Perhaps you would like to check into this and see if the President and Mrs. Reagan and others would be interested in a special screening of the film. I do hope you are feeling better and thanks for all the help you have been in the past.

Sincerely,

Candy Lightner

Candy Lightner

CL:dlc

Call Candy
(916) 966-MADD

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 3, 1983

FOR: JUDY JOHNSTON
FROM: CARLTON TURNER
SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Statement for Transmittal
of Omnibus Department of Justice Criminal
Reform Legislative Proposal

I have no problems with the statement. It could be a bit stronger, but that is not necessary.

OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT

STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 3/2/83 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 3/3/83 NOON

SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Statement for Transmittal of Omnibus Department of Justice Criminal Reform Legislative Proposal

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
HARPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DRUG POLICY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PORTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TURNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BARR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLEDSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OFFICE OF POLICY INFORMATION		
BOGGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOPKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BRADLEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	PROPERTY REVIEW BOARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CARLESON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER		
DENEND	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FAIRBANKS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FERRARA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GALEBACH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GARFINKEL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
GUNN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. LEONARD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LI	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MONTOYA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROCK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ROPER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
SMITH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
UHLMANN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ADMINISTRATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

REMARKS:

UHLMANN/CARLTON TURNER FOR ACTION
 May I please have your comments by noon Thursday.

Judy Johnston 3/2

Please return this tracking sheet with your response

Edwin L. Harper
 Assistant to the President
 for Policy Development

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

NOON THURSDAY
March 3, 1983

DATE: March 1, 1983

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: _____

SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Statement for Transmittal of Omnibus Department of Justice Criminal Reform Legislative Proposal

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GERGEN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MEESE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HARPER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BAKER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	JENKINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DEAVER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	MURPHY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
STOCKMAN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROLLINS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLARK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WHITTLESEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DARMAN	<input type="checkbox"/> P	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SS	WILLIAMSON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
DUBERSTEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VON DAMM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FELDSTEIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRADY/SPEAKES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FIELDING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ROGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FULLER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>BAKSHIAN</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Remarks:

Please forward comments/edits on this transmittal to my office by Noon Thursday, March 3.

Thank you.

Richard G. Darman
Assistant to the President
(x2702)

Response:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 1 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR: RICHARD DARMAN
FROM: JOE WRIGHT
SUBJECT: Draft Presidential Statement for Transmittal of
Omnibus Department of Justice Criminal Reform
Legislative Proposal

In response to your request, OMB has prepared a draft statement for the President to use in transmitting the Justice Department's omnibus criminal reform bill to the Congress. Our draft message reflects comments by Mike Uhlmann, who has also asked the Justice Department to prepare a draft Presidential message. Our draft message, which is attached, has been sent to the Justice Department for review at Mike's request. We have asked for Justice's comments by 11:00 A.M. on March 1, 1983.

For your information, OMB has circulated pertinent portions of Justice's draft legislation to interested agencies, with views requested no later than the close of business on March 3, 1983.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am forwarding for referral to the appropriate Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives a legislative proposal entitled, the "Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983."

As you know, my Administration has made major efforts to fight crime in America. Shortly after taking office, I directed the Attorney General and other Federal law enforcement officials to improve the efficiency and coordination of Federal law enforcement, with special emphasis on drug-related crime. To a substantial extent, this has been accomplished through the work of the Cabinet Council on Legal Policy, chaired by the Attorney General, as well as through the leadership provided by the White House Office on Drug Abuse Policy. As a result of these efforts, the Federal Government has for the first time a truly comprehensive, fully coordinated law enforcement policy.

Of even greater importance, this Administration is attacking crime at its source by providing increased resources to Federal law enforcement agencies for the apprehension, conviction, and incarceration of those who choose to violate Federal criminal laws. Last October, for example, I announced a national strategy designed to cripple organized crime and to put drug traffickers out of business. We established twelve additional interagency task forces in key areas of the country -- modeled on the Task Force that has been operating very successfully for some time in South Florida -- to work with State and local law enforcement officials to shut down organized criminal enterprises. We established a National Center for State and Local Law Enforcement Training to assist and train State and local officials in combatting syndicated crime. We also took many other actions,

all of which were intended to bring the full resources of the United States Government to bear on the critical problem of crime in this country.

Our efforts are beginning to bear fruit. During fiscal year 1982, for example, the Customs Service seized over 11,000 pounds of cocaine, an increase of nearly 300 percent over the previous year. Seizures of other illicit drugs were up, as well. The South Florida Task Force continues to perform splendidly in closing off what had been the principal point of entry of illegal drugs into the United States. I have every reason to believe that these and other administrative actions that we have taken will continue to result in increased apprehensions and convictions of persons who violate Federal law.

Administrative action, however successful, is by itself not sufficient. If we are to restore the balance between the forces of law and the forces of crime and ensure that criminals are convicted and, once convicted, are put and kept behind bars, fundamental legislative changes are essential.

During the 97th Congress, the Senate passed S. 2572, the Violent Crime and Drug Enforcement Improvements Act. Among its principal provisions, this legislation would have made major and urgently needed changes in our laws concerning bail, criminal forfeiture, and sentencing. Unfortunately, S. 2572 was not enacted. Instead, at the close of the last Congress, a seriously flawed, and possibly unconstitutional bill, H.R. 3963, was presented to me. In withholding my approval of that bill earlier this year, I reaffirmed my strong personal commitment to the fight against crime and stated that I looked forward to working with the 98th Congress to secure passage of substantive criminal law reform.

Congress today provides a thorough and comprehensive reform of those aspects of Federal criminal law that have proven to be the most substantial obstacles in the fight against crime. Many of our proposals were considered by the 97th Congress. Others are new. Each is important in ensuring that crime in America is eradicated.

Our proposal is summarized in some detail in the materials accompanying this message. I do, however, want to highlight six especially critical reforms:

- o Bail. Our bill would make it much more difficult than it is now for a defendant who is likely to be a threat to his community to be released on bail pending trial.
- o Sentencing. The bill would change the sentencing system to ensure that sentences would be determinate and consistent throughout the Federal system, with no parole possible.
- o Exclusionary rule. Under our proposal, evidence in a criminal case that may have been improperly seized, which is now excluded from evidence, would be admissible upon a showing that the officer making the seizure acted in good faith.
- o Criminal forfeitures. Our bill would make it easier for Federal prosecutors to seize and dispose of assets used in criminal enterprises.
- o Insanity defense. The bill would replace the current Federal insanity defense with a narrower defense applicable only to a person who is unable to appreciate the nature or wrongfulness of his acts.
- o Narcotics enforcement. Our proposal would substantially increase the penalties for trafficking in drugs and would strengthen the regulatory authority of the Drug Enforcement

Administration with respect to the diversion of legitimate drugs into illegal channels.

The bill contains many other important provisions, as well, concerning labor racketeering, capital punishment, consumer product tampering, and extradition, to name only a few. These proposals, taken together, will provide Federal law enforcement officials with important new tools with which to combat crime and will help once again to make our streets safe for all our citizens.

We cannot tolerate further delay in an area of such crucial concern to so many Americans. We must act now. Accordingly, I urge prompt and favorable consideration of our legislative proposal.

The White House

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 4, 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR LEE ATWATER

FROM:  CARLTON TURNER

SUBJECT: Invitations for Travel

Attached is a copy of a letter Ann Wrobleski forwarded to me regarding travel to Cincinnati, Ohio for April 13, 1983. I have already committed to speaking in Sarasota, Florida on April 14, 1983, to the Town Hall and the Republican Womens Clubs.

I could, with a very tight schedule, attempt to do both. From your standpoint, which would be more beneficial?

If you have any questions please let me know.

cc: Ed Harper
Roger Porter

See?

CENTRAL COMMUNITY HEALTH BOARD OF HAMILTON COUNTY, INC.

520-532 Maxwell Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219

513

January 25, 1983

call Ann
Priority

See with call +
let me talk to
Thom

Serving:

- Avondale
- Clifton
- Clifton Heights-
- Fairview
- Corryville
- East End
- Evanston
- Mt. Adams
- Mt. Auburn
- North Avondale
- Over-the-Rhine
- Walnut Hills
- West End

Mrs. Nancy Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mrs. Reagan:

The Central Community Health Board is honored to resubmit your invitation to be the featured speaker at our Fourth Regional Conference on Substance Abuse, scheduled on April 13th, 14th, and 15th, in Cincinnati, Ohio. We maintain our interest in your fine work in encouraging the private sector and parents' groups to join professional efforts to eliminate drug and alcohol abuse. We hope you will be able to share your outstanding work with us on any of the above dates. We would be particularly delighted if you could give the opening address at the conference on April 13th, at 9:30 a.m.

The Central Community Health Board, a mental health center providing services to the city of Cincinnati, is expecting participants from all over the United States to attend our Fourth Regional Conference on Substance Abuse. We anticipate that the majority of attendees will come from our 10 state region including Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

In the unfortunate event that your busy schedule does not allow you to speak we would welcome Dr. Carlton Turner to discuss the Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking. We all ardently hope, however, that you will be with us to give us an update on your fine work against drug abuse.

Sincerely,

Bennett J. Cooper, Jr.
Executive Director

2-23-83
@ 4:52

sbh

Enclosure

Central Intake	559-2097	Day Treatment Center	559-2063
Children's Services		Drug Services	559-2056
Adolescent Day Treatment	559-2010	Drug Services Intake	559-2042
Child Family Outreach	559-2002	Medical Records	559-2028
Client Account Inquiries	559-2090	Outpatient Department	559-2097
Community Services	559-2075	Personnel and Training	559-2911
Consultation and Education	559-2016	Research and Evaluation	559-2029

Transitional Hallway House
559-2922

All Other Departments
559-2000

An Equal Opportunity Employer

cc. T. Miller
File

Terr

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 29, 1982

Dear Mr. Cooper:

On behalf of Mrs. Reagan, I wish to thank you for your invitation to participate in the Fourth Regional Conference on Substance Abuse sponsored by the Central Community Health Board of Hamilton County, Inc.

Because the invitation reflects a date far in the future, I'm afraid that it is impossible to make a commitment at this time. If you wish to have your invitation reconsidered, please renew it two months before the event.

Sincerely,

Ann Wroblewski

Ann Wroblewski
Director of Projects
Office of the First Lady

Mr. Bennett J. Cooper, Jr.
Executive Director
Central Community Health Board
of Hamilton County, Inc.
520-532 Maxwell Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45219

CENTRAL COMMUNITY HEALTH BOARD OF HAMILTON COUNTY, INC.

520-532 Maxwell Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45219

October 7, 1982

Serving: Mrs. Nancy Reagan
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

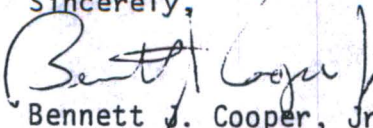
Avon Dale
Clifton
Clifton Heights-
Fairview
Corryville
East End
Evanston
Mt. Adams
Mt. Auburn
North Avondale
Over-the-Rhine
Walnut Hills
West End

Dear Mrs. Reagan:

The Central Community Health Board would be honored to have you give the opening address at the Fourth Regional Conference on Substance Abuse on April 13 at 9:30 a.m. CCHB is a private non-profit organization funded to provide mental health services to people living in the central area of Cincinnati, Ohio. We are aware of your fine work involving parents' groups and your encouragement of the private sector to provide support for the struggle against drug abuse. We hope you will be available to share your ideas and accomplishments with the participants at our ten-state conference which is scheduled for April 13, 14, and 15, 1983 in Cincinnati, Ohio. Your presentation would be especially timely because, as you know, the White House advisory committee on Drug Abuse, under Dr. Carlton Turner, will soon release the very comprehensive "Federal Strategy for Prevention of Drug Abuse and Drug Trafficking." The participants would be very interested to hear your thoughts on this topic.

Previous Regional Conferences on Substance Abuse have provided outstanding training on drug and alcohol abuse to professionals and community people from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Maryland, and New Jersey. This year the conference will be expanded to include participants from Iowa, Missouri, and Tennessee. We have been fortunate to have had many fine speakers in the past, including Joel Egertson, Lura Jackson, and Dr. Barry Brown from the National Institute on Drug Abuse; Willard O. Foster and Forrest Addams of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism; and Anne MacLennan, Editor of "The Journal" of the Addictions Research Foundation of Ontario, Canada.

All of us at the Central Community Health Board hope that you or your representative will consent to be the featured speaker at the Fourth Regional Conference on Substance Abuse. We, and the participants, would enjoy hearing about your outstanding work.

Sincerely,

Bennett J. Cooper, Jr.
Executive Director

*4th Regional Conf
Substance Abuse*

sbh

Central Intake	559-2097	Day Treatment Center	559-2063
Children's Services		Drug Services	559-2056
Adolescent Day Treatment	559-2010	Drug Services Intake	559-2042
Child Family Outreach	559-2002	Medical Records	559-2028
Client Account Inquiries	559-2090	Outpatient Department	559-2097
Community Services	559-2075	Personnel and Training	559-2911
Consultation and Education	559-2016	Research and Evaluation	559-2029

Transitional Halfway House
559-2922

All Other Departments