

Ronald Reagan Presidential Library

Digital Library Collections

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

Collection: Executive Clerk, Office of the: Records,
1981-1989

SERIES: I: BILL REPORTS

Folder Title: *10/27/1986 H.R. 5484
[Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986]
(2 of 2)

Box: 78

To see more digitized collections visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/digitized-textual-material>

To see all Ronald Reagan Presidential Library Inventories, visit:

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/white-house-inventories>

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

Citation Guidelines: <https://reaganlibrary.gov/archives/research-support/citation-guide>

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

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 27, 1986

Re: d

96 OCT 28 11 51 AM '86

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW

FROM: CHARLES D. HOBBS *CH*

FROM: H.R. 5484 - Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

The Office of Policy Development recommends approval of
H.R. 5484.

TECHNICAL A-111

10/1/54

426549

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/25/86

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

11:00 AM MONDAY 10/27

ENROLLED BILL H.R. 5484 - Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

SUBJECT:

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MILLER - ADMIN.	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	POINDEXTER	☒	☐
MILLER - OMB	☒	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BALL	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
BARBOUR	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☒	☐	SVAHN	☒	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	THOMAS	☒	☐
DANIELS	☒	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	WALLISON	☒	☐
KING	☐	☐	TURNER	☒	☐
KINGON	☒	☐	COURTEMANCHE	☒	☐
MASENG	☒	☐	GIBSON	☐	☒

REMARKS:

CLERK

Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached enrolled bill memo directly to my office by 11:00 AM on Monday.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

Clarey approve
 Davis no comment
 Stucky "

David L. Chew
 Staff Secretary
 Ext. 2702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 25 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 5484 - Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986
Sponsors - Rep. Wright (D) Texas and 300 others

Last Day for Action

Purpose

To (1) promote excellence in education by promoting a drug-free environment in the Nation's schools; (2) make improvements in substance abuse programs; (3) strengthen drug interdiction efforts; and (4) enhance law enforcement capabilities in the fight against illegal drugs.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Department of Justice	Approval
Department of Education	Approval
Department of Health and Human Services	Approval
Department of State	Approval
Department of the Interior	Approval
Office of Personnel Management	Approval
Department of Transportation	Approval
Department of the Treasury	No objection

Discussion

-- Background

On September 16, 1986, you forwarded to the Congress a comprehensive set of legislative and related proposals to reduce drug use and drug trafficking in the United States. In so doing, you noted that the Administration had taken a number of important steps to combat drug abuse and drug trafficking. You also acknowledged, however, that much remained to be done if our Nation was to be purged of illegal drugs.

Your initiative was composed of a legislative proposal entitled the "Drug-Free America Act of 1986," several budget amendments, and an Executive Order that underscored your conviction that drug use in the Federal workplace is not to be tolerated. Key components of your legislative proposals would have:

- o Enabled the Federal Government, as the Nation's largest employer, to set an example in assuring a drug-free workplace;
- o Assisted State and local Governments in establishing drug-free environments in elementary and secondary schools;
- o Extended the block grant under which funds are made available to the States for alcohol and drug abuse and mental health programs;
- o Emphasized the need for increased and better international cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs;
- o Enhanced the authorities and resources of drug law enforcement agencies; and
- o Encouraged increased cooperation between the private sector and the Federal Government in educating the public to the hazards of drug abuse.

-- Description of the Enrolled Bill

The enrolled bill, which passed both Houses by voice vote, responds in various and positive ways to each of the Administration's proposals. Its key provisions are highlighted in Attachment "A." A summary of the budget impact of H.R. 5484, including a comparison of the bill to the original 1987 budget request and the Administration's comprehensive drug initiative, is attached to this memorandum at Attachment "B."

-- Conclusion

The enrolled bill is a remarkable achievement and promises to play a major and continuing role in our Nation's fight against the scourge of illegal drugs. For this reason, I join the major departments in recommending approval of H.R. 5484. The Department of Justice has prepared a proposed signing statement, which has been forwarded separately. Justice's proposed signing statement generally (1) explains how a provision of the bill will be interpreted; (2) highlights certain desirable features of the bill; (3) expresses regret about certain omissions (e.g., the death penalty); (4) expresses pleasure that certain provisions are not included in the bill (e.g., creation of a drug "tsar"); and (5) expresses concern about some of the bill's other provisions.

James A. Baker III
Director

Enclosures

SUMMARY OF THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986 - H.R 5484

TITLE I - ANTI-DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Subtitle A - Narcotic Penalties and Enforcement Act of 1986

Subtitle A of title I would generally toughen penalties available in Federal criminal drug cases. In particular, it would: lower the quantity of drugs that the Government would have to show were involved in a drug case in order to sustain a prosecution and impose enhanced penalties; permit the imposition of increased fines for convicted defendants; and increase maximum prison terms in drug cases.

Subtitle B - Drug Possession Penalty Act of 1986

Subtitle B would strengthen Federal sanctions against simple possession of controlled substances. Fines of between \$1,000 and \$5,000 and up to one year imprisonment would be authorized for first offenses, increasing to fines of \$5,000 and \$25,000 and mandatory prison terms of between 90 days and three years for defendants with two or more previous convictions.

Subtitle C - Juvenile Drug Trafficking Act of 1986

Subtitle C would establish additional penalties for persons who employ or use juveniles (i.e., persons under the age of 18) in drug trafficking. A convicted defendant would be subject to an increased prison term and an increased fine (i.e., double the otherwise applicable prison term and fine for a first offender and triple the applicable prison term and fine for repeat offenders). The enrolled bill would also strengthen current law -- which prohibits the distribution of controlled substances within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary or private school -- to include the manufacture of controlled substances. In addition, institutions of higher learning would be covered for the first time.

Subtitle D - Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1986

Subtitle D would clarify the purposes for which funds deposited in the Justice and Customs forfeiture funds may be employed (e.g., for purchasing or leasing certain computer equipment). It would also permit the forfeiture of substitute assets, if an asset obtained with drug money, or drug money itself, is beyond the Government's reach (e.g., in an offshore bank account).

Subtitle E - Controlled Substance Analogue Enforcement
Act of 1986

Subtitle E would treat a "controlled substance analogue" (i.e., a designer drug) as if it were a schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act (i.e., a substance, such as heroin, for which there is no accepted medical use). A "controlled substance analogue" is defined to include a substance the chemical structure of which is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a schedule I or schedule II controlled substance or which is intended to have a substantially similar effect. The bill is intended to address the practice employed by distributors of illicit drugs of slightly altering the chemical structures of drugs on either schedules I or II and producing substantially identical drugs. Because these "cloned" drugs are not on either schedule, their manufacturers and distributors are not subject to prosecution.

Subtitle F - Continuing Drug Enterprise Act of 1986

Subtitle F would permit the imposition of enhanced penalties (e.g., up to life imprisonment) with respect to certain defendants convicted of being the principals in "continuing criminal enterprises" (i.e., major drug traffickers).

Subtitle G - Controlled Substances Import and Export Act
Penalties Enhancement Act of 1986

Subtitle G would generally amend the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act to conform the penalties for import and export offenses to those that would be established by subtitle A of this title for violations of other Federal drug laws. Subtitle G would also conform the specific quantities of controlled substances which trigger the imposition of enhanced penalties to the quantities and substances contained in subtitle A.

Subtitle H - Money Laundering Control Act of 1986

Subtitle H would would make money laundering -- the practice by which criminals disguise their illegally obtained funds to hide them from law enforcement authorities -- a Federal criminal offense. (Money laundering is usually accomplished by passing funds through accounts at banks or other depository institutions, or even moving the funds offshore.) The bill would authorize a convicted defendant to be sentenced to up to 20 years imprisonment, as well as the imposition of fines.

Subtitle I - Career Criminals Amendment Act of 1986

Under current law, a "career criminal" (i.e., a person with three or more previous convictions for robbery or burglary) is subject to a penalty of no less than 15 years imprisonment if convicted of the offense which prohibits a previously-convicted felon from carrying firearms. Subtitle I would broaden the class of predicate offenses that qualify an offender as a "career criminal." Included would be offenders with prior convictions for "serious drug offenses" or "violent felonies."

Subtitles J and K - Authorization of Appropriations for Drug Law Enforcement

Subtitle J would authorize additional appropriations for 1987 for the Department of Justice and other agencies and for grants to the States for use in the fight against drug trafficking. In particular, the following amounts would be authorized: \$60 million for the Drug Enforcement Administration; \$124.5 million for the Federal Prison System; \$18 million for the Judiciary for Defender Services; \$7.5 million for the Judiciary for the fees and expenses of jurors and commissioners; \$5 million for the Office of Justice Assistance for a pilot prison capacity study; \$5 million for the support of Federal prisoners in non-Federal facilities; \$31 million for United States Attorneys; \$17 million for the United States Marshals Service; \$7 million for secure voice radios for the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and \$230 million for each of 1987-1989 for grants to the States for drug law enforcement programs.

Subtitle L - Study on Use of Existing Federal Buildings as Prisons

The Secretary of Defense would be required to report to the Attorney General with respect to which existing Defense Department facilities, if any, which could be used as prisons. Copies of the report would have to be furnished to the Congress.

Subtitle M - Narcotics Traffickers Deportation Act

Subtitle M would eliminate an unnecessary distinction that exists under current law with respect to deportation. At present, a sentencing judge is permitted to make a binding recommendation to the Attorney General that an alien convicted of a variety of criminal offenses not be deported. An exception -- which permits the Attorney General to override such a judicial determination -- exists with respect to offenses involving narcotic drugs, marijuana, or cocaine, but not other controlled substances. Subtitle M would permit deportation for all controlled substance offenses.

Subtitle N - Freedom of Information Reform Act of 1986

Subtitle N would amend the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in a number of respects, substantially broadening its law enforcement exemptions. The amendments make clear, for example, that any Federal law enforcement records concerning pending investigations or confidential sources may be withheld if their disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause identifiable harm. This subtitle also amends the FOIA to add special additional exclusions under which certain law enforcement records would no longer be subject to disclosure under particularly sensitive, specified circumstances. In addition, each agency would be required to promulgate a schedule of fees for processing Freedom of Information Act requests. These fee schedules would have to be based on guidelines to be developed by this Office and published in the Federal Register.

Subtitle O - Mail Order Drug Paraphernalia Act

Subtitle O would make it a Federal criminal offense to mail, ship in interstate commerce, import, or export "drug paraphernalia" (e.g., any product whose purpose is to enable the unlawful introduction of controlled substances into the human body). A conviction would carry a fine of up to \$100,000 and a prison term of up to three years.

Subtitle P - Manufacturing Operations

Subtitle P would make it a Federal criminal offense to maintain any place (e.g., a "crack house") for the purpose of manufacturing, distributing, or using of controlled substance. A conviction would carry a fine of up to \$500,000 (\$2 million if the defendant is other than an individual) and a prison term of up to 20 years.

Subtitle Q - Controlled Substances Technical Amendments

Subtitle Q would make a number of minor technical amendments related to controlled substances. It would also give the Administrative Office of the United States Courts permanent authority to contract for aftercare (e.g., counseling and medical services) for drug dependent offenders and would expand the program to include alcohol-dependent offenders. The bill would authorize appropriations of \$12 million in 1987, \$14 million in 1988, and \$16 million in 1989 for the aftercare program.

Subtitle R - Precursor and Essential Chemical Review

Subtitle R would require the Attorney General to conduct a study of the need for legislation, regulations, or other alternative methods to control the diversion of precursor and

essential chemicals (i.e., chemicals that are essential in the manufacture of controlled substances). The report would have to be submitted to the Congress within 90 days of enactment of the enrolled bill.

Subtitle S - White House Conference for a Drug Free America

Subtitle S would require the establishment of a "White House Conference for a Drug Free America," the members of which would be appointed by the President. The Conference would be given a broad charter to review all aspects of drug abuse and drug law enforcement in the United States. The Conference would be required to report to the President with respect to its findings and recommendations within six months of enactment of the enrolled bill, and the President would be required to report to the Congress annually for three years on the status of each of the Conference's recommendations. The enrolled bill would authorize \$2 million for the Conference for 1988.

Subtitle T - Operation of a Common Carrier Under the Influence of Drugs or Alcohol

Subtitle T would make it a Federal criminal offense to operate a transportation common carrier (e.g., a commercial passenger aircraft) under the influence of alcohol or drugs. A conviction would carry a fine of up to \$10,000 and a prison term of up to 5 years, or both.

Subtitle U - Federal Drug Law Enforcement Agent Protection Act of 1986

Subtitle U would authorize the payment of a reward of up to \$100,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of a person who kills or kidnaps a Federal drug law enforcement agent.

TITLE II - INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL

Title II would attempt to curb drug trafficking and abuse abroad in a number of ways. Key provisions would make funds available -- including earmarking -- for international narcotics assistance; acquiring aircraft to be used in narcotics control; providing training to those who operate and maintain narcotics control aircraft; protecting judicial and other officials from terrorist attacks; drug education programs; and other programs to increase awareness abroad of the problems associated with drug trafficking and abuse. The title would require that steps be taken in connection with the production of narcotics in certain specified countries (e.g., Mexico and Pakistan).

This title would also: amend the so-called "Mansfield amendment," which prohibits U.S. law enforcement officials from being present when drug traffickers are apprehended abroad, to

permit United States law enforcement officials to engage in arrests pertaining to narcotics control efforts if the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General, determines that to prohibit such authority would be harmful to the interests of the United States; encourage the State Department in its current practice of issuing diplomatic, rather than official, passports to Drug Enforcement Administration officers stationed abroad; require reports concerning the status of extradition treaties with other countries insofar as they contemplate extradition for narcotics-related offenses; and impose restrictions on providing assistance to certain countries in which illegal drugs are produced.

The bill would authorize new appropriations of \$45 million for international narcotics control activities, which could not be appropriated until and unless the President submits a budget request for it. In addition, \$5 million would be authorized for educational programs abroad.

TITLE III - NATIONAL DRUG INTERDICTION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1986

Subtitle A - Department of Defense Drug Interdiction Activities

Subtitle A would authorize the following appropriations for the Defense Department (DOD): \$138 million for 4 refurbished or upgraded E2-C or similar surveillance aircraft and 4 replacement E2-C or similar aircraft; \$99.5 million for 7 radar aerostats; and \$40 million for 8 Blackhawk helicopters. Two of the upgraded or refurbished aircraft would have to be made available to the Coast Guard and two would have to be made available to the Customs Service. The radars and helicopters would be made available to agencies designated by the Drug Enforcement Policy Board.

Subtitle A would also require that \$15 million be transferred from the Navy to the Coast Guard; add 500 active duty military Coast Guard personnel; and place a floor of 500 on the number of Coast Guard personnel assigned to Navy ships or to law enforcement duties. In addition, \$45 million would be authorized to be appropriated to DOD for 1987 for installation of 360-degree radar systems on Coast Guard aircraft. The enrolled bill would also:

- o Require DOD to report to the Congress on drug education programs in schools operated by DOD;
- o Authorize DOD to assist in the enforcement of the drug laws in certain situations;

- o Require DOD to develop a plan -- subject to the approval of the Armed Services Committees of the House and the Senate -- with respect to rendering assistance to civilian law enforcement agencies;
- o Expand the existing penalties under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for driving under the influence of alcohol to include driving under the influence of a controlled substance; and
- o Authorize appropriations of \$7 million for 1987 for the Civil Air Patrol for use in drug interdiction activities.

Subtitle B - Customs Enforcement Act of 1986

Subtitle B would authorize appropriations for the Customs Service for 1987. It would also generally enhance the enforcement authorities of the Customs Service, create new Customs-related offenses, and increase Customs penalties. The bill would improve Customs' authority to conduct searches and seizures; change the manner in which forfeited property is disposed of; and authorize Customs to conduct commercial cover operations. In addition, Treasury's authority to exchange information with other countries would be clarified, and the laws governing the operation of aircraft in connection with drug trafficking would be strengthened.

Customs would be authorized appropriations of \$1.001 billion for salaries and expenses for 1987, of which: \$749.131 million would be for maintaining current operating levels; \$80.999 million would be for additional drug enforcement personnel; \$171.05 million would be for the air interdiction program; \$93.5 million would be for additional aircraft, communications equipment, and the like; and \$.35 million would be for a study of a low-level radar detection system. In addition, the Customs Forfeiture Fund would be extended for four years, through 1991.

Subtitle C - Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Prosecution Improvements Act of 1986

Subtitle C would enhance the ability of the Government to prosecute maritime drug traffickers. In particular, it would amend the Marijuana on the High Seas Act, under which most Coast Guard drug seizures are prosecuted, to make it a criminal offense for any person on board a vessel to manufacture, distribute, or to possess a controlled substance with intent to manufacture or distribute. More importantly, a defendant would be prohibited from raising issues of international law jurisdiction at trial (e.g., United States' compliance with international law in seizing a vessel on the high seas or the status -- foreign or stateless -- of a seized vessel). The purpose of this latter

provision is to prohibit the litigation of peripheral issues and to focus prosecutions on whether defendants were, in fact, trafficking in controlled substances.

Subtitle D - Coast Guard Drug Interdiction Enhancement

Subtitle D would authorize additional appropriations for the Coast Guard of \$89 million for acquisition, construction, and improvements and \$39 million for operating expenses, to be used to increase the active duty strength level for Coast Guard personnel to 39,220.

Subtitle E - United States-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force

Subtitle E would establish a joint United States-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force, to be operated jointly by the Governments of the United States and the Bahamas. A total of \$15 million would be authorized to be appropriated for the activities of the Task Force.

Subtitle F - Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence Centers

Subtitle F would authorize appropriations of \$25 million for the Customs Service for the establishment of command, control, communications, and intelligence centers.

Subtitle G - Transportation Safety

Subtitle G would make it clear -- it is not, at present -- that a State is not precluded from enacting a criminal statute prohibiting the use or sale of a fraudulent aircraft registration certificate, the display of false aircraft markings, or similar conduct. The bill would also create a number of new aviation-related Federal criminal offenses (e.g., to operate an aircraft without proper lighting in connection with the transportation of controlled substances). Subtitle G would also require the Department of Transportation to conduct a study of the relationship between substance abuse and highway safety.

Subtitle H - Department of Justice Funds for Drug Interdiction in Hawaii

Subtitle H would authorize appropriations for the Justice Department of \$7 million in 1987 for additional drug interdiction activities in Hawaii.

Subtitle I - Federal Communications Commission

Subtitle I would authorize the Federal Communications Commission to revoke the radio license and seize the radio equipment of any person using such license or equipment for the distribution of controlled substances.

TITLE IV - DEMAND REDUCTION

Subtitle A - Treatment and Rehabilitation

Subtitle A would authorize appropriations of \$241 million for 1987 for (1) drug prevention activities, including the establishment of a new Office of Substance Abuse Prevention in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and (2) special allotments to the States for alcohol and drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation. The enrolled bill would also reauthorize the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) of HHS's Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAHMA), and would authorize appropriations of \$198 million for fiscal year 1987 for ADAHMA's drug research activities, an amount that is \$11 million over the 1987 budget request.

The Secretary of HHS would be required to establish 3 new advisory councils, for NIDA, NIAAA, and the National Institute of Mental Health, respectively. Each advisory council would be required to make recommendations to the Secretary and the Director of the Institute for which it is appointed.

The new Office of Substance Abuse Prevention within ADAHMA, would be required to undertake a number of activities (e.g., sponsoring workshops on the prevention of drug and alcohol abuse, developing effective literature to combat drug and alcohol abuse, and supporting programs of clinical training for drug abuse professionals). The Office would also be required to establish a clearinghouse for information concerning alcohol and drug abuse.

With respect to a matter not directly related to the enrolled bill, HHS would be required to establish quality and manufacturing standards for infant formulas. Additional non-germane provisions of this title include the following, among others:

- o HHS would be required to conduct a study of alkyl nitrites ("poppers") with a view toward determining whether they should be classified as drugs;

- o It would be the "sense of the Congress" that (1) the laws of the States should not be amended to provide that possession or use of a controlled substance is not a criminal offense if such use or possession is a Federal offense; (2) HHS should focus additional attention on the dangers of alcohol abuse; and (3) the entertainment and motion picture industry should refrain from glamourizing or encouraging drug use;
- o HHS would be required to establish guidelines for the proper care of animals used in ADAHMA'S research, with which all recipients of research funds would have to comply; and
- o HHS would be required to arrange for a study by the National Academy of Science regarding alcoholism and alcohol abuse rehabilitation services.

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

Subtitle B would authorize a new State-administered grant program to assist State and local governments in establishing drug-free learning environments and in preventing drug use among students. Key provisions would:

- o Authorize appropriations of \$200 million for 1987 and \$250 million for each of 1988 and 1989;
- o Require approximately 18 percent of the funds appropriated to be set aside for direct Federal grants to postsecondary institutions, regional training centers, programs for Indians and Hawaiian natives, and other Federal activities;
- o Allocate to States the remaining funds, of which 30 percent would be administered by State governors for broad-based drug education and prevention programs, and 70 percent would be administered by State educational agencies for school-based programs;
- o Require that at least 90 percent of the funds that a State educational agency receives be distributed as grants to local educational agencies; and
- o Require a local agency that applies to a State for funds to include a three-year plan for establishing and implementing a comprehensive drug abuse education plan.

Subtitle C - Indian Alcohol and Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 1986

Subtitle C would respond to problems associated with alcohol and drug abuse among Indians. In particular, the enrolled bill would:

- o Require the Departments of Health and Human Services and the Interior to enter into a memorandum of understanding to determine the scope of alcohol and drug abuse among Indians;
- o Permit Indian tribes to adopt "Tribal Action Plans" to coordinate available resources and programs (authorizing \$1 million for each of 1987, 1988, and 1989);
- o Establish an Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse in the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the Department of the Interior and require Interior to publish an alcohol and drug abuse newsletter for Indians;
- o Authorize the establishment of pilot programs in schools administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs concerning the effectiveness of summer youth programs in reducing alcohol and drug abuse among Indians; and
- o Authorize the establishment of emergency shelters and half-way houses for Indian youth who are alcohol or drug abusers (authorizing a total of \$8 million for each of 1987, 1988, and 1989).

Subtitle C would also: expand the authorities of Indian tribal courts by increasing the limitations on the fines that they may impose from 6 months in jail and fine of up to \$500 to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$5,000; authorize funding for training Bureau of Indian Affairs and tribal law enforcement personnel (\$1.5 million for each of 1987, 1988, and 1989); require Interior to construct or renovate juvenile detention centers (authorizing a total of \$15 million for each of 1987, 1988, and 1989); require Interior to provide for the development of a Model Indian Juvenile Code; and require HHS and Interior to take a number of other steps to improve Indian alcohol and drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation (authorizing about \$25 million for each of 1987, 1988, and 1989).

Subtitle D - Miscellaneous

Other miscellaneous provisions of title IV of the enrolled bill would:

- o Authorize ACTION to mobilize and initiate private sector efforts for abuse prevention;
- o Establish a "National Trust for Drug-Free Youth;" and
- o Require the Labor Department to study drug abuse in the workplace and authorize the aggregate sum of \$3 million for 1987 and 1988 for that purpose.

TITLE V - UNITED STATES INSULAR AREAS DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986

Subtitle A - Programs in United States Insular Areas

Subtitle A would improve interdiction and the enforcement of drug laws in the Caribbean and Pacific territories and commonwealths of the United States. In particular, the enrolled bill would enhance the Federal law enforcement authorities of local law enforcement personnel in certain jurisdictions (e.g., American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands) and would make funds available for the acquisition of law enforcement equipment for these jurisdictions (e.g., \$7.8 million for Puerto Rico for aircraft and vessels and \$4 million for the Virgin Islands for vessels and for narcotics abuse programs).

Subtitle B - National Park Service Programs

Subtitle B would authorize \$1 million for 1987 and for each year thereafter for the National Park Police for training and equipment related to enforcement of the drug laws in the national parks.

TITLE VI - FEDERAL EMPLOYEE SUBSTANCE ABUSE EDUCATION AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1986

Title VI would, in large measure, restate existing law, which requires the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), in consultation with the Secretary of HHS, to establish employee prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs to combat alcoholism and drug abuse and to report to the Congress on the results of the programs. OPM would also be required to conduct a program to educate Federal employees with respect to the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse, and each agency would be required to establish appropriate drug abuse and prevention programs for its employees, in accordance with guidelines to be issued by OPM. In addition, the Secretary of HHS would be required, by contract with the National Academy of Science, to conduct a study of the sources and adequacy of substance abuse treatment.

TITLE VII - NATIONAL ANTIDRUG REORGANIZATION AND COORDINATION ACT

Title VII would require the President, no later than six months after enactment of the enrolled bill, to submit legislative recommendations to the Congress to reorganize the Executive branch to combat drug trafficking and abuse more effectively. The President would be required to consult with the Comptroller General, State and local authorities, and key Federal agencies with drug-related responsibilities.

TITLE VIII - PRESIDENT'S MEDIA COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG
ABUSE PREVENTION ACT

Title VIII would establish the "President's Media Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention." The Commission, which would be comprised of 12 members appointed by the President, would be required to undertake a number of actions to assist in the implementation of new programs and national strategies for the dissemination of information about alcohol and drug abuse. The Commission would be required to report to the Congress on an annual basis and would terminate in three years, unless it is extended by the President by Executive Order.

TITLE IX - NARCOTICS CONTROL TRADE ACT

Title IX would require the denial of certain trade preferences under the Generalized System of Preferences, the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act, or any other law extending preferential trade treatment to any country which the President determines has been uncooperative in the fight against the production and transportation of illegal drugs. In addition, the President would not be permitted to allocate any sugar quota to any country which he determines is failing to cooperate with the United States in narcotics enforcement activities or which has a government that is involved in the illicit drug trade.

TITLE X - BALLISTIC KNIFE PROHIBITION ACT OF 1986

Title X would make it a Federal criminal offense to possess, manufacture, sell, import, or mail a "ballistic knife" (i.e., a knife with a detachable blade that is propelled by a spring-operated mechanism). A conviction would carry a prison term of up to 10 years and a fine, or both. Anyone using a ballistic knife in the commission of a crime of violence would be subject to an additional penalty of a fine and imprisonment of between 5 and 10 years.

TITLE XI - HOMELESS ELIGIBILITY CLARIFICATION ACT

Title XI would make a number of amendments unrelated to the remainder of the enrolled bill. In particular, title XI would:

- o Facilitate the participation of the homeless in the Food Stamp program (through September 30, 1990);
- o Clarify that that the homeless are eligible to participate in programs under the Job Training Partnership Act;

- o Ensure that the homeless are not barred from obtaining benefits under the Supplemental Security Income, Medicaid, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children programs, because they do not reside in a permanent dwelling; and
- o Provide that veterans benefits may not be denied an applicant because he or she does not have a mailing address.

TITLE XII - COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY ACT OF 1986

Title XII would incorporate the provisions of S. 1903, as reported by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and would also make a series of amendments unrelated to the remainder of H.R. 5484. In general, title XII would prohibit drivers in interstate and intrastate commerce from having more than one commercial driver license and would require the Department of Transportation (DOT) to develop uniform minimum standards for the States to use in licensing commercial drivers. DOT would also be required to ensure that a commercial driver license information system is established so that a State can (1) determine if a license applicant already has another license and (2) exchange driver record information to ensure that unsafe drivers do not operate commercial motor vehicles. \$50 million would be authorized for each of 1987 and 1988 for DOT's Motor Carrier Safety Assistance Program. \$60 million would be authorized for each of 1989, 1990, and 1991.

TITLE XIII - WRONGFUL USE OF CYANIDE

Title XIII would require the Environmental Protection Agency to conduct a study of the manufacturing and distribution processes for cyanide, with a view toward protecting the public from wrongful cyanide use.

TITLE XIV - SENATE POLICY REGARDING FUNDING

Title XIV would announce that it is the sense of the Senate that funds authorized to carry out the provisions of the enrolled bill should be provided as new budget authority in H.J. Res. 738, the recently-enacted Continuing Resolution.

TITLE XV - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM DRUG CONTROL ACT OF 1986

Title XV would enhance the law enforcement authorities of the National Forest Service. In particular, not to exceed 500 employees of the Forest Service would be authorized, within the boundaries of the National Forest System, to carry firearms, conduct drug investigations, make arrests, serve warrants and other legal process, and conduct searches and seizures. These authorities would have to be exercised under an agreement between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Attorney General. In

addition, title XV would authorize appropriations of \$10 million "for each fiscal year" to implement the title. Title XV would also make it a Federal criminal offense to place a "boobytrap" on Federal land where controlled substances are being manufactured or dispensed. A first offense would carry a penalty of up to 10 years in prison and a fine of up to \$10,000. Second and subsequent offenses would be punishable by a prison term of up to 20 years and a fine of up to \$20,000.

SUMMARY OF DRUG LEGISLATION
(in millions)

October 24, 1986

Program =====	President 1987 -----		Drug Authori- zation Bill As Enrolled =====	Conference CR -----		
	Request =====	Request + Initiative =====		Title I =====	Title II =====	Total =====
Dept of Justice						
DEA	411	437	60	420	60	480
FBI	117	117	2	117	2	119
US Attorneys	69	75	31	572	31	603
US Marshals	84	84	17	142	17	159
BOP	198	198	125	240	42	282
INS	1	1	0	1	0	1
OJP	44	44	230	191	225	416
Support	0	0	5	18	2	20
Genl. Admin.	0	0	7	0	0	0
TOTAL	924	956	386	1701	379	2080
Dept of Treasury						
Customs	374	384	604	392	147	539
IRS	64	64	0	61	0	61
BATF	7	7	0	7	0	7
Secret Service	0	0	5	0	5	5
Payments to Puerto Rico	0	0	8	0	8	8
TOTAL	445	455	617	460	160	620
Dept of State						
Intl Marcs Mat	65	65	75	65	53	118
AID	8	8	3	0	3	3
USIA	0	0	2	0	2	2
TOTAL	73	73	80	65	58	123
Dept of Trans						
Coast Guard						
Operations	386	386	39	373	39	412
Capital	59	59	94	45	89	134
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fedl Huys	0	0	50	0	0	0
TOTAL	445	445	183	418	128	546
Dept of Ag						
TOTAL	2	2	10	2	0	2
Dept of Defense						
TOTAL	0	325	345	14	307	321
Dept of HHS						
ADAMHS BG	122	122	14	124	14	138
State Treatment Grants	0	100	170	0	163	163
NIDA SN Border	0	3	0	0	0	0
Community Grants	0	69	0	0	29	29
Research on children	0	34	0	0	0	0
Prevention Network	0	15	0	7	0	7

Risk Factors	0	3	0	0	0	0
Assist DoL, DEd	0	9	0	0	0	0
NIDA	92	92	129	111	27	138
NIAAA	0	0	69	0	3	3
IHS-Services	0	0	16	0	16	16
IHS-Construction	0	0	9	0	6	6
Clearinghouse	0	0	0	0	3	3
Sub Abuse Prev Agency	0	0	45	5	44	49
Athlete Ed Comm	4	4	0	0	0	0
HHS Study	0	0	0	0	1	1
Treatment & Rehab	100	100	0	100	0	100
Transfer to VA	0	0	11	0	10	10
TOTAL	318	551	463	347	316	663
Dept of Labor						
TOTAL	0	0	3	0	3	3
ACTION	10	15	6	10	3	13
Dept of Ed						
TOTAL	3	100	200	3	200	203
Dept of Interior						
BIA-Operations	0	0	10	0	10	10
BIA-Construction	0	0	15	0	13	13
National Park Service	0	0	1	0	1	1
Territorial Affairs	0	0	12	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	38	0	24	24
EIDP						
WH Drug Abuse Conf	0	0	2	0	5	5
Govt-wide Test. & Assist.**	62	118	0	62	0	62
Southeast Border	0	100	0	0	0	0
D&M - SM Border	0	33	0	0	0	0
Judiciary						
S & E	0	0	12	0	12	12
Defender Services	0	0	18	0	18	18
Jurors/Commissioners Fees	0	0	7	0	7	7
TOTAL	0	0	37	0	37	37
TOTAL	2282	3173	2370 *	3082	1620	4702

*NOTE: The President's drug initiative proposed \$891,000,000 in addition to the 1987 Budget.

The authorizations in the drug bill total \$2,370,000,000 and include some of the provisions from the President's Budget.



WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Wojcik

DATE: 10/25/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 11:00 AM MONDAY 10/27

ENROLLED BILL H.R. 5484 - Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MILLER - ADMIN.	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	POINDEXTER	☒	☐
MILLER - OMB	☒	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BALL	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
BARBOUR	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☒	☐	SVAHN	☒	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	THOMAS	☒	☐
DANIELS	☒	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	WALLISON	☒	☐
KING	☐	☐	TURNER	☒	☐
KINGON	☒	☐	COURTEMANCHE	☒	☐
MASENG	☒	☐	GIBSON	☐	☒

REMARKS:

CLERK

Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached enrolled bill memo directly to my office by 11:00 AM on Monday.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 24, 1986

R

15 OCT 27 1986

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID L. CHEW
STAFF SECRETARY AND
DEPUTY ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

FROM: PETER J. WALLISON 
COUNSEL TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 5484: The Drug Enforcement,
Education, and Control Act of 1986

Counsel's Office has reviewed the above-referenced enrolled bill and recommends that the President sign it.

We do not recommend that the President issue the signing statement proposed by the Justice Department. As you know, the President's remarks for the signing ceremony have already been approved and sent to the President. The tone of the proposed signing statement is inconsistent with the tone of the President's remarks and the purpose of the signing ceremony as we understand it; the remarks are general and laudatory, while the statement is a provision-by-provision commentary, some of it quite critical (e.g., the comments on the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act). We therefore believe it would be inappropriate to issue both simultaneously.

Much of the proposed signing statement, such as the section on federalism, cites concerns of policy. As OMB suggests, these concerns can be expressed through other vehicles. The most important function of a Presidential signing statement is to register our legal interpretations of ambiguous or controversial provisions in order to protect or enhance our position for future litigation. The only compelling portion of the proposed signing statement, from this perspective, is the section on controlled substance analogues. With respect to that section, Justice is concerned that Congress has inadvertently omitted the word "or" from a crucial portion of the definition of analogues, and believes the statute should be interpreted as if the conjunction were present.

We therefore recommend that the President issue a separate one-paragraph signing statement (copy attached) in conjunction with his remarks which would state that he is pleased to sign the bill and wishes to note his understanding of the statutory definition of controlled substance analogues. Since we have been working from the Congressional Record, we have not yet seen the enrolled bill. It is possible that the omission of the word "or" from the Congressional Record was a technical error, and that the

word appears in the proper place in the enrolled bill. We will find out Monday morning. If the provision has in fact been framed correctly, there will be no need for a separate signing statement.

Attachment

SIGNING STATEMENT

I am pleased to sign the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, a comprehensive drug control measure which marks a further commitment to attacking the drug epidemic which threatens to undermine our youth and our society itself.

I note that the "Controlled Substance Analogue Enforcement Act of 1986," set forth in Title I, subtitle E defines "controlled substance analog" in three different ways.

I sign this bill on the understanding that there are three alternative definitions for this term even though the word "or" is not inserted between the second and third definition. I have been informed that it was the clear intention of the Congress that three separate definitions be provided to ensure that this provision could be meaningfully enforced.



WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

33 OCT 27 AM '86

DATE: 10/25/86

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

11:00 AM MONDAY 10/27

ENROLLED BILL H.R. 5484 - Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MILLER - ADMIN.	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	POINDEXTER	☒	☐
MILLER - OMB	☒	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BALL	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
BARBOUR	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☒	☐	SVAHN	☒	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	THOMAS	☒	☐
DANIELS	☒	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	WALLISON	☒	☐
KING	☐	☐	TURNER	☒	☐
KINGON	☒	☐	COURTEMANCHE	☒	☐
MASENG	☒	☐	GIBSON	☐	☒

REMARKS:

CLERK

Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached enrolled bill memo directly to my office by 11:00 AM on Monday.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

OK IN GENERAL BUT SHOULD EXPRESS RESERVATIONS ABOUT SOME PROVISIONS, E.G. WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE, REORGANIZATION STUDY REQUIREMENT, MEDIA COMMISSION, EXCESSIVE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS TO CONGRESS, ETC.

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702



WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/25/86

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

11:00 AM MONDAY 10/27

ENROLLED BILL H.R. 5484 - Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

SUBJECT:

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MILLER - ADMIN.	☒	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	POINDEXTER	☒	☐
MILLER - OMB	☒	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BALL	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
BARBOUR	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☒	☐	SVAHN	☒	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	THOMAS	☒	☐
DANIELS	☒	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	WALLISON	☒	☐
KING	☐	☐	TURNER	☒	☐
KINGON	☒	☐	COURTEMANCHE	☒	☐
MASENG	☒	☐	GIBSON	☐	☒

REMARKS:

CLERK

Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached enrolled bill memo directly to my office by 11:00 AM on Monday.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

OK

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702



7766

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

1986 OCT 27 11:11:42

DATE: 10/25/86

ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY:

11:00 AM MONDAY 10/27

ENROLLED BILL H.R. 5484 - Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MILLER - ADMIN.	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	POINDEXTER	☒	☐
MILLER - OMB	☒	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BALL	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
BARBOUR	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☒	☐	SVAHN	☒	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	THOMAS	☒	☐
DANIELS	☒	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	WALLISON	☒	☐
KING	☐	☐	TURNER	☒	☐
KINGON	☒	☐	COURTEMANCHE	☒	☐
MASENG	☒	☐	GIBSON	☐	☒

REMARKS:

CLERK

Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached enrolled bill memo directly to my office by 11:00 AM on Monday.

Thank you.

RESPONSE: The NSC staff concurs in the attached bill.

Robert E. McDaniel
Rodney E. McDaniel
Executive Secretary
27 October 1986

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

DATE: 10/25/86 ACTION/CONCURRENCE/COMMENT DUE BY: 11:00 AM MONDAY 10/27

ENROLLED BILL H.R. 5484 - Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986

SUBJECT: _____

	ACTION FYI			ACTION FYI	
VICE PRESIDENT	☐	☐	MILLER - ADMIN.	☐	☐
REGAN	☐	☒	POINDEXTER	☒	☐
MILLER - OMB	☒	☐	RYAN	☐	☐
BALL	☒	☐	SPEAKES	☐	☒
BARBOUR	☐	☐	SPRINKEL	☐	☐
BUCHANAN	☒	☐	SVAHN	☒	☐
CHEW	☐	☒	THOMAS	☒	☐
DANIELS	☒	☐	TUTTLE	☐	☐
HENKEL	☐	☐	WALLISON	☒	☐
KING	☐	☐	TURNER	☒	☐
KINGON	☒	☐	COURTEMANCHE	☒	☐
MASENG	☒	☐	GIBSON	☐	☒

REMARKS:

CLERK

Please provide any comments/recommendations on the attached enrolled bill memo directly to my office by 11:00 AM on Monday.

Thank you.

RESPONSE:

David L. Chew
Staff Secretary
Ext. 2702



U.S. Department of
Transportation

General Counsel

400 Seventh St., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20590

The Honorable James C. Miller III
Director, Office of Management and Budget
Washington, DC 20503

OCT 24 1986

Dear Mr. Miller:

This is in response to your request for the views of the Department of Transportation concerning H.R. 5484, an enrolled bill entitled

"An Act to strengthen Federal efforts to encourage foreign cooperation in eradicating illicit drug crops and in halting international drug traffic, to improve enforcement of Federal drug laws and enhance interdiction of illicit drug shipments, to provide strong Federal leadership in establishing effective drug abuse prevention and education programs, to expand Federal support for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation efforts, and for other purposes."

The "Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986" contains a number of provisions which directly affect the Department of Transportation, along with other matters.

Title I, Anti-Drug Enforcement, includes Subtitle N, the "Freedom of Information Act Reform Act of 1986." This provision applies specifically to certain Department of Justice records, but will require future amendment to include similar records maintained by other agencies. We have deep reservations concerning Subtitle N which provides special treatment to national security information maintained by the FBI. Other agencies, such as the Coast Guard, maintain equally sensitive records which should also be protected. We believe that according special treatment on the basis of which agency maintains the records is a dangerous digression from the unified treatment now accorded such information by all agencies of the Government. To say that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) may deny a request for information, but that we and other agencies with copies of the same information must provide the records will lead either to a frustration of the purpose for which the FBI provision was sought or, perhaps worse, to a lessened sharing of such information with agencies unable to provide as much protection as the FBI under this provision. The Administration should consider sending amendments to Congress next year to correct these problems.

Subtitle T of Title I, which makes unlawful the operation or the direction of the operation of certain common carriers while under the influence of alcohol or drugs, will require

RECEIVED
86 OCT 27 AID: 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)
RE: [Illegible] (NY 100-100000)
[Illegible text block containing several lines of a memorandum format, including "TO:", "FROM:", "SUBJECT:", and "RE:" fields, followed by a body of text that is mostly illegible due to heavy noise and poor image quality.]

[Illegible text block containing several lines of a memorandum format, including "TO:", "FROM:", "SUBJECT:", and "RE:" fields, followed by a body of text that is mostly illegible due to heavy noise and poor image quality.]

[Illegible text block containing several lines of a memorandum format, including "TO:", "FROM:", "SUBJECT:", and "RE:" fields, followed by a body of text that is mostly illegible due to heavy noise and poor image quality.]

OCT 27 1986

amendment in the next Congress. The new section 343 (of title 18 United States Code) presents significant fifth amendment "due process" problems, which would inhibit the Department of Justice's ability to enforce this provision. We expect that the Justice Department will find it necessary to seek revisions in both evidentiary standards of section 343 in the next Congress. Further problems arise in the aviation and maritime areas. For example, we question whether "direction" of common carrier operations would include air traffic controllers and other transportation dispatchers as those subject to fine and/or imprisonment for violations of the statute. Subtitle T sets a BAC (blood alcohol content) level of 0.10 for common carrier operators as a conclusive presumption of being under the influence of alcohol; this is a lower level than the 0.04 limitation currently required by the Federal Aviation Administration and the Federal Railroad Administration, and in rulemaking by the U.S. Coast Guard. This may tend to weaken current rules; also, the "common carrier" category has a more narrow scope than current DOT rules. The term "water common carrier" will also require clarification to specify what vessels are intended to be included, and a conflict created between the enactment of this provision and a similar prohibition in 46 U.S.C. 2302(c) concerning operation of a vessel while intoxicated will require resolution.

Title II, the "International Narcotics Control Act of 1986," includes section 2009, which amends the so-called "Mansfield Amendment" (section 481(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961) to permit the participation of United States personnel in foreign police arrest actions, but retains the current prohibition against U.S. personnel directly effecting an arrest in a foreign country. The provision further provides that the remaining prohibitions of the Mansfield Amendment shall not apply to maritime law enforcement operations in the territorial sea of a foreign country with the agreement of that country. The change greatly facilitates the Coast Guard's ability to enforce drug trafficking laws in the territorial seas of foreign countries, such as the Bahamas, where joint operations have not been possible in the past because of the Mansfield restrictions.

Title III, the "National Drug Interdiction Improvement Act of 1986," contains several provisions which directly affect the Coast Guard. Subtitle A, the "Defense Drug Interdiction Assistance Act," contains an authorization of appropriations to enhance various drug interdiction activities. It includes authorization of \$138 million for the Navy to refurbish and upgrade four existing E-2C Hawkeye surveillance aircraft (or some other aircraft better suited for drug interdiction missions) to be loaned to the Coast Guard (two) and Customs Service (two).

In addition, \$99.5 million is authorized for procurement of seven radar aerostats and \$40 million for eight Blackhawk helicopters to be made available by the Secretary of Defense to agencies of the United States designated by the Chairman of the National Drug Enforcement Policy Board, subject to the provisions of chapter 18 of title 10, United States Code (Military Cooperation with Civilian Law Enforcement Officials).

Also included is direction for the Navy to transfer \$15 million to the Secretary of Transportation to be available for assignment of no fewer than 500 active duty Coast Guard personnel to naval vessels for law enforcement purposes. Chapter 18 of title 10, United States Code is amended accordingly. Additionally, the Selected Reserve of the Coast Guard Reserve is authorized to be increased by September 30, 1987 to a strength of not less than 14,400, of which not less than 1,400 are to be used to augment units of the Coast Guard assigned to drug interdiction missions.

Department of Defense funds in the amount of \$45 million are also authorized for use by the Coast Guard for the installation of 360-degree radar systems on Coast Guard long-range surveillance aircraft, so long as any modifications to existing aircraft comply with validated requirements and specifications developed by the Coast Guard.

Section 911 of title 10, United States Code (Uniform Code of Military Justice) is amended by expanding the offense of driving while impaired to include impairment due to drugs as well as alcohol.

Subtitle C, the "Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Prosecution Improvements Act of 1986," amends Public Law 96-350, to become known as the "Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act." It contains Congressional findings and declarations regarding trafficking in controlled substances aboard vessels and makes it unlawful for any person on board a vessel of the United States, or on board a vessel subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, knowingly or intentionally to manufacture or distribute, or to possess with intent to manufacture or distribute, a controlled substance. It permits proof of consent or waiver of objection by a foreign nation to enforcement of U.S. law aboard a vessel of that foreign nation to be made by certification of the Secretary of State or the Secretary's designee. Included within the category of vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, inter alia, are vessels located in the territorial waters of another nation, where the nation consents to the enforcement of United States law by the United States.

Subtitle D contains additional authorizations for Coast Guard interdiction enhancement. Additional appropriations are

authorized for the acquisition, construction, and improvements account of the Coast Guard in the amount of \$89 million, and additional appropriations of \$39 million for operating expenses are authorized.

Subtitle E authorizes the establishment of a United States-Bahamas Drug Interdiction Task Force to be operated jointly by the United States Government (represented by the State Department, Coast Guard, Customs Service, Justice Department, and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System) and the Government of the Bahamas. Additional appropriations are authorized in the amounts of \$9 million for three drug interdiction pursuit helicopters, \$1 million to enhance communications capabilities, and \$5 million to the Coast Guard acquisition, construction, and improvements account for fiscal year 1987 for initial design engineering and other activities for construction of a drug interdiction docking facility in the Bahamas.

Subtitle F authorizes appropriations of \$25 million to the Customs Service for the establishment of command, control, communications, and intelligence centers in locations within the United States to be coordinated by the Commissioner of Customs together with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, the Attorney General, and the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System.

Subtitle G contains provisions intended to enhance transportation safety. Included are several amendments to the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (FAAAct) to permit prosecution of violations in connection with the air transportation of controlled substances, such as fuel-tank installations. Unfortunately, one amendment to the FAAAct contemplates use of FAA safety inspection personnel for enforcement of the customs laws, a proposal which the Administration rejected earlier this year because it could compromise the effectiveness of FAA's safety enforcement effort. Also, the relationship between drug usage and highway safety is to be determined by the Secretary by means of a study and report of its results to the Congress.

Title V, United States Insular Areas and National Parks, contains, in Subtitle A, the "United States Insular Areas Drug Abuse Act of 1986," which provides that the Coast Guard should station a patrol vessel in St. Croix, Virgin Islands.

Title XII, the "Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986," prohibits the operator of a commercial motor vehicle from having more than one driver's license and imposes notification requirements on employers and employees regarding certain commercial motor vehicle violations and suspensions. It prohibits employers from permitting employees to operate commercial vehicles if they have lost

their licenses or if they have multiple licenses, requires minimum Federal standards for testing of operators of commercial motor vehicles, and requires the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations establishing minimum uniform standards for the issuance of commercial driver's licenses by the States and for information to be contained on such licenses. Moreover, it requires establishment of a commercial driver's license information system, and establishes Federal bases for disqualification of a person from operating a commercial motor vehicle.

Title XII also establishes conditions for State participation in three new grant programs which are funded with set-asides from other programs. The bill includes provision for withholding of highway funds for State noncompliance, establishes civil and criminal penalties for violations of provisions of the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986, and grants waiver authority to the Secretary of Transportation for certain provisions of the Act. It requires the Secretary to revise regulations to require trucks and truck tractors manufactured after July 24, 1980, to have brakes operating on all wheels and also requires the Secretary to conduct a radar demonstration project in cooperation with State and local law enforcement officials. Finally, it requires DOT to establish a level of blood alcohol content, between 0.1 and 0.04, at which a commercial driver is deemed to be driving while impaired.

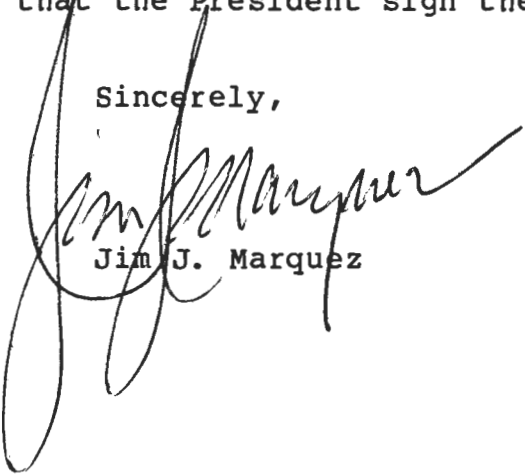
The Department of Transportation strongly supports the objectives of the "Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986." The revision of the Mansfield Amendment and the improvements in prosecution of maritime drug traffickers expected from enactment of the new "Maritime Drug Law Enforcement Act" will enable the Coast Guard to enforce more effectively the laws prohibiting the trafficking in controlled substances beyond the territorial limits of the United States. Both provisions were the subject of legislative proposals of this Department and we fully support their enactment in this legislation.

We also strongly support the objectives of Title III, the "National Drug Interdiction Improvement Act of 1986," recognizing that most of its provisions are authorizations of appropriations and any funding will have to be accomplished independently. The level of that funding, of course, will determine the extent to which the objectives of the authorization can be achieved. Title XII requires major rulemaking and development efforts from DOT on extremely tight deadlines that in some cases may not be achievable. Nevertheless, the DOT is and has been in firm agreement with the objectives of title XII and thus endorses that title.

While we do not support all of the provisions of Title XII, the "Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986," it represents substantial progress from earlier provisions contained in S. 1903.

Taken as a whole, the bill will enhance the ability of the Department to carry out our anti-drug responsibilities. Accordingly, we recommend that the President sign the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,



Jim J. Marquez

SIGNING STATEMENT

As I stated in my remarks at the signing ceremony^y for this bill, I am pleased to sign the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

One other matter concerning the ^{Act} bill is worthy of note. This ^{Act} bill contains several important provisions reforming the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that will considerably enhance the ability of federal law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat drug offenders and other criminals. My Administration has been seeking such reforms since 1981.

These FOIA reforms substantially broaden the law enforcement exemptions in that Act, thereby increasing significantly the authority of federal agencies to withhold sensitive law enforcement documents in their files. The statutory language changes make clear, for example, that any federal law enforcement information relating to pending investigations or confidential sources may be withheld if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause an identified harm. The Act also includes, for the first time, special exclusions whereby certain law enforcement records would no longer be subject to the requirements of the FOIA under particularly sensitive, specified circumstances.

Additionally, this ^{Act} bill makes several changes with respect to the charging of fees under the FOIA. Agencies will now be able to charge and recover the full costs of processing requests for information under the FOIA, consistent with the federal user fee concept, in the large number of cases in which FOIA requests are made for "commercial" purposes, a term ^{which} has been broadly construed in other contexts of the FOIA. At the same time, the Act will somewhat limit the fees applicable to noncommercial educational or scientific institutions and to bona fide representatives of established news media outlets. It is important that no such special treatment is accorded to organizations engaged in the business of reselling government records or information.

Finally, the bill improves the standard governing the general waiver of FOIA fees, by mandating that such waivers be granted only where it is established that disclosure is in the "public interest" because it is likely to "contribute significantly to public understanding" of the operations or activities of the government. This standard is intended to focus upon benefits to the public at large, rather than upon the interest of a particular segment of the public, and thus clarifies the type of public interest to be advanced.

10/27/86
Final from
this

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE CLERK
TRACKING SHEET FOR PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS

TITLE:

HR 5484

TYPE DOCUMENT:

PROCLAMATION

LETTER (S)

EXECUTIVE ORDER

MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS/SENATE

MEMORANDUM

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

DECISION MEMORANDUM

SIGNING STATEMENT

OTHER:

RECEIVED: (Advance: 1/1/86 Time: 1:25 a.m./p.m.)
1/1/86 Time: a.m./p.m.

SENT TO CORRESPONDENCE FOR TYPING IN FINAL:

(Advance: 1/1/86 Time: a.m./p.m.)
Date: 10/27/86 Time: 1:30 a.m./p.m.

TO DAVID L. CHEW'S OFFICE:

Date: 10/27/86 Time: 2 a.m./p.m.

INFO, INCLUDING STENCIL, TO PRESS OFFICE:

Date: 1/1/86 Time: a.m./p.m.

POSTED: 1/1/86 Time: a.m./p.m.

NOTIFICATIONS:

 (initial) Each time a report or message is transmitted
to the Congress, call Jane Moody, ext. 2230.

 (initial) N.S.C., when appropriate (Carol Cleveland,
Cathy Millison, or Cathy Bergeron, ext. 6534).

 (initial)

OTHER INFORMATION:

10/27
3:30 PM

 Hold Signing Statement per
Katherine Ladd

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

As I stated in my remarks at the signing ceremony for this bill, I am pleased to sign the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

One other matter concerning the Act is worthy of note. This Act contains several important provisions reforming the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that will considerably enhance the ability of Federal law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat drug offenders and other criminals. My Administration has been seeking such reforms since 1981.

These FOIA reforms substantially broaden the law enforcement exemptions in that Act, thereby increasing significantly the authority of Federal agencies to withhold sensitive law enforcement documents in their files. The statutory language changes make clear, for example, that any Federal law enforcement information relating to pending investigations or confidential sources may be withheld if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause an identified harm. The Act also includes, for the first time, special exclusions whereby certain law enforcement records would no longer be subject to the requirements of the FOIA under particularly sensitive, specified circumstances.

Additionally, this Act makes several changes with respect to the charging of fees under the FOIA. Agencies will now be able to charge and recover the full costs of processing requests for information under the FOIA, consistent with the Federal user fee concept, in the large number of cases in which FOIA requests are made for "commercial" purposes, a term that has been broadly construed in other contexts of the FOIA. At the same time, the Act will somewhat limit the fees

applicable to noncommercial educational or scientific institutions and to bona fide representatives of established news media outlets. It is important that no such special treatment is accorded to organizations engaged in the business of reselling government records or information.

Finally, the bill improves the standard governing the general waiver of FOIA fees, by mandating that such waivers be granted only where it is established that disclosure is in the "public interest" because it is likely to "contribute significantly to public understanding" of the operations or activities of the government. This standard is intended to focus upon benefits to the public at large, rather than upon the interest of a particular segment of the public, and thus clarifies the type of public interest to be advanced.

SIGNING STATEMENT

As I stated in my remarks at the signing ceremony^y for this bill, I am pleased to sign the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

One other matter concerning the bill is worthy of note. This bill contains several important provisions reforming the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), that will considerably enhance the ability of federal law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat drug offenders and other criminals. My Administration has been seeking such reforms since 1981.

These FOIA reforms substantially broaden the law enforcement exemptions in that Act, thereby increasing significantly the authority of federal agencies to withhold sensitive law enforcement documents in their files. The statutory language changes make clear, for example, that any federal law enforcement information relating to pending investigations or confidential sources may be withheld if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause an identified harm. The Act also includes, for the first time, special exclusions whereby certain law enforcement records would no longer be subject to the requirements of the FOIA under particularly sensitive, specified circumstances.

Additionally, this bill makes several changes with respect to the charging of fees under the FOIA. Agencies will now be able to charge and recover the full costs of processing requests for information under the FOIA, consistent with the federal user fee concept, in the large number of cases in which FOIA requests are made for "commercial" purposes, a term which has been broadly construed in other contexts of the FOIA. At the same time, the Act will somewhat limit the fees applicable to noncommercial educational or scientific institutions and to bona fide representatives of established news media outlets. It is important that no such special treatment is accorded to organizations engaged in the business of reselling government records or information.

Finally, the bill improves the standard governing the general waiver of FOIA fees, by mandating that such waivers be granted only where it is established that disclosure is in the "public interest" because it is likely to "contribute significantly to public understanding" of the operations or activities of the government. This standard is intended to focus upon benefits to the public at large, rather than upon the interest of a particular segment of the public, and thus clarifies the type of public interest to be advanced.

SIGNING STATEMENT

As I stated in my remarks at the signing ceremony[✓] for this bill, I am pleased to sign the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

One other matter concerning the ^{Act} bill is worthy of note. This ^{Act} bill contains several important provisions reforming the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) [✓] that will considerably enhance the ability of federal law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat drug offenders and other criminals. My Administration has been seeking such reforms since 1981.

These FOIA reforms substantially broaden the law enforcement exemptions in that Act, thereby increasing significantly the authority of federal agencies to withhold sensitive law enforcement documents in their files. The statutory language changes make clear, for example, that any federal law enforcement information relating to pending investigations or confidential sources may be withheld if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause an identified harm. The Act also includes, for the first time, special exclusions whereby certain law enforcement records would no longer be subject to the requirements of the FOIA under particularly sensitive, specified circumstances.

Additionally, this ^{Act} bill makes several changes with respect to the charging of fees under the FOIA. Agencies will now be able to charge and recover the full costs of processing requests for information under the FOIA, consistent with the federal user fee concept, in the large number of cases in which FOIA requests are made for "commercial" purposes, a term ^{which} has been broadly construed in other contexts of the FOIA. At the same time, the Act will somewhat limit the fees applicable to noncommercial educational or scientific institutions and to bona fide representatives of established news media outlets. It is important that no such special treatment is accorded to organizations engaged in the business of reselling government records or information.

Finally, the bill improves the standard governing the general waiver of FOIA fees, by mandating that such waivers be granted only where it is established that disclosure is in the "public interest" because it is likely to "contribute significantly to public understanding" of the operations or activities of the government. This standard is intended to focus upon benefits to the public at large, rather than upon the interest of a particular segment of the public, and thus clarifies the type of public interest to be advanced.

10/27/11:30P
Final from
that

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 27, 1986

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

As I stated in my remarks at the signing ceremony for this bill, I am pleased to sign the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986.

One other matter concerning the Act is worthy of note. This Act contains several important provisions reforming the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) that will considerably enhance the ability of Federal law enforcement agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration to combat drug offenders and other criminals. My Administration has been seeking such reforms since 1981.

These FOIA reforms substantially broaden the law enforcement exemptions in that Act, thereby increasing significantly the authority of Federal agencies to withhold sensitive law enforcement documents in their files. The statutory language changes make clear, for example, that any Federal law enforcement information relating to pending investigations or confidential sources may be withheld if its disclosure could reasonably be expected to cause an identified harm. The Act also includes, for the first time, special exclusions whereby certain law enforcement records would no longer be subject to the requirements of the FOIA under particularly sensitive, specified circumstances.

Additionally, this Act makes several changes with respect to the charging of fees under the FOIA. Agencies will now be able to charge and recover the full costs of processing requests for information under the FOIA, consistent with the Federal user fee concept, in the large number of cases in which FOIA requests are made for "commercial" purposes, a term that has been broadly construed in other contexts of the FOIA. At the same time, the Act will somewhat limit the fees applicable to noncommercial educational or scientific institutions and to bona fide representatives of established news media outlets. It is important that no such special treatment is accorded to organizations engaged in the business of reselling government records or information.

Finally, the bill improves the standard governing the general waiver of FOIA fees, by mandating that such waivers be granted only where it is established that disclosure is in the "public interest" because it is likely to "contribute significantly to public understanding" of the operations or activities of the government. This standard is intended to focus upon benefits to the public at large, rather than upon the interest of a particular segment of the public, and thus clarifies the type of public interest to be advanced.

RONALD REAGAN

#

THE SCHEDULE OF
PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN

Monday, October 27, 1986

9:00 am (30 min)		<u>Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
9:30 am (15 min)		<u>National Security Briefing (Poindexter)</u>	Oval Office
9:45 am (15 min)		<u>Senior Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
10:00 am (60 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
11:00 am (60 min)		<u>NSPG Meeting (Poindexter)</u>	Situation Room
12:00 m (2 hrs)		<u>Lunch and Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
2:00 pm (5 min)		<u>Photo with Congressman Michael Strang (Ball)</u>	Oval Office
2:30 pm (15 min)	N	<u>Signing Ceremony for Drug Bill (Ball)</u>	East Room
2:45 pm (60 min)		<u>Personal Staff Time</u>	Oval Office
3:45 pm (10 min)		<u>Meeting with Ambassador Charles Price and Photo with his Family (Osborne)</u>	Oval Office Study
4:00 pm (30 min)		<u>Meeting with Secretary Weinberger</u>	Oval Office Study
4:30 pm (45 min)		<u>Taping Session (Daniels/Dolan/Board)</u> 1. Political Messages 2. Swanson Center for Nutrition Dinner	Oval Office
7:30 pm (3 hrs)	N	<u>Private Dinner (Courtemanche)</u>	Residence

10/24/86
4:00 pm

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Release at 2:30 p.m. EST

October 27, 1986

SIGNING CEREMONY FOR H.R. 5484
THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986

FACT SHEET

President Reagan today signed H.R. 5484, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, with a salute to First Lady Nancy Reagan and others who have long made drug abuse their personal crusade.

The President said the end to the drug abuse epidemic will come through a combination of tough laws like the one he signed today and "a dramatic change in public attitude." He said the Nation must be intolerant of drug users and drug sellers "on the campus and at the workplace . . . not because we want to punish drug users, but because we care about them and want to help them."

The new anti-drug abuse law will play a major role in the President's crusade against illegal drug use, and should provide safer neighborhoods and greater security for all Americans. "The American people want their government to get tough and go on the offensive," the President said. "Our goal in this crusade is nothing less than a drug-free generation. America's young people deserve our best effort to make that dream come true." The President asked each American "to be strong in your intolerance of illegal drug use and firm in your commitment to a drug-free America. United together, we can see to it that there is no sanctuary for the drug criminals who are pilfering human dignity and pandering despair."

OVERVIEW OF H.R. 5484 -- THE ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1986

Meeting the President's Goals

The bill the President signed into law today conforms to the President's six major initiatives to make America drug free.

- o A drug-free workplace: Requires prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs for Federal workers; includes programs to educate Federal workers to the dangers of drug and alcohol abuse; and calls for a study of the sources and adequacy of substance abuse treatment.
- o Drug-free schools: The new law authorizes a new state-administered grant program to assist state and local governments in establishing drug-free learning environments and preventing drug use among students. Allocation: \$200 million is authorized in FY 1987 and \$250 million in both FY 1988 and FY 1989. The new law will further strengthen the "school-yard rule" by increasing penalties, extending the rule to colleges and universities, and include the manufacture of controlled substances under the provisions of the rule.
- o Expanded drug treatment: Allots funds to states for alcohol and drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation; appropriates \$198 million in fiscal year 1987 for drug research activities within HHS; develops programs of clinical training for drug abuse professionals; and authorizes \$42 million through FY 1989 for counseling and medical services for drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders.
- o Expanded international cooperation: The new law funds narcotics assistance and drug education programs to increase international awareness of drug trafficking and abuse problems; amends the "Mansfield amendment" to permit U.S. law enforcement officials to assist in narcotics arrests abroad; provides an additional \$322.5 million for additional surveillance aircraft and radar systems, and almost \$250 million to the Customs Service for additional personnel and equipment to fight drug smuggling. The new law will enhance the U.S.'s ability to prosecute maritime drug traffickers.

MORE

- o Strengthened law enforcement: The anti-drug bill toughens penalties in Federal criminal drug cases; provides life terms for principals in major drug enterprises; and toughens penalties for those using minors in committing drug-related crimes. The new law treats "designer drugs" as controlled substances; makes money laundering a Federal criminal offense with up to a 20-year sentence; and broadens definition of "career criminal" to include convictions for "serious drug offenses." In addition the bill authorizes \$230 million for each of fiscal years 1987 thru 1989 for grants to States for drug law enforcement programs; allows deportation of aliens for all controlled substance offenses; makes it a crime to mail, ship, import, or export drug paraphernalia. Further, the bill makes it a Federal crime to maintain any place, including a "crack house," to make, distribute or use a controlled substance.
- o Expanded public awareness and prevention: The new law provides for expanded drug prevention activities, including establishment of a new Office of Substance Abuse Prevention in HHS. The bill directs ACTION to further mobilize and initiate private sector efforts to increase public awareness of drug abuse. The bill also establishes the President's Media Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention of 12 members appointed by the President to help disseminate information about alcohol and drug abuse.

FUNDING THE PRESIDENT'S GOALS

Under the legislation signed by President Reagan, over \$2.4 billion is authorized to fight drug abuse in fiscal year 1987, over three times the amount spent to fight drug abuse in 1981.

THE PRESIDENT'S REDOUBLED EFFORTS

The signing of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act completes a critical legislative component of the President's redoubled efforts to fight the use of illegal drugs. On August 4, 1986, President Reagan announced six new goals to lead us toward a drug-free America. These include: drug-free workplaces; drug-free schools; effective drug abuse treatment; improved international cooperation; strengthened law enforcement; and increased public awareness and prevention.

The President has mobilized the Federal departments and agencies to proceed with a broad Administration-wide assault on drug abuse. Highlights of achievements since mid-September:

- o A Drug-Free Workplace: On September 15, 1986, the President signed an Executive Order to work toward a drug-free Federal workplace for 2.8 million civilian employees. A Task Force is developing recommendations to promote a policy of drug-free workplaces among Federal contractors. Cabinet members and agency heads are working with State and local governments to adopt drug-free policies. Business and labor leaders are mobilizing in the President's crusade and expanding efforts to rid the workplace of illegal drugs. Department of Labor is developing a booklet on Workplaces Without Drugs to provide information about the problem and how to stop it.
- o Drug-Free Schools: The Department of Education issued 800,000 pamphlets, Schools Without Drugs, to provide parents, school officials, students and communities with reliable and practical information about the problem of school-age drug use and what they can do to achieve drug-free schools.
- o Expand Drug Treatment and Research: Epidemiology and surveillance systems at HHS are being enhanced to track the incidence and prevalence of alcohol and drug use and identification of risk factors and risk groups. A nationally accredited system for laboratory testing is to be implemented.
- o Improve International Cooperation: A conference of U.S. Ambassadors will be convened to convey an international sense of urgency and to discuss increased regional cooperation.

- o Strengthened Law Enforcement: A Southwest Border initiative, known as Operation Alliance, was established to expand cooperative drug law enforcement along the U.S.-Mexican border. Likewise, improved cooperative drug law enforcement will occur along the Southeast Border.
- o Increase Public Awareness and Prevention: Private sector efforts promoting drug abuse prevention are increasing almost daily. In response to the First Lady's leadership, over 10,000 "Just Say No" clubs are now established. Further, the President has directed the establishment of a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention to carry out a national program of prevention, education and early intervention. The Administration is also working with Public Housing Authorities, state law enforcement officials and local agencies to achieve drug-free public housing.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 27, 1986

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT SIGNING CEREMONY FOR
OMNIBUS ANTI-DRUG ABUSE
ACT OF 1986

The East Room

2:39 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Well, today it gives me great pleasure to sign legislation that reflects the total commitment of the American people and their government to fight the evil of drugs. Drug use extracts a high cost on America; the cost of suffering and unhappiness, particularly among the young, the cost of lost productivity at the workplace, and the cost of drug-related crime. Drug use is too costly for us not to do everything in our power, not just to fight it, but to subdue it and conquer it.

The magnitude of today's drug problem can be traced to past unwillingness to recognize and confront this problem. And, the vaccine that's going to end the epidemic is a combination of tough laws -- like the one we sign today -- and a dramatic change in public attitude.

We must be intolerant of drug use and drug sellers. We must be intolerant of drug use on the campus and at the workplace. We must be intolerant of drugs not because we want to punish drug users, but because we care about them and want to help them.

This legislation is not intended as a means of filling our jails with drug users. What we must do as a society is identify those who use drugs, reach out to them, help them quit, and give them the support they need to live right.

Let me take a moment here and salute a special person who has turned the fight against drug abuse into a national crusade. She started long before the polls began to register our citizens' concern about drugs. She mobilized the American people, and I'm mighty proud of her. I know the work Nancy's been doing has been appreciated.

And Nancy's made a special commitment to assist young people who are just getting started to quit and to prevent others from starting in the first place. One young person asked her advice about what to do if offered drugs, and she came up with a bit of simple, yet profound wisdom. She said, "Just Say No." (Applause.) And today, there are thousands of "Just Say No" clubs all over America.

In all of our endeavors here in Washington, we're striving for a world where our young people can live happier, more opportunity-filled lives. Our goal in this crusade is nothing less than a drug-free generation. America's young people deserve our best effort to make that dream come true.

MORE

In the last few years, we've made much progress on the enforcement end of solving the drug problem. Interdiction is up, drug crops are being destroyed while still in the fields all over the country and overseas, organized crime is being hit and hit hard, cooperation between governments is better than ever before. This legislation allows us to do even more.

Nevertheless, today marks a major victory in our crusade against drugs, a victory for safer neighborhoods, a victory for the protection of the American family. The American people want their government to get tough and go on the offensive. and that's exactly what we intend, with more ferocity than ever before. But, as I have said on previous occasions, we would be fooling ourselves if we thought that new money for new government programs alone will solve the problem.

Let's not forget that in America people solve problems and no national crusade has ever succeeded without human interest. So, at the same time that government sends a long, loud, clear message, I ask each American to be strong in your intolerance of illegal drug use and firm in your commitment to a drug-free America. United together, we can see to it that there is no sanctuary for the drug criminals who are pilfering human dignity and pandering despair.

There have been some real champions in the battle to get this legislation through Congress: Senators Bob Dole, Robert Byrd, and Strom Thurmond; Congressmen Bob Michel, Jim Wright, Benjamin Gilman, Charles Rangel, and Jerry Lewis.

I'd like to single out Senator Paula Hawkins, in particular. She took this battle to the public and has been a driving force behind the effort to rid our society of drug abuse. Like Nancy, she made her commitment to fighting drugs long before it was the popular thing to do. This kind of honest, hard-working leadership is what makes all the difference. And now, Paula, if you and your colleagues will join Nancy and me, we will get on with the signing of that bill, making it the law of our land. (Applause.)

END

2:45 P.M. EST