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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File Backup Files
Subseries: Chron File, 1989-1993

OA/ID Number: 13660
Folder ID Number: 13660-002

Folder Title:
National Conference of State Legislatures 3/8/89 [OA 6343]

Stack:

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Row:

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Section:

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Dave
Runkle

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Dick
Wetherbell
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6B
Davis/Dooley
March 6, 1989
3 p.m.

REMARKS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING/RM 450
MARCH 10, 1989

I am very pleased to be here. I would like to thank the present and past officers for your gracious invitation -- Sammy Nunez (Noo-nez), Lee Daniels, Ted Strickland. Thank you all.

The last time I spoke to you, we were in the middle of America, in the middle of summer, and in the midst of a tough campaign year.

Fate has smiled on us since that July day in Indianapolis. Then, we were all candidates. Today, everyone in this room is a winner. For those of you who are Republicans, I hope my coattails were of use. For those of you who are Democrats, I claim absolutely no credit whatsoever . . .

In all sincerity, I want to congratulate every legislative leader in this room, Democratic as well as Republican. You won more than a political victory. You won the highest honor of all -- the opportunity to serve your state and your country.

The problems that confront our country as we near the end of this century often seem bigger than our ability to solve them. And they are -- if we face these problems as only partisan Democrats or Republicans, as parochial members of a region, or a faction, or an interest group. But by working together, as Americans, we can lick any problem -- no matter how big, how complex or how deeply rooted it may be.

True, there are always naysayers who believe we will never clean up the environment; that we will never shelter the homeless; that we will never end that age-old affliction of mankind, poverty -- poverty of knowledge and skills, poverty of opportunity, poverty of hope.

But the cynics never take into account one of the great success stories of our times -- state government. In this decade, power flowed from Washington to Austin, to Atlanta, to Sacramento and to every other state capital. With this power came new responsibilities. And history will remember that you met your broadened responsibilities with distinction.

I know funds at all levels of government are tight. I know you are called upon to make hard choices, as I am. But, by and large, you are meeting the challenge of a frugal age by devising creative new solutions to the age-old problems of care and concern for the very young, the very elderly, the disadvantaged and the dispossessed.

So whenever I see a problem that some say is insurmountable, I draw inspiration from what you are already doing in the states.

The resilience of state government in the 1980s vindicates the wisdom of the Founding Fathers, and forever discredits those who would have Washington do it all. Let me assure you: I will preserve and protect a healthy balance, a sharing of power, between the states and Washington. Federalism works.

As you know, one policy area clearly designated as a prime responsibility of the federal government is our national defense. So perhaps the appeal I am going to make to you today will be all the more unprecedented. The time has come for me to enlist your energy and expertise in a different kind of national security crisis -- the threat of drug abuse to the health and the very future of our nation.

Crack. Heroin. P.C.P. These drugs are a plague that leaves an aftermath of shattered minds, ruined bodies and wasted potential. No state in the Union is immune to this plague. Drug crimes have claimed thousands of lives, and turned whole communities upside down from the Eastern Seaboard to the Pacific Coast. It is becoming apparent that our struggle against the drug trade is the moral equivalent of war.

As with every battle this country has ever fought, we are all in this together -- as Americans. And as with any war, we

must have a strategy. Our strategy is four-pronged: 1) education; 2) rehabilitation; 3) law enforcement; and 4) interdiction.

I am encouraged to see so many state governments forming intra-state drug task forces, and inter-state panels to share resources and intelligence. Every state should join this common effort. And every state should look for ways to toughen its drug laws.

The federal government, just like the states, is animated by a new get-tough attitude on drugs. We've stiffened the federal sentence for drug trafficking to a maximum of life. We've toughened penalties for drug dealers who use children to deal drugs, or who sell drugs to children. And if you commit a drug-related murder, or kill a cop, the toughest sentence you can receive is the toughest sentence there is -- death.

We've also increased our resources as we've stiffened sentences. Since 1981, the federal anti-drug budget has grown by nearly 370 percent. But more was needed, so I am asking the Congress for \$6 billion for our anti-drug program in 1990. More than \$4 billion will be spent to provide grants to state and local law enforcement agencies, to beef up federal enforcement, and to enhance our prosecution, detention and intelligence capabilities . . .

This includes sustaining the \$150 million drug grant program, so that the Department of Justice can help state and local law enforcement agencies catch criminals and warn kids away from drugs.

Another shining example of federal and state cooperation is the seizure and forfeiture of assets from drug dealers. State agencies that cooperate in drug cases will share the benefits from the sale of yachts, planes and cars used in drug deals. To convert the profits of vice to finance our war against the multi-billion dollar drug empire is more than good financial sense. It is swift justice . . .

Even with these programs, the campaign against drug abuse will be a hard-fought war that will last for years.

Perhaps we should take inspiration from a nation at war almost fifty years ago. As Britain faced an adversary that tested the courage and character of its people, Winston Churchill vowed to never surrender. In today's war against the pushers, we must -- as a people -- draw from these same deep wells of national purpose to summon a spirit of defiance.

But our single, most important task is to keep kids off drugs and out of trouble. Toward this end, I am proposing a \$1.1 billion allocation for drug education and prevention -- a 16 percent increase over 1989. Some \$367 million of this will go to

the Drug Free Schools and Communities program, to help keep drugs out of our schools, campuses and neighborhoods -- an increase of \$12 million.

The programs are many. You will be able to take the lead in this effort, since more than 80 percent of the funds of the Drug Free Schools and Communities program will be allocated to the states and territories.

As you may have heard, we can already take heart from some good news from the classrooms of America. According to the 1988 National High School Senior Survey, the proportion of seniors using illicit drugs during the prior year fell from 42 percent in 1987 to 39 percent in 1988. This compares with the peak year of 1979, when an astounding 54 percent of all American high school seniors used drugs.

Still, 39 percent is too much. We will spend money to get the job done, but we need something more -- an attitude of intolerance.

Let me tell you, Presidents usually do not speak in favor of intolerance. But the day must soon come when this nation is utterly intolerant of so-called casual drug abuse. Then, and only then, will we be able to declare victory.

Over the next four years, we will face many common challenges -- to our environment, to our prosperity, to our compassion for those who have yet to fully participate in the American Dream. The challenge of drug abuse will test our resolve and our mettle as a people.

I pledge, leader to leader, to work with you and your state governments in this struggle. Bill Bennett and I will lead the fight against drugs on all fronts. Just as war tested America and our allies in the 1940s, so our people are undergoing a test of our national will today. To paraphrase Churchill, we shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end fighting the scourge of drug abuse, with growing confidence and growing strength . . . we shall never surrender. With your help, and your leadership in the states, I know that we shall also prevail.

Thank you.

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**REMARKS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATURES
OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING/RM 450
MARCH 10, 1989**

**I AM VERY PLEASED TO BE HERE. I WOULD LIKE TO THANK
THE PRESENT AND PAST OFFICERS FOR YOUR GRACIOUS INVITATION
-- SAMMY NUNEZ (Noo-nez), LEE DANIELS, TED STRICKLAND.
THANK YOU ALL.**

**THE LAST TIME I SPOKE TO YOU, WE WERE IN THE MIDDLE
OF AMERICA, IN THE MIDDLE OF SUMMER, AND IN THE MIDST OF A
TOUGH CAMPAIGN YEAR.**

2

**FATE HAS SMILED ON US SINCE THAT JULY DAY IN
INDIANAPOLIS. THEN, WE WERE ALL CANDIDATES. TODAY,
EVERYONE IN THIS ROOM IS A WINNER. FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO
ARE REPUBLICANS, YOU DISCERNING DEVILS, THERE WAS A TIME
WHEN I THOUGHT I'D DRAG ALL OF YOU DOWN BUT, NO, HERE WE
ARE! FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE DEMOCRATS, I CLAIM
ABSOLUTELY NO CREDIT WHATSOEVER . . . BUT "WELL DONE."**

**IN ALL SINCERITY, I WANT TO CONGRATULATE EVERY
LEGISLATIVE LEADER IN THIS ROOM, DEMOCRATIC AS WELL AS
REPUBLICAN. YOU WON MORE THAN A POLITICAL VICTORY.**

YOU WON THE HIGHEST HONOR OF ALL -- THE OPPORTUNITY TO SERVE.

THE PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT OUR COUNTRY AS WE NEAR THE END OF THIS CENTURY OFTEN SEEM BIGGER THAN OUR ABILITY TO SOLVE THEM. AND THEY ARE -- IF WE FACE THESE PROBLEMS AS ONLY PARTISAN DEMOCRATS OR REPUBLICANS, AS PAROCHIAL MEMBERS OF A REGION, OR A FACTION, OR AN INTEREST GROUP. BUT BY WORKING TOGETHER, AS AMERICANS, WE CAN LICK ANY PROBLEM -- NO MATTER HOW BIG, HOW COMPLEX OR HOW DEEPLY ROOTED IT MAY BE.

TRUE, THERE ARE ALWAYS NAYSAYERS WHO BELIEVE WE WILL NEVER CLEAN UP THE ENVIRONMENT; THAT WE WILL NEVER SHELTER THE HOMELESS; THAT WE WILL NEVER END THAT AGE-OLD AFFLICTION OF MANKIND, POVERTY -- POVERTY OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS, POVERTY OF OPPORTUNITY, POVERTY OF HOPE.

BUT THE CYNICS NEVER TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ONE OF THE GREAT SUCCESS STORIES OF OUR TIMES -- STATE GOVERNMENT. IN THIS DECADE, POWER FLOWED FROM WASHINGTON TO AUSTIN, TO ATLANTA, TO SACRAMENTO AND TO EVERY OTHER STATE CAPITAL.

WITH THIS POWER CAME NEW RESPONSIBILITIES. AND HISTORY WILL REMEMBER THAT YOU MET YOUR BROADENED RESPONSIBILITIES WITH DISTINCTION.

I KNOW FUNDS AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT ARE TIGHT. I KNOW YOU ARE CALLED UPON TO MAKE HARD CHOICES, AS I AM. BUT, BY AND LARGE, YOU ARE MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF A FRUGAL AGE BY DEVISING CREATIVE NEW SOLUTIONS TO THE AGE-OLD PROBLEMS OF CARE AND CONCERN FOR THE VERY YOUNG, THE VERY ELDERLY, THE DISADVANTAGED AND THE DISPOSSESSED.

SO WHENEVER I SEE A PROBLEM THAT SOME SAY IS INSURMOUNTABLE, I DRAW INSPIRATION FROM WHAT YOU ARE ALREADY DOING IN THE STATES.

THE RESILIENCE OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN THE 1980s VINDICATES THE WISDOM OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS, AND FOREVER DISCREDITS THOSE WHO WOULD HAVE WASHINGTON DO IT ALL. LET ME ASSURE YOU: I WILL PRESERVE AND PROTECT A HEALTHY BALANCE, A SHARING OF POWER, BETWEEN THE STATES AND WASHINGTON. FEDERALISM WORKS.

I REMEMBER MEETINGS I HAD YEARS AGO WITH GOVERNORS DISCUSSING THE SOCIAL ISSUES. I LEARNED A LOT. THE STATES ARE ON THE CUTTING EDGE. GOVERNORS MUST DEAL IN WHAT WORKS.

AS YOU KNOW, ONE POLICY AREA CLEARLY DESIGNATED AS A PRIME RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IS OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE. SO PERHAPS THE APPEAL I AM GOING TO MAKE TO YOU TODAY WILL BE ALL THE MORE UNPRECEDENTED.

THE TIME HAS COME FOR ME TO ENLIST YOUR ENERGY AND EXPERTISE IN A DIFFERENT KIND OF NATIONAL SECURITY CRISIS -- THE THREAT OF DRUG ABUSE TO THE HEALTH AND THE VERY FUTURE OF OUR NATION.

CRACK. HEROIN. P.C.P. THESE DRUGS ARE A PLAGUE THAT LEAVES AN AFTERMATH OF SHATTERED MINDS, RUINED BODIES AND WASTED POTENTIAL. NO STATE IN THE UNION IS IMMUNE TO THIS PLAGUE. DRUG CRIMES HAVE CLAIMED THOUSANDS OF LIVES, AND TURNED WHOLE COMMUNITIES UPSIDE DOWN FROM THE EASTERN SEABOARD TO THE PACIFIC COAST.

IT IS BECOMING APPARENT THAT OUR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE DRUG TRADE IS THE MORAL EQUIVALENT OF WAR.

AS WITH EVERY BATTLE THIS COUNTRY HAS EVER FOUGHT, WE ARE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER -- AS AMERICANS. AND AS WITH ANY WAR, WE MUST HAVE A STRATEGY. OUR STRATEGY IS FOUR-PRONGED: 1) EDUCATION; 2) REHABILITATION; 3) LAW ENFORCEMENT; AND 4) INTERDICTION.

I AM ENCOURAGED TO SEE SO MANY STATE GOVERNMENTS FORMING INTRA-STATE DRUG TASK FORCES, AND INTER-STATE PANELS TO SHARE RESOURCES AND INTELLIGENCE.

EVERY STATE SHOULD JOIN THIS COMMON EFFORT. AND EVERY STATE SHOULD LOOK FOR WAYS TO TOUGHEN ITS DRUG LAWS.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, JUST LIKE THE STATES, IS ANIMATED BY A NEW GET-TOUGH ATTITUDE ON DRUGS. WE'VE STIFFENED THE FEDERAL SENTENCE FOR DRUG TRAFFICKING TO A MAXIMUM OF LIFE. WE'VE TOUGHENED PENALTIES FOR DRUG DEALERS WHO USE CHILDREN TO DEAL DRUGS, OR WHO SELL DRUGS TO CHILDREN. AND IF YOU COMMIT A DRUG-RELATED MURDER, OR KILL A COP, THE TOUGHEST SENTENCE YOU CAN RECEIVE IS THE TOUGHEST SENTENCE THERE IS -- DEATH.

WE'VE ALSO INCREASED OUR RESOURCES AS WE'VE STIFFENED SENTENCES. SINCE 1981, THE FEDERAL ANTI-DRUG BUDGET HAS GROWN BY NEARLY 370 PERCENT. BUT MORE WAS NEEDED, SO I AM ASKING THE CONGRESS FOR \$6 BILLION FOR OUR ANTI-DRUG PROGRAM IN 1990. MORE THAN \$4 BILLION WILL BE SPENT TO PROVIDE GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES, TO BEEF UP FEDERAL ENFORCEMENT, AND TO ENHANCE OUR PROSECUTION, DETENTION AND INTELLIGENCE CAPABILITIES . . .

THIS INCLUDES SUSTAINING THE \$150 MILLION DRUG GRANT PROGRAM, SO THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE CAN HELP STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES CATCH CRIMINALS AND WARN KIDS AWAY FROM DRUGS.

ANOTHER SHINING EXAMPLE OF FEDERAL AND STATE COOPERATION IS THE SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF ASSETS FROM DRUG DEALERS. STATE AGENCIES THAT COOPERATE IN DRUG CASES WILL SHARE THE BENEFITS FROM THE SALE OF YACHTS, PLANES AND CARS USED IN DRUG DEALS.

TO CONVERT THE PROFITS OF VICE TO FINANCE OUR WAR AGAINST THE MULTI-BILLION DOLLAR DRUG EMPIRE IS MORE THAN GOOD FINANCIAL SENSE. IT IS SWIFT JUSTICE . . .

EVEN WITH THESE PROGRAMS, THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST DRUG ABUSE WILL BE A HARD-FOUGHT WAR THAT WILL LAST FOR YEARS.

PERHAPS WE SHOULD TAKE INSPIRATION FROM A NATION AT WAR ALMOST FIFTY YEARS AGO. AS BRITAIN FACED AN ADVERSARY THAT TESTED THE COURAGE AND CHARACTER OF ITS PEOPLE, WINSTON CHURCHILL VOWED TO NEVER SURRENDER.

IN TODAY'S WAR AGAINST THE PUSHERS, WE MUST -- AS A PEOPLE -- DRAW FROM THESE SAME DEEP WELLS OF NATIONAL PURPOSE TO SUMMON A SPIRIT OF DEFIANCE.

BUT OUR SINGLE, MOST IMPORTANT TASK IS TO KEEP KIDS OFF DRUGS AND OUT OF TROUBLE. TOWARD THIS END, I AM PROPOSING A \$1.1 BILLION ALLOCATION FOR DRUG EDUCATION AND PREVENTION -- A 16 PERCENT INCREASE OVER 1989.

SOME \$367 MILLION OF THIS WILL GO TO THE DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES PROGRAM, TO HELP KEEP DRUGS OUT OF OUR SCHOOLS, CAMPUSES AND NEIGHBORHOODS -- AN INCREASE OF \$12 MILLION.

THE PROGRAMS ARE MANY. YOU WILL BE ABLE TO TAKE THE LEAD IN THIS EFFORT, SINCE MORE THAN 80 PERCENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES PROGRAM WILL BE ALLOCATED TO THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

AS YOU MAY HAVE HEARD, WE CAN ALREADY TAKE HEART FROM SOME GOOD NEWS FROM THE CLASSROOMS OF AMERICA.

ACCORDING TO THE 1988 NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL SENIOR SURVEY, THE PROPORTION OF SENIORS USING ILLICIT DRUGS DURING THE PRIOR YEAR FELL FROM 42 PERCENT IN 1987 TO 39 PERCENT IN 1988. THIS COMPARES WITH THE PEAK YEAR OF 1979, WHEN AN ASTOUNDING 54 PERCENT OF ALL AMERICAN HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS USED DRUGS.

STILL, 39 PERCENT IS TOO MUCH. WE WILL SPEND MONEY TO GET THE JOB DONE, BUT WE NEED SOMETHING MORE -- AN ATTITUDE OF INTOLERANCE.

LET ME TELL YOU, PRESIDENTS USUALLY DO NOT SPEAK IN FAVOR OF INTOLERANCE. BUT THE DAY MUST SOON COME WHEN THIS NATION IS UTTERLY INTOLERANT OF SO-CALLED CASUAL DRUG ABUSE. THEN, AND ONLY THEN, WILL WE BE ABLE TO DECLARE VICTORY.

OVER THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, WE WILL FACE MANY COMMON CHALLENGES -- TO OUR ENVIRONMENT, TO OUR PROSPERITY, TO OUR COMPASSION FOR THOSE WHO HAVE YET TO FULLY PARTICIPATE IN THE AMERICAN DREAM. THE CHALLENGE OF DRUG ABUSE WILL TEST OUR RESOLVE AND OUR METTLE AS A PEOPLE.

I PLEDGE, LEADER TO LEADER, TO WORK WITH YOU AND YOUR STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THIS STRUGGLE. BILL BENNETT AND I WILL LEAD THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS ON ALL FRONTS. JUST AS WAR TESTED AMERICA AND OUR ALLIES IN THE 1940s, SO OUR PEOPLE ARE UNDERGOING A TEST OF OUR NATIONAL WILL TODAY. TO PARAPHRASE CHURCHILL, WE SHALL NOT FLAG OR FAIL. WE SHALL GO ON TO THE END FIGHTING THE SCOURGE OF DRUG ABUSE, WITH GROWING CONFIDENCE AND GROWING STRENGTH . . . WE SHALL NEVER SURRENDER.

**WITH YOUR HELP, AND YOUR LEADERSHIP IN THE STATES, I KNOW
THAT WE SHALL ALSO PREVAIL.**

THANK YOU.

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Margy - Intergovtl. 7170
Janet Hale -
David Tell - 673 - 2525

Davis/Dooley

March 6, 1989

3 p.m.

REMARKS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS

OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING/RM 450

MARCH 10, 1989

Thank you Sammy Nunez (Noo-nez). Thank you Lee Daniels.

Thank you all.

The last time I spoke to you, we were in the middle of
America, in the middle of summer, and in the midst of a tough
campaign year.

Fate has smiled on us since that July day in Indianapolis.
Then, we were all candidates. Today, everyone in this room is a
winner. For those of you who are Republicans, I hope my
coattails were of use. For those of you who are Democrats, I
claim absolutely no credit whatsoever . . .

In all sincerity, I want to congratulate every legislative
leader in this room, Democratic as well as Republican. You won
more than a political victory. You won the highest honor of all
-- the opportunity to serve your state and your country.

Andy Card - Welcome
Deb Anderson - Dis. Off
Eding Dole IG Affairs

Intergovtl
Margy
7170

Leadership 9/131
NCSL

Ted
Stackland? Front row -

Deb Louisin
NCSL
634-5400

The problems that confront our country as we near the end of this century often seem bigger than our ability to solve them. And they are -- if we face these problems as only partisan Democrats or Republicans, as parochial members of a region, or a faction, or an interest group. But by working together, as Americans, we can lick any problem -- no matter how big, how complex or how deeply rooted it may be.

True, there are always naysayers who believe we will never clean up the environment; that we will never shelter the homeless; that we will never end that age-old affliction of mankind, poverty -- poverty of knowledge and skills, poverty of opportunity, poverty of hope.

NC3L But the cynics never take into account one of the great success stories of our times -- state government. In this decade, power flowed from Washington to Austin, to Springfield, to Sacramento and to every other state capital. With this power came new responsibilities. And history will remember that you met your broadened responsibilities with distinction.

NC3L I know funds at all levels of government are tight. I know you are called upon to make hard choices, as I am. But, by and large, you are meeting the challenge of a frugal age by devising creative new solutions to the age-old problems of care and concern for the very young, the very elderly, the disadvantaged and the dispossessed.

So whenever I see a problem that some say is insurmountable, I draw inspiration from what you are already doing in the states.

The resilience of state government in the 1980s vindicates the wisdom of the Founding Fathers, and forever discredits those who would have Washington do it all. Let me assure you: I will preserve and protect a healthy balance, a sharing of power, between the states and Washington.

As you know, one policy area clearly designated as a prime responsibility of the federal government is our national defense. So perhaps the appeal I am going to make to you today will be all the more unprecedented. The time has come for me to enlist your energy and expertise in a different kind of national security crisis -- the threat of drug abuse to the health and the very future of our nation.

Crack. Heroin. P.C.P. These drugs are a plague that leaves an aftermath of shattered minds, ruined bodies and wasted potential. No state in the Union is immune to this plague. Drug crimes have claimed thousands of lives, and turned whole communities upside down from the Eastern Seaboard to the Pacific Coast. It is becoming apparent that our struggle against the drug trade is more than the moral equivalent of war.

It is war.

David
Tell
Office of
Drug Policy
673 258

As with every battle this country has ever fought, we are all in this together -- as Americans. And as with any war, we must have a strategy. Our strategy is four-pronged: law enforcement -- interdiction -- rehabilitation -- and prevention through education.

BBA
P. 66

I am encouraged to see so many state governments forming intrastate drug task forces, and interstate panels to share resources and intelligence. Every state should join this common effort. And every state should look for ways to toughen its drug laws.

Deb Louisa
NCSL
624-5406

The federal government, just like the states, is animated by a new get-tough attitude on drugs. We've stiffened the federal sentence for drug trafficking to a maximum of life. We've toughened penalties for drug dealers who use children to deal drugs, or who sell drugs to children. And if you commit a drug-related murder, or slay a law enforcement officer, the toughest sentence you can receive is the toughest sentence there is -- death.

1986
Act

1986
Act

BBA
P. 75

Dick L. Humphrey
BBA
Anti-Drug Abuse
Act 1988

We've also increased our resources as we've stiffened sentences. Since 1981, the federal anti-drug budget has grown by nearly 370 percent. But more was needed, so I am asking the Congress for \$6 billion for our anti-drug program in 1990 -- a 21 percent increase over 1989, and a 47 percent increase over 1988. More than \$4 billion will be spent to provide grants to state and local law enforcement agencies, to beef up federal enforcement, and to enhance our prosecution, detention and intelligence capabilities . . .

This includes sustaining the \$150 million drug grant program -- which was targeted for elimination in January -- so that the Department of Justice can help state and local law enforcement agencies catch criminals and warn kids away from drugs.

Another shining example of federal and state cooperation is the seizure and forfeiture of assets from drug dealers. State agencies that cooperate in drug cases will share the benefits from the sale of yachts, planes and autos used in drug deals. To convert the profits of vice to finance our war against the multi-billion dollar drug empire is more than good financial sense. It is swift justice . . .

Even with these programs, the campaign against drug abuse will be a hard-fought war that will last for years.

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David Tell
Office of
Drug Policy
673-2535

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Tell
in 11/1/89

Perhaps we should take inspiration from a nation at war almost fifty years ago. As Britain faced an adversary that tested the courage and character of its people, Winston Churchill vowed to never surrender. In today's war against the pushers, we must -- as a people -- draw from these same deep wells of national purpose to summon a spirit of defiance. What shall we do?

Churchill
Speech on
Dunkirk
House of
Commons
6/4/40

We shall fight the drug lords on the beaches and the streets, we shall fight them in the schools, we shall interdict them in the skies and on the high seas. We shall never surrender, not until the last pusher is put behind bars and the last playground is free of drugs.

Perhaps the classroom will be the most decisive battleground of them all. Toward this end, I am proposing a \$1.1 billion allocation for drug education -- a 16 percent increase over 1989. Some \$367 million of this will go to the Department of Education budget, to help keep drugs out of our schools, campuses and neighborhoods -- an increase of \$12 million. 146 million

The programs are many. But our purpose is singular: to keep kids off drugs and out of trouble. You will be able to take the lead in this effort, since more than 80 percent of the funds of the Drug Free Schools and Communities program will be allocated to the states and territories.

Kate
Moore
Dept. of
Educ
FY1990
Budget

As you may have heard, we can already take heart from some good news from the classrooms of America. According to the 1988 National High School Senior Survey, the proportion of seniors using illicit drugs during the prior year fell from 42 percent in 1987 to 39 percent in 1988. This compares with the peak year of 1979, when an astounding 54 percent of all American high school seniors abused drugs.

Still, 39 percent is 39 percent more than I will accept. How can we convince these teen-agers to leave drugs alone? Even if money wasn't tight, we would never be able to solve the problem with money alone. We need something else -- an attitude of intolerance.

Let me tell you, Presidents usually do not speak in favor of intolerance. But the day must soon come when this nation is utterly intolerant of so-called casual drug abuse. Then, and only then, will we be able to declare victory.

It is with this in mind that I hope the Senate soon confirms Bill Bennett as the nation's drug czar. Bill's talent as an educator, and his rapport with young people, will be of particular help in communicating our attitude of zero tolerance to the next generation.

UPI
5-28-89

Tell
bio

Fri 7
3/10
David Tell
Office of
Drug Policy
673-2535

Over the next four years, we will face many common challenges -- to our environment, to our prosperity, to our compassion for those who have yet to fully participate in the American Dream. But we face no common domestic challenge as grave or as urgent as that of drug abuse. *The challenge of drug abuse will test our resolve + our mettle as a people.*

X I pledge, leader to leader, to work with you and your state governments in this struggle. Just as war tested America and our allies in the 1940s, so our people are undergoing a test of our national will today. Again, to *quote* paraphrase Churchill, we shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end fighting the scourge of drug abuse, with growing confidence and growing strength . . . we shall never surrender. With your help, and your leadership in the states, I know that we shall also prevail.

*Churchill
speech on
Dunkirk
Hse. of
Commons
6/4/42*

Thank you.

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Building A Better America

SUMMARY

President Bush is committed to ending drug abuse in America.

The policy of this Administration is "zero tolerance." No amount of drug use is acceptable. And, zero tolerance should be the policy of every state in the Union—of every county and town, of every school, business, and community group—in fact, of every American.

The destructive and pervasive effect of illegal drug use in our society is appalling. Over 32 million Americans used illegal drugs last year. Nearly 5,000 deaths were reported from use of cocaine and other drugs in 1987, in addition to 146,000 hospital emergency room admissions for drug abuse in that year. The cost to the Nation of drug and alcohol abuse, in terms of increased health costs, absenteeism from work, law enforcement and prevention programs is estimated to exceed \$100 billion annually. And this says nothing of the tens of thousands of damaged lives and destroyed families caused by the use of illegal drugs.

"My friends, we have work to do. . . . There is crime to be conquered, the rough crime of the streets. . . . There are few clear areas in which we as a society must rise up united and express our intolerance. The most obvious now is drugs. . . . And there is much to be done and to be said, but take my word for it—this scourge will stop."

George Bush

Historical evidence suggests that, like certain diseases, the plague of drug addiction and abuse in any nation eventually abates and virtually disappears. This gives us reason for hope. But the society cannot wait for history to repeat itself. Action on many fronts is needed to speed the day when drugs are no longer a serious problem.

Drugs are a complex social problem with national and international dimensions. Since 1981, the Federal anti-drug budget has grown by nearly 370 percent, and the Bush Administration is requesting nearly \$6.0 billion in 1990 to fight this insidious foe.

The Administration proposes nearly \$1 billion in new outlays for anti-drug programs, a 21 percent increase over 1989 and 47 percent over 1988, to intensify our all-out effort against drug abuse. But the problem cannot be solved by dollars alone, nor by the Federal Government alone. The situation demands an ongoing, consistent effort by families, schools, churches, businesses, community leaders, health organizations, law enforcement institutions and heads of state. This battle must be waged on four fronts: education/prevention, treatment, eradication/interdiction, and enforcement/punishment. This means dealing with both demand and supply by:

- **Educating the Young: Drug Prevention.**—Establishing "zero tolerance" as an attitude and a way of life by educating our children at home and at school, from kindergarten through college, on the dangers of experimenting with drugs. The Administration requests nearly \$1.1 billion to educate our young people to say no to drugs through programs of proven effectiveness targeted at areas of greatest need.
- **Reclaiming Lives: Drug Treatment.**—Encouraging those who fail to heed the signals and do use drugs to seek treatment—the aim is to reclaim lives, not abandon them. The Administration proposes over \$700 million to expand the Nation's capacity to provide drug abuse treatment, particularly for the indigent, disadvantaged, youth and expectant mothers.

- **Going to the Source: Drug Law Enforcement.**—Eradicating drugs at the source, interdicting them before they cross our borders, and destroying the trafficking cartels that profit so richly from drug addiction. The Administration proposes over \$4.1 billion to step up the pressure on the suppliers of illegal drugs by providing grants to State and local law enforcement, beefing up the Federal enforcement agencies, and enhancing our drug prosecution, detention and intelligence capabilities.
- **Strengthening Our Laws: Drug Penalties.**—Enforcing tough drug enforcement laws, including the death penalty for drug kingpins and drug-related murders. The Bush Administration will vigorously enforce existing drug laws, demand even tougher penalties for drug traffickers and apply pressure to the “casual user” to stop using drugs.

PROPOSED CHANGE

(In millions of dollars)

	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	5,331	5,966	+635	+12
Educating the Young: Drug Prevention	(941)	(1,087)	(+146)	(+16)
Reclaiming Lives: Drug Treat- ment	(621)	(735)	(+114)	(+18)
Going to the Source: Drug Law Enforcement	(3,770)	(4,144)	(+374)	(+10)
Strengthening Our Laws: Drug Penalties	—Funding Not Applicable—			
Outlays	4,569	5,543	+974	+21
Educating the Young: Drug Prevention	(681)	(969)	(+288)	(+42)
Reclaiming Lives: Drug Treat- ment	(534)	(661)	(+127)	(+24)
Going to the Source: Drug Law Enforcement	(3,354)	(3,913)	(+559)	(+17)
Strengthening Our Laws: Drug Penalties	—Funding Not Applicable—			

The President has instructed his new Drug Policy Director to implement the requirements of Title I of the recently enacted Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. In that Act, Congress created a new post of Director of National Drug Control Policy, often referred to as the “Drug Czar.” The Director is responsible for developing a national drug control strategy that will guide the Nation’s anti-drug efforts, and for reviewing the allocation of resources to these efforts. Further, he shall “make recommendations to the President . . . regarding changes in the organization, management, and budgets of Federal departments and agencies” engaged in the anti-drug effort.

As he develops the strategy, the Director will focus on how to maximize our efforts and get the most return from our drug resources—both Federal and non-Federal. In the strategy, which is due six months after he is confirmed by the Senate, the Director will call on all segments of our society to become involved in the anti-drug crusade.

Apart from the drug problem itself, the broader issue of reducing crime and dealing with offenders requires both additional resources and a tough attitude toward enforcement and punishment of all of our laws, not just our drug laws. These issues are discussed in the last paper:

- **Intensifying the Attack on Crime.**—The Administration is requesting a total of \$4.5 billion for other, non-drug criminal justice functions in the areas of law enforcement, corrections and litigation. These resources target such high priorities as white collar crime, organized crime and foreign counterintelligence. The funding estimates displayed below are in addition to the drug funding estimates shown elsewhere in this chapter.

PROPOSED CHANGE				
(In millions of dollars)				
	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	4,025	4,460	+435	+11
Outlays	3,979	4,297	+318	+8

1. EDUCATING THE YOUNG: DRUG PREVENTION

OVERVIEW

For a decade, President Bush has stressed the importance of educating our children and young adults on the dangers of drugs and has called repeatedly for the Federal government to work with parents, teachers, churches and other community groups to develop a comprehensive drug education program.

"Fundamentally, the drug problem in America is not one of supply, but of demand. As much as we do to bust the smugglers and the dealers, as much as we do to eradicate crops and stop the flow of drugs into this country, as long as Americans are willing to pay billions of dollars for illegal drugs, somebody somewhere in the world will provide them.

"I will do everything I can as President to help with the best information, the best research, and the strongest effort possible to get the message to our young people to 'just say no' to drugs."

George Bush

The first front in the fight against drug abuse is to get our children to realize the fearful threat to their health, their future and their lives. As they become aware of the devastating effects of drugs, they will stop buying them and put the suppliers out of business.

PRINCIPLES

- All schools, from kindergarten to college, should develop and implement anti-drug programs for the classroom.
- Schools should challenge students to get involved in ending drug use among their peers.
- Schools and colleges should adopt tough "no use" disciplinary policies and prove to students by aggressive enforcement that drug use will not be tolerated.

POLICIES

- The Administration is requesting nearly \$1.1 billion for drug prevention activities, a 16 percent increase over 1989. This funding includes both ongoing programs and new initiatives.
- The Administration requests \$367 million for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities program, a \$12 million increase over 1989. These programs: provide grants to States for drug prevention education and to institutions of higher education to implement drug prevention education programs on campus; train teachers in the implementation of drug prevention education techniques; and fund a variety of other activities, including enforcement, to help young people understand why they must reject drugs.
- In addition, the Administration proposes \$25 million for a new drug prevention initiative: Urban Emergency Grants. These grants will award funds to a number of city school systems with the worst drug problems. Schools will have maximum flexibility to propose a mix of education, security, parent and student involvement and special programs for children with known drug problems.

- The Administration also requests \$35 million for a new program of community partnership grants for drug abuse prevention. This program, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, will make grants to community organizations to stimulate local drug prevention efforts involving parents, schools, academia, businesses and youth and other high risk individuals. Emphasis will be placed on substantial voluntary participation by the community and grants will be made to communities based on need and innovative approaches.
- Approximately \$45 million of the Department of Justice's \$150 million drug grant program to local governments will be devoted to drug prevention activities. These additional resources will enable such successful programs as the Crime Prevention Campaign's "McGruff the Crime Dog" to continue and expand to more schools.
- In order to ensure that we are getting the best return on our investments, the President will ask his Drug Policy Director to support research in connection with the review, formulation and implementation of the drug control effort, both on the demand and supply side. Additional funding of \$5 million is requested for this purpose.

PROPOSED CHANGE				
(In millions of dollars)				
	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	941	1,087	+146	+16
Outlays	681	969	+288	+42

2. RECLAIMING LIVES: DRUG TREATMENT

OVERVIEW

President Bush supports Federal grants for the treatment of addicts. He recognizes that drug abusers are not strangers: they are our neighbors, our children and our friends. His policy balances firmness with compassion.

"At the Federal level, we must attack the problem not just on one front or another, but on all fronts at once. . . . It means providing treatment for addicts who want help. And it means educating our young so that they never get hooked."

"There's no point in just arresting and releasing users time and time again. We should identify and support treatment programs that have proven effective."

George Bush

PRINCIPLES

- Link Federal assistance for treatment programs to the success rate of these programs.
- Give priority in drug education and treatment to expectant mothers and youth.
- Focus Federal grants on those areas of the country with the greatest problem.

POLICIES

- The Administration proposes \$735 million for drug treatment activities, an 18 percent increase over 1989.
- The President's budget contains a \$25 million grant program to reduce the time a person must wait for admission to a drug treatment program.
- In addition, the Administration requests \$30 million for a new grant program to support expansion of treatment capacity for the indigent, disadvantaged, youth or expectant mothers in selected States which are seriously committed to expansion. These awards, administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, will go to programs of proven effectiveness and will be directed to areas of the country with greatest need (i.e., those with waiting lists or that lack treatment services). In the spirit of Federal/State partnership, States would agree to maintain the added treatment slots for at least three years after receipt of the awards.
- The President also proposes tripling the funding for HHS's research into effective treatment programs, to over \$7 million in 1990.

PROPOSED CHANGE

(In millions of dollars)

	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	621	735	+114	+18
Outlays	534	661	+127	+24

3. GOING TO THE SOURCE: DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT

OVERVIEW

The President has stressed the importance of taking the fight against drugs right to the source, both in the U.S. and internationally. Eradication at the source requires international cooperation. Stopping drugs before they reach our borders is an enormous challenge, but one that is met every time a shipment of drugs fails to make it to the street. Investigation and prosecution of drug cartels requires strengthened law enforcement at all levels of government.

"To those who think America will shrink from this challenge, I say this: We have not spent the last 200 years of defending our country from despots and dictators, only to lose our streets to drug dealers and gangs. The war against drugs must begin at home, and it must begin with law enforcement."

George Bush

PRINCIPLES

- Shrink the supply of illegal drugs by eradicating crops at their source and destroying the laboratories that process them.
- Vigorously patrol our borders and international waters to interdict drugs in transit to the U.S.
- Strengthen law enforcement efforts domestically at all levels of government—Federal, State and local.
- Ensure that adequate resources are available to prosecute and incarcerate the offenders once they are apprehended.

POLICIES

- The Administration requests \$4.1 billion for drug law enforcement programs in 1990, a 10 percent increase over 1989.
- Funding for the Drug Enforcement Administration will add over 330 new positions and increase its strategic and operational intelligence capabilities as well as its operations in foreign countries.
- Funding for the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters will increase by \$14 million to \$115 million in 1990, allowing for enhanced crop eradication and lab destruction in foreign drug producing countries, especially in the cocaine-producing countries of South America.
- The U.S. Customs Service will greatly expand its program of inspection of containerized cargo. This will allow Customs to increase its inspection capacity by about 50 percent. In addition, \$3 million is requested for additional Customs money laundering initiatives. In total, approximately 550 staff will be added to the Customs Service's drug interdiction program, totalling \$442 million.
- The Coast Guard drug interdiction budget will increase by 9 percent to \$690 million in 1990, aimed at interdiction of drug smugglers. The Coast Guard will use this funding

to support an increased tempo of drug interdiction operations with both air and sea resources. Additional funding will be provided for intelligence support for the expanded sea and air patrols.

- Over \$300 million is proposed for the involvement of the Department of Defense in drug interdiction activities.
- Funding of \$150 million for the Department of Justice's drug grant program is requested, \$105 million of which will be devoted to assisting State and local law enforcement agencies through activities such as multi-jurisdictional drug task forces and career criminal prosecution programs. The remaining \$45 million will fund drug prevention activities at the State and local level.
- Nearly \$215 million is requested for the new Organized Crime Drug Enforcement account. This program, which draws on 11 Federal agencies, coordinates complex drug investigations in 13 regional task forces around the country.
- Federal drug prosecutions in 1990 are expected to increase by 3,600 cases over 1989 as \$18 million is added for the U.S. Attorneys.
- Resources for the U.S. Attorneys will also be increased to target asset forfeiture and civil enforcement efforts. As a result, asset forfeiture collections are expected to reach \$470 million in 1990, \$20 million more than is estimated to be collected in 1989.
- Funding for prisons is designed to reduce the overcrowding rate in Federal prisons by at least 50 percent by 1995.

PROPOSED CHANGE				
(In millions of dollars)				
	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority	3,770	4,144	+374	+10
Outlays	3,354	3,913	+559	+17

4. STRENGTHENING OUR LAWS: DRUG PENALTIES

OVERVIEW

Zero tolerance will be the watchwords of the Bush Administration, applied to user and trafficker alike. Drugs are not cool anymore. Attitudes have changed dramatically. President Bush will build on this positive change in attitudes to create a nation where it is unacceptable for any person to use illegal drugs and where drug traffickers are prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

"Some say drug use is just a health problem; I say even more it's a criminal problem. Drug users and possessors should know that they may end up in prison if they don't straighten out."

"If you do crime, you do time."

George Bush

PRINCIPLES

- Demand even tougher and mandatory sentences for dealers, including the death penalty in select cases.
- Demand severe sentences for dealers who hire children to carry or sell their drugs.
- Encourage the judiciary to strictly apply the law to convicted drug offenders.

POLICIES

- The Administration will call for the strict application of the penalties contained in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, which provides for the death penalty for those who commit drug-related murders and for increased prison sentences for other drug-related crimes.
- Federal drug prosecutions in 1990 are expected to increase by 3,600 cases over 1989 as the Administration continues to target drug offenders as a top priority of the U.S. Attorneys.
- The President will appoint judges who will enforce, not make, the law.
- The Supreme Court recently upheld the constitutionality of the new Federal Sentencing Guidelines. The Guidelines will increase the number of offenders sent to prison and impose harsher penalties on repeat offenders, such as those who break our drug laws. In addition, the length of time offenders serve in prison will increase as parole is phased out.

5. INTENSIFYING THE ATTACK ON CRIME

OVERVIEW

The Administration is committed to addressing crime in our nation. While State and local governments have the principal responsibility for administering justice, the Federal Government has a critical role to play. Over the past eight years, funding for the Department of Justice has grown by nearly 180 percent. The Department of Justice will continue to be at the heart of the Bush Administration's strategy to make America safe from crime.

"Crime is a plague that strikes across all sectors of society and nobody is exempt. . . . The first priority is our law enforcement system—to protect the safety of our neighborhoods and the well-being of ordinary, law-abiding citizens."

George Bush

PRINCIPLES

- Strengthen law enforcement at all levels of government—Federal, State and local.
- Provide swift prosecution and sure punishment. Implement new Federal Sentencing Guidelines that mandate tougher, more uniform sentences; ensure that criminals are not set free.
- Address the needs of innocent Americans who are the victims of crime.
- Expand prison capacity so that criminals are not turned loose for lack of space. Reduce the level of overcrowding in Federal prisons.
- Prevent the illegal entry of goods and aliens into the United States.

POLICIES

The Administration proposes to increase the Federal Government's resources devoted to combatting crime. This paper discusses the Administration's major, non-drug related activities and initiatives, totalling \$4.5 billion, an increase of 11 percent in budget authority and 8 percent in outlays over 1989.

PROPOSED CHANGE

(In millions of dollars)

	1989	1990	Dollar Change	Percent Change
Budget Authority:				
Corrections.....	842	968	+126	+15
Law Enforcement.....	2,313	2,496	+183	+8
Legal Activities.....	869	996	+127	+15
Total	4,025	4,460	+435	+11
Outlays:				
Corrections.....	737	929	+192	+26
Law Enforcement.....	2,371	2,380	+9	—
Legal Activities.....	871	988	+117	+13
Total	3,979	4,297	+318	+8

Note: The above figures are in addition to those shown in "Going to the Source: Drug Law Enforcement."

- Our Nation's fight against crime will be improved by adding more personnel, training law enforcement personnel, purchasing equipment, automating essential functions, and expanding intelligence capabilities.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, and the U.S. Attorneys will expand criminal investigations and prosecutions.
- The Federal Bureau of Investigation will focus its resources (\$1.4 billion) on conducting high priority investigations in organized crime, white collar crime, counterterrorism, and foreign counterintelligence.
- The vital role played by State and local agencies in making America crime free will be strengthened. For example, over 150,000 State and local law enforcement personnel will be trained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation at its training academy and in the field.
- To ensure the effective administration of the Nation's laws, \$996 million, an increase of 15 percent, is requested for the legal activities of the Department of Justice. Prosecutions will be swifter, witnesses will be protected, and punishment will be stronger under new sentencing guidelines. These resources are an essential complement to growth in other law enforcement areas.
- To aid the victims of crime, the Federal Government will provide the fully authorized level of \$125 million in 1990, \$31 million higher than 1989.
- The Administration proposes an ambitious program to expand prison capacity to meet the growth of the Federal prisoner population.
- The Administration requests \$964 million to support the Immigration and Naturalization Service's efforts to protect our Nation's 6,000 miles of borders from the unlawful entry of goods and aliens and to expand detention capacity.

FUNDING SUMMARY

(In millions of dollars)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Budget Authority	4,025	4,460	4,632	4,838	4,941
Outlays	3,979	4,297	4,400	4,596	4,694

Note: The above figures are in addition to those shown in "Going to the Source: Drug Law Enforcement."

Funding shown in the above table, when combined with funding in the prior anti-drug abuse tables, provides for substantial growth in crime related programs. For example:

- For prisons, 1990 funding will be \$1,564 million, \$194 million more than provided in 1989. The increase will be devoted to decreasing the level of prison overcrowding and increasing the guard-to-inmate ratio to maintain effective control within prison walls.
- For Federal litigators and associated staff who prosecute criminals and defend the taxpayers' interests, 1990 funding will be \$869 million, \$65 million more than provided in 1989. This will help ensure that criminals are not put back on the street for a lack of legal resources.
- For housing unsentenced prisoners, 1990 funding will be \$147 million, \$37 million more than was provided in 1989. This increase will ensure that unsentenced prisoners promptly appear in court for sentencing.

LL More

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
**The Fiscal Year 1990
Budget**



**SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND
INFORMATION**

Blue Ribbon Schools continues the School Recognition Program, which in alternate years recognizes outstanding elementary and secondary schools. Schools are selected following an evaluation of their applications and on-site observations that focus on the school's philosophy, goals, organization, leadership, curriculum, instruction, student achievement, community relations, and efforts to maintain high quality programs and make improvements. The request includes an increase of \$211,000 to cover the increase in costs of making on-site visits and other program activities.

4. Drug-Free Schools and Communities
(BA in millions)

	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Request</u>
State and Local Grants.....	\$191.5	\$287.7	\$297.5
Teacher Training.....	---	7.0	7.2
National Programs:			
Institutions of Higher Education.	17.8	27.8	28.7
Federal Activities.....	7.8	12.2	12.6
Programs for Indian Youth.....	2.2	3.5	3.6
Programs for Native Hawaiians....	0.4	0.7	0.7
Regional Centers.....	<u>10.0</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>16.2</u>
Total.....	229.8 <u>1/</u>	354.5	366.6

1/ Amounts for individual activities do not conform to statutory set-asides, because of the requirements of appropriations language.

The Department of Education is strongly committed to helping States and localities get drugs out of schools and off college campuses. The proposed funding increase for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act will provide resources to help reach this goal. Under the Act, funds are allocated as follows:

State and local programs (82.8%) -- Funds are allocated to States and Territories on the basis of school-aged population. From each State grant, 30 percent is reserved for local programs administered from the Governor's office. The remaining 70 percent is administered by the State educational agency, which in turn must redistribute at least 90 percent of its share to local educational agencies. Provisions to ensure program accountability were strengthened by P.L. 100-297.

Grants to Institutions of Higher Education (8%) -- Competitive awards are made to public and private institutions of higher education. At least 50 percent of the funds are used to develop and implement programs of drug abuse education and prevention for college students. The remainder of the funds are used for teacher training, summer institutes and workshops, and model demonstration programs designed to assist elementary and secondary schools.

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(complete writethru - updating, adding reaction)

By TAMARA HENRY

WASHINGTON (UPI) - Use of crack cocaine has declined among high school seniors for the first time because of changing attitudes and increased knowledge about the drug's harmful effects, a survey said Tuesday.

The 1988 National High School Senior Survey, conducted by The University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, found use of all drugs generally declined among American students in high school and college.

Overall, the proportion of seniors using any illicit drug during the prior year fell from 42 percent in 1987 to 39 percent in 1988. This compares with 54 percent in 1979, the peak year.

But the study's director, Lloyd Johnston, said the drop in the use of crack - a highly addictive smokeable derivative of cocaine - is "one of the most important findings" of the survey of some 16,000 to 17,000 seniors in 135 high schools nationwide. The survey also uses a representative sample of college students and young adults one to 11 years beyond high school.

"This is great news, that our high school seniors are listening, that more are heeding the perils of drug use," said Education Secretary Lauro Cavazos. "However, too many of our youth, especially those that never become seniors - the dropouts - still risk their health and their future by using drugs."

The survey, the 14th in a series of national surveys funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse, an arm of the Department of Health and Human Services, showed that 4.8 percent of all seniors between 1987 and 1988 reported ever using crack, compared with 5.6 percent in the previous year. Annual use of crack fell from 4 percent to 3.1 percent, after having leveled off between 1986 and 1987.

Johnston, who warned in last year's report of an increase in crack use from 4 percent to 5.6 percent in 1987, said crack use showed a decline in 1988 among college students, as well, though not a statistically significant one - from 2 percent to 1.4 percent - but there was little change among the 19- to 29-year-olds, from 3 percent to 3.1 percent.

"We can safely say that this decrease suggests that high school seniors, a very important population to the future of our country, are hearing the messages about cocaine's dangers and are avoiding drug use in general," said Charles Schuster, director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

"While crack cocaine is readily available, seniors appear to be concerned about its addictive qualities and are less likely to try or continue use."

Other key findings of the survey include:

- Marijuana use continued its long-term, gradual decline. About one-third of all high school seniors reported some marijuana use, compared with the peak year of 1979 when half of all seniors reported some use. Current daily marijuana use dropped from 10.7 percent in 1978 to 2.7 percent in 1988.

- Cocaine use dropped between 1986 and 1988 from 13 percent to 8 percent. Among college students, only 10 percent reported using the drug in 1988, compared with 17 percent in 1986. Cocaine use also fell among all high school graduates aged 19 to 28 from 20 percent annual prevalence in 1986 to 14 percent in 1988.

- Heroin use remained at 0.5 percent, the same percentage the past nine years.

- Alcohol use dropped for the first time in several years. "Current drinkers" - seniors who had one or more drinks in the past 30 days - declined from 66 percent to 64 percent.

- Cigarette smoking stands at 29 percent in 1988, with 18 percent of all seniors smoking daily.

*Chris P
Comments*

Davis/Dooley

March 2, 1989

3 p.m.

REMARKS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS

OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING/RM 450

MARCH 10, 1989

Thank you Sammy Nunez (Noo-nez). Thank you Lee Daniels.
Thank you all.

The last time I spoke to you, we were in the middle of America, in the middle of summer, and in the midst of a tough campaign year.

Fate has smiled on us since that July day in Indianapolis. Then, we were all candidates. Today, everyone in this room is a winner. For those of you who are Republicans, I hope my coattails were of use. For those of you who are Democrats, I claim absolutely no credit whatsoever . . .

In all sincerity, I want to congratulate every legislative leader in this room, Democratic as well as Republican. You won more than a political victory. You won the highest honor of all -- the ^{opportunity} ~~chance~~ to serve your state and your country.

The problems that confront our country as we near the end of this century often seem bigger than our ability to solve them. And they are -- if we face these problems as only ^{partisan} Democrats or Republicans, as ^{parochial} members of a region, or a faction, or an ^{group} interest. But by working together, as Americans, we can lick any problem -- no matter how big, how complex or how deeply rooted it may be.

True, there are always ^{may say} some who say that we will never ^{up} cleanse the environment; that we will never shelter the homeless; never solve the age-old afflictions of mankind -- ^{hope} the poverty of ^{opportunity, pov. of ~~religion~~ / pov. of hope.} ^{know & skills} ~~opportunity called despair, the poverty of the soul called crime.~~

But the cynics never take into account one of the great success stories of our times -- state government. In this decade, power flowed from Washington to Austin, to Springfield, to Sacramento and to every other state capital. With this power came new responsibilities. And history will remember that you met your broadened responsibilities with distinction.

I know funds at all levels of government are tight. I know you are called upon to make hard choices, as I am. But, by and large, you are meeting the challenge of a frugal age by devising creative new solutions to the age-old problems of care and concern for the very young, the very elderly, ^{and the disadvantaged} and the

dispossessed.

So whenever I see a problem that some say is insurmountable, I draw inspiration from what you are already doing in the states.

The resilience of state government in the 1980s vindicates the wisdom of the Founding Fathers, and forever discredits those who would have Washington do it all. Let me assure you: I will preserve and protect a healthy balance, a sharing of power, between the states and Washington.

As you know, one policy area clearly designated as a prime responsibility of the federal government is our national defense. So perhaps the appeal I am going to make to you today will be all the more unprecedented. The time has come for me to enlist your energy and expertise in a ^(different kind of) national security crisis -- the threat of drug abuse to the health and the very future of our nation.

Crack. Heroin. P.C.P. These drugs are a plague that leave shattered minds, ruined bodies and wasted potential ^{in their wake}. No state in the Union is immune to this plague. Drug crimes have claimed thousands of lives, and turned whole communities upside down from the Eastern Seaboard to the Pacific Coast. It is becoming apparent that our struggle against the drug trade is more than the moral equivalent of war.

It is war.

4

every battle this country has ever fought

As with ~~any war~~, we are all in this together -- as Americans. And as with any war, we must have a strategy. Our strategy is three-pronged: law enforcement and interdiction -- rehabilitation -- and prevention through education. N

I am pleased to ~~note how~~ *see so* many state governments have formed intrastate drug task forces, and interstate panels to share resources and intelligence. ** some more federal law enforcement* M

? *✓*

We have matched your efforts in Washington. *We've stiffened* The federal sentence for drug trafficking ~~has been stiffened~~ to a maximum of life. We've toughened penalties for drug dealers who use *to deal drugs* children, or who *drugs* sell to children. And if you commit a drug-related murder, or slay a law enforcement officer, the toughest sentence you can receive is the toughest sentence there is -- death.

We've also increased our resources as we've stiffened sentences. Since 1981, the federal anti-drug budget has grown by nearly 370 percent. But more was needed, so I am asking the Congress for \$6 billion for our anti-drug program in 1990 -- a 21 percent increase over 1989, and a 47 percent increase over 1988. More than \$4 billion will be spent to provide grants to state and local law enforcement agencies, to beef up federal enforcement, and to enhance our prosecution, detention and intelligence capabilities . . .

(Is this higher or lower than 89-88)

This includes an allocation of \$150 million for the Department of Justice drug grant program to ^{help} assist state and local law enforcement agencies in catching criminals and warning kids away from drugs.

Another shining example of federal and state cooperation is the seizure and forfeiture of assets from drug dealers. State agencies that cooperate in drug cases will share the benefits from the sale of yachts, planes and autos used in drug deals. To convert the profits of vice to finance our war against the multi-billion dollar drug empire is more than good financial sense. ~~It is sweet irony and swift justice . . .~~ > ^{13 min} end?

And speaking of justice, I call upon you to scrutinize state anti-drug laws, looking for ways to tighten them. To paraphrase Winston Churchill, we must fight the drug lords on the streets, interdict them in the skies and on the high seas. And we must also fight them in the classroom. Toward this end, I am proposing a \$1.1 billion allocation for drug education. Some \$367 million of this will go to the Department of Education budget, to ^{keep} keep drugs out of our schools, campuses and neighborhoods. ^{keep kids out of trouble} You will be able to take the lead in this effort, since more than 80 percent of the funds of this program will be allocated to the states and territories.

As his country faced an adversary that would test the character of its people, Churchill promised

We shall never surrender,
The words that inspired a nation^{at war},
almost 50 years ago, are just as
relevant today.

As you may have heard, we can already take heart from some good news from the classrooms of America. According to the 1988 National High School Senior Survey, the proportion of seniors using illicit drugs during the prior year fell from 42 percent in 1987 to 39 percent in 1988. This compares with the peak year of 1979, when an astounding 54 percent of all American high school seniors abused drugs.

Still, 39 percent is 39 percent more than I will accept. How can we convince these teen-agers to leave drugs alone?

Let me tell you, Presidents usually do not speak in favor of intolerance. But the day must soon come when this nation is utterly intolerant of so-called casual drug abuse. Then, and only then, will we be able to declare victory.

It is with this in mind that I hope the Senate soon confirms Bill Bennett as the nation's drug czar. Bill's talent as an educator, and his rapport with young people, will be of particular help in communicating our attitude of zero tolerance to the next generation.

Over the next four years, we will face many common challenges -- to our environment, to our prosperity, to our compassion for those who have yet to fully participate in the American Dream. But we face no common domestic challenge as grave or as urgent as that of drug abuse.

I pledge to work with you and your state governments in this struggle. With your help, and your leadership at the state level, I know that we will prevail.

Thank you.

#

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

(George Bush Library)

Document No. and Type	Subject/Title of Document	Date	Restriction	Class.
01. Memo	Mark W. Davis to Chriss Winston, re: National Conference of State Legislators. (2 pp.)	03/02/89	~~P-5~~	

Collection:

Record Group: Bush Presidential Records
Office: Speechwriting, White House Office of
Series: Speech File, Backup
Subseries:
WHORM Cat.:
File Location: National Conference of State Legislators 3/8/89

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 By SA (NLGB) on 4/5/2005

Date Closed: 9/22/2004	OA/ID Number: 06343
FOIA/SYS Case #:	
Re-review Case #: 2004-2265-S	
P-2/P-5 Review Case #:	
MR Case #:	Appeal Case #:
MR Disposition:	Appeal Disposition:
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P-1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
 P-2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
 P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
 P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
 P-5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
 P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

(b)(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
 (b)(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
 (b)(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
 (b)(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
 (b)(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
 (b)(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
 (b)(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
 (b)(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DETERMINED TO BE AN
ADMINISTRATIVE MARKING
PER E.O. 12958, SEC 3.3 (C)

bah 1/8/05

March 2, 1989

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ MEMORANDUM

To: CHRISS WINSTON

From: MARK W. DAVIS

Re: National Conference of State Legislators

Presidential Scheduling reports that this event, which was to have been just a drop by, has been lengthened. Intergovernmental Affairs, which is managing it, wants at least ten minutes of remarks for the President so that he can avoid Q & A.

This speech makes me a little nervous. We are talking about the drug issue to a group of legislators who are mad that the last Administration withheld anti-drug grant monies that should have been allocated to the states under the last drug bill. Still, they have reason to be pleased at the way in which George Bush has proposed drug grant money for them. And a survey done by NCSL shows that most legislators rank drugs far down on their list of priorities. Apparently, they see it more as a municipal law enforcement problem.

The Reagan philosophy was to allocate all funds to DEA and other federal agencies.

George Bush is proposing a much more generous anti-drug effort, including \$150 million grant to states (which OMB says is about equal to what Congress passed last year). While this is a static number, it is \$150 million more than Reagan proposed. This ought to mollify them. Still, I strongly recommend we have our press people there, ready to respond if a rambunctious Democrat tries to make hay before the press.

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Other points:

*** This group wants the President to reaffirm Executive order 12612, a statement on federalism. On the face of it, this sounds perfectly innocuous. But I read 12612 and learned that it is a very elaborate definition of when and how federal law and directive should supersede that of the states. It also requires federal agencies to issue "federalism impact" statements with new regulations. In short, whether or not the President should reissue 12612 is a massive policy decision that concerns every department and agency. While this executive order is still in effect, a decision to reissue should not be made on the spur of the moment. I hope these legislators are assuaged by a statement of principal.

*** I have written many Republican speeches for this group, and part of our standard litany is: (1) praise the states for managing their fiscal affairs better than Washington; (2) a call to give Washington a line-item veto and a balanced budget amendment like most states have.

I strongly recommend we **drop** this standard Republican litany before this group. First of all, they have heard it so often that they are as tired of hearing it as the President is as undoubtedly tired of saying it. More importantly, economic conditions have changed in the states, and it is time our rhetoric recognized this.

Most states are undergoing severe economic difficulty, including the megastates of California, Texas and Florida. Those states which have balanced budget amendments (like Massachusetts) are discovering that clever governors can balance the books by selling capital assets or by borrowing money. The B.B.A. has lost its luster, especially before this group.

The line-item veto is a great proposal to mention before the governors who already have it. But it is anathema to legislators.

*** Most of these legislators are conservative Democrats. So the call for bipartisanship is even stronger than usual. On the whole, it ought to be a friendly audience, with a few gadflies.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Davis/Dooley

March 2, 1989

3 p.m.

REMARKS: NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE LEGISLATORS

OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING/RM 450

MARCH 10, 1989

Thank you Sammy Nunez (Noo-nez). Thank you Lee Daniels.
Thank you all.

The last time I spoke to you, we were in the middle of America, in the middle of summer, and in the midst of a tough campaign year.

Fate has smiled on us since that July day in Indianapolis. Then, we were all candidates. Today, everyone in this room is a winner. For those of you who are Republicans, I hope my coattails were of use. For those of you who are Democrats, I claim absolutely no credit whatsoever . . .

In all sincerity, I want to congratulate every legislative leader in this room, Democratic as well as Republican. You won more than a political victory. You won the highest honor of all -- the chance to serve your state and your country.

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2

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The problems that confront our country as we near the end of this century often seem bigger than our ability to solve them. And they are -- if we face these problems as only Democrats or Republicans, as members of a region, or a faction, or an interest. But by working together, as Americans, we can lick any problem -- no matter how big, how complex or how deeply rooted it may be.

True, there are always some who say that we will never cleanse the environment; that we will never shelter the homeless; never solve the age-old afflictions of mankind -- the poverty of opportunity called despair, the poverty of the soul called crime.

But the cynics never take into account one of the great success stories of our times -- state government. In this decade, power flowed from Washington to Austin, to Springfield, to Sacramento and to every other state capital. With this power came new responsibilities. And history will remember that you met your broadened responsibilities with distinction.

I know funds at all levels of government are tight. I know you are called upon to make hard choices, as I am. But, by and large, you are meeting the challenge of a frugal age by devising creative new solutions to the age-old problems of care and concern for the very young, the very elderly and the dispossessed.

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3

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So whenever I see a problem that some say is insurmountable, I draw inspiration from what you are already doing in the states.

The resilience of state government in the 1980s vindicates the wisdom of the Founding Fathers, and forever discredits those who would have Washington do it all. Let me assure you: I will preserve and protect a healthy balance, a sharing of power, between the states and Washington.

As you know, one policy area clearly designated as a prime responsibility of the federal government is our national defense. So perhaps the appeal I am going to make to you today will be all the more unprecedented. The time has come for me to enlist your energy and expertise in a national security crisis -- the threat of drug abuse to the health and the very future of our nation.

Crack. Heroin. P.C.P. These drugs are a plague that leave shattered minds, ruined bodies and wasted potential. No state in the Union is immune to this plague. Drug crimes have claimed thousands of lives, and turned whole communities upside down from the Eastern Seaboard to the Pacific Coast. It is becoming apparent that our struggle against the drug trade is more than the moral equivalent of war.

It is war.

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4
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As with any war, we are all in this together -- as Americans. And as with any war, we must have a strategy. Our strategy is three-pronged: law enforcement and interdiction -- rehabilitation -- and prevention through education.

I am pleased to note how many state governments have formed intrastate drug task forces, and interstate panels to share resources and intelligence.

We have matched your efforts in Washington. The federal sentence for drug trafficking has been stiffened to a maximum of life. We've toughened penalties for drug dealers who use children, or who sell to children. And if you commit a drug-related murder, or slay a law enforcement officer, the toughest sentence you can receive is the toughest sentence there is -- death.

We've also increased our resources as we've stiffened sentences. Since 1981, the federal anti-drug budget has grown by nearly 370 percent. But more was needed, so I am asking the Congress for \$6 billion for our anti-drug program in 1990 -- a 21 percent increase over 1989, and a 47 percent increase over 1988. More than \$4 billion will be spent to provide grants to state and local law enforcement agencies, to beef up federal enforcement, and to enhance our prosecution, detention and intelligence capabilities . . .

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5

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This includes an allocation of \$150 million for the Department of Justice drug grant program to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in catching criminals and warning kids away from drugs.

Another shining example of federal and state cooperation is the seizure and forfeiture of assets from drug dealers. State agencies that cooperate in drug cases will share the benefits from the sale of yachts, planes and autos used in drug deals. To convert the profits of vice to finance our war against the multi-billion dollar drug empire is more than good financial sense. It is sweet irony and swift justice . . .

And speaking of justice, I call upon you to scrutinize state anti-drug laws, looking for ways to tighten them. To paraphrase Winston Churchill, we must fight the drug lords on the streets, interdict them in the skies and on the high seas. And we must also fight them in the classroom. Toward this end, I am proposing a \$1.1 billion allocation for drug education. Some \$367 million of this will go to the Department of Education budget, to keep drugs out of our schools, campuses and neighborhoods. You will be able to take the lead in this effort, since more than 80 percent of the funds of this program will be allocated to the states and territories.

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6

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As you may have heard, we can already take heart from some good news from the classrooms of America. According to the 1988 National High School Senior Survey, the proportion of seniors using illicit drugs during the prior year fell from 42 percent in 1987 to 39 percent in 1988. This compares with the peak year of 1979, when an astounding 54 percent of all American high school seniors abused drugs.

Still, 39 percent is 39 percent more than I will accept. How can we convince these teen-agers to leave drugs alone?

Let me tell you, Presidents usually do not speak in favor of intolerance. But the day must soon come when this nation is utterly intolerant of so-called casual drug abuse. Then, and only then, will we be able to declare victory.

It is with this in mind that I hope the Senate soon confirms Bill Bennett as the nation's drug czar. Bill's talent as an educator, and his rapport with young people, will be of particular help in communicating our attitude of zero tolerance to the next generation.

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7
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Over the next four years, we will face many common challenges -- to our environment, to our prosperity, to our compassion for those who have yet to fully participate in the American Dream. But we face no common domestic challenge as grave or as urgent as that of drug abuse.

I pledge to work with you and your state governments in this struggle. With your help, and your leadership at the state level, I know that we will prevail.

Thank you.

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