



# Department of Justice

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## COCAINE DISTRIBUTION NETWORK DISRUPTED IN OPERATION "ZORRO II"

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Federal, state and local agents today put the finishing touches on a unique OCDETF (Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force) law enforcement operation code-named "Zorro II" that targeted a Mexican-run cocaine smuggling and distribution network in the United States and the Colombian cartel with which it worked.

Approximately 130 individuals were charged with offenses relating to the importation and distribution of cocaine since the operation began in September 1995. Twenty-nine persons were charged in documents made public in Chicago and Midland, Texas. Fifteen of the individuals were arrested this morning in Los Angeles, Chicago, El Paso, Houston and Midland.

More than 90 court-authorized wiretaps were used in the investigation. To date 5,598 kilograms of cocaine powder, approximately three quarters of a kilogram (730 grams) of crack cocaine and 1,018 pounds of marijuana were seized in connection with the operation.

According to the Justice Department, the Colombian cocaine was shipped from Colombia to Mexico where the Mexican transportation and distribution organization, part of the group known as the "Mexican Federation," smuggled the cocaine across

the border. Once in the United States, the cocaine was stored in the Los Angeles area for distribution by representatives of the Colombian owners who delivered it to wholesale and retail buyers in such cities as Miami, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond and Newark. The cash receipts were then shipped to Colombia and Mexico.

"Zorro II is a significant narcotics operation because it simultaneously dismantled the organization that owned the cocaine and a second organization that ran the transportation system," said Attorney General Janet Reno. She said it was the first coordinated multi-district enforcement action taken as part of the Southwest Border Initiative.

Commenting on the investigation, Thomas A. Constantine, Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, stated "Operation Zorro II demonstrates that drug trafficking is a seamless continuum reaching from Colombia through Mexico and to the streets and neighborhoods of America. The lives of American citizens in cities and towns from Los Angeles to New York and Richmond, Virginia are directly affected by decisions made by the criminals outside the United States who control these mafias."

Among those taken into custody since arrests began in February were key Cali cartel figures Mauricio Gutierrez, arrested in Los Angeles and Hernan Aquilera and Pierre Remy, arrested in Miami, and the alleged organizer of the Mexican transportation network, Rafael Alapizco, arrested in Los Angeles. Also arrested in Los Angeles was Jorge Valazquez the alleged leader of a domestic distribution network based in Chicago.

One of those charged in the operation is a New York City police officer. Another is a sergeant in the Army National Guard. The distribution system ended in places like Richmond, Virginia where cocaine powder was converted into crack cocaine and sold in public housing projects. Several Richmond individuals were charged and arrested prior to today.

Attorney General Reno said the coordination and support provided by the Criminal Division's Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Section and Office of Enforcement Operations, the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces, and the headquarters offices of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were critical to the enforcement actions taken today and earlier in the year. She noted that over 40 state and local police agencies, the DEA and the FBI and seven other federal agencies across the country combined resources and expertise in this cooperative effort.

She also praised the prosecutors in the field who worked with these federal, state and local investigators: the U.S. Attorneys offices in the Southern and Central Districts of California, the Southern District of Florida, the Northern District of Illinois, the Western District of Texas, the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, the Eastern District of Virginia, the Eastern District of Michigan, the Western District of Washington and the District of New Jersey, and the Special Narcotics Prosecutor for the City of New York.

Copies of press releases that have been issued by jurisdictions in which cases were filed, as well as copies of the

charging documents, can be obtained through the Justice  
Department Public Affairs Office.

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## **Clinton Anti-drug Record Questions and Answers**

**Q: Does this drug strategy do anything new?**

**A:** Yes. The Strategy presents for the first time a long-term planning commitment extending to the year 2000 to pursue the necessary resources for key drug program areas. It seeks the most resources for anti-drug efforts than any prior strategy ever. The President has requested \$15.1 billion over last years drug budget.

It provides more resources to law enforcement to tackle emerging drugs such as methamphetamine and rohypnol. Indeed, the National Drug Control Strategy contains the Administrations Methamphetamine strategy -- the first comprehensive response to the most emerging drug in the country.

**Q: The Republicans have accused the Administration of ignoring the drug issue for the last 3 years and now paying attention in this election year. How do you respond to that charge?**

**A:** Crime and drugs have been a priority for this Administration from day one. First of all, the Clinton Administration has dedicated more resources to anti-drug efforts than any prior administration. Second, the Clinton Crime Bill is already working to break the cycle of crime and drugs by putting 100,000 new community police officers on our streets, building prisons and boot camps for drug offenders, providing funds for Drug Courts, and making drug kingpins eligible for the death penalty.

In addition, President Clinton has been very active and outspoken on the issue of drugs and many of his initiatives were the first for any President:

- He is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a Cabinet position.
- He is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries.
- He is the first President to use international drug control policy as the centerpiece of an annual address to the U.N.
- He is the first President to convene a White House Conference that specifically addressed the issues of rising adolescent drug use and violence.
- He is the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with a law enforcement background and the first President to nominate a Drug Czar with drug interdiction background.

- He is the first President to develop a comprehensive drug testing program for the Federal criminal justice system and he urged states and localities to adopt a similar program.
- He is the first President to issue a Heroin Strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin.
- He is the first President to propose restricting youth access to tobacco products and reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons.

In addition, President Clinton has also continued to propose the largest drug budgets to Congress of any Administration while the Republican-led Congress has attempted to cut interdiction efforts. The Clinton Administration's efforts have resulted in the arrest of six of the top leaders of Colombian Cali Cartel -- the most powerful drug syndicate in the world. He has strengthened U.S. Borders by increasing the number of Border Patrol Agents -- an agency that was extremely neglected by prior Republican Administrations. And unlike George Bush, who replaced his Drug Czar with a defeated politician, President Clinton nominated Four-star General Barry McCaffrey -- the hero of the Persian Gulf War and U.S. military commander in South America -- to lead the country's efforts to reduce drug use.

The Clinton Crime Bill will put 100,000 new community police officers on the streets of America and in just over one year we have already provided funding for over 34,000 new community police officers across the country.

**Q: Is this Administration running scared on its drug record?**

**A:** The Clinton Administration anti-drug record speaks for itself:

- The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced by 30 percent since 1992 and American expenditures for illicit drugs have declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion in 1993
- The homicide rate is down 25 percent; and drug-related homicides are down 25 percent.
- Under the Clinton Administration, there will be 100,000 more state and local police officers on the streets of America and the Clinton Crime Bill provides the death penalty for drug kingpins.
- The Cali Cartel has been dismantled with the arrests of 6 of the 7 top leaders.

**Q: Is this event just election year politics?**

**A:** No. First of all, every year -- by law -- a National Drug Control Strategy is introduced and submitted to Congress. Under the leadership of General McCaffrey, the National Drug Control Strategy that we are releasing today presents for the first time a long-term planning commitment extending to the year 2000 to pursue the necessary resources for key drug program areas.

In addition, the Methamphetamine Strategy that Attorney General Reno is presenting to General McCaffrey and the President is a comprehensive response to one of the most dangerous and rapidly emerging drugs in this country.

**Q: Does this Methamphetamine strategy really do anything?**

**A:** Yes. This comprehensive national strategy includes a combination of a coordinated law enforcement response, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, sentencing and legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public awareness campaign.

**Q: The Republicans contend that Drug use among teenagers has been on the rise every year of Bill Clinton's presidency, ending a "reduction of overall drug use of more than 50 percent between 1979 (the peak) and 1992..." How do you respond to that charge?**

**A:** First of all, there has been tremendous progress in many anti-drug areas over the last few years. The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced by 30 percent since 1992 and American expenditures for illicit drugs have declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion in 1993. And although adolescent drug use had increased, it is a trend that began in 1991 during the Bush Administration.

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993 Mr. ROGERS. What would be the responsibility of setting  
994 up a new office to administer that program, if any, or are  
995 there?

996 Ms. ROBINSON. My guess is that, as with the COPS Office,  
997 that Mr. Schmitz and others would say that you could have a  
998 very definite focus on that issue.

999 Mr. ROGERS. I don't want to know what he says, I want to  
1000 know what you say.

1001 Ms. ROBINSON. Okay. I think the benefit of it could be  
1002 that that is the only thing that they would be doing, and so  
1003 they could focus only on that, and people within BJA, the  
1004 leadership within BJA and OJP, there are a number of issues  
1005 on the table and other programs, so it would be the focus  
1006 issue.

1007 Mr. ROGERS. All right.

1008 Now, Mr. Bilchik, I want to look at a couple of charts  
1009 here, because we have a problem that is rearing its head  
1010 again amongst the kids, and that is drugs. For a while there  
1011 in the 1980s, it looked like we had things beaten back, and  
1012 now here in the last few years we are seeing a resurgence of  
1013 drug use amongst kids.

1014 The number of 8th graders who reported using marijuana  
1015 rose from 3.7 percent in 1992 to 9.1 percent in 1995. That  
1016 is a 146 percent increase. The number of 12- to 17-year-olds  
1017 using marijuana has hit 2.9 million, almost double the 1992

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1018 level of 1.6. One out of every three high school seniors now  
1019 smokes marijuana. The number of kids between the ages of 14  
1020 and 15 who reported they used marijuana recently is up 200  
1021 percent; among 12- to 13-year-olds, 137 percent.

1022 Now then, the second chart. The number of high school  
1023 seniors who reported using drugs during the past month is up  
1024 65 percent from 1992 to 1995. LSD use has reached the  
1025 highest rate since recordkeeping started in 1975; 11.7  
1026 percent of the class of 1995 has tried LSD at least once.

1027 What we thought for a while there looked like we had  
1028 whipped this monster rearing its ugly head is even uglier  
1029 than before. Do you have any specific actions that you  
1030 recommend that we take to address this problem?

1031 Mr. BILCHIK. Mr. Chairman, it is my--I was equally  
1032 alarmed when I saw the release of some of this information  
1033 several months ago.

1034 It is my hope that, with this kind of information coming  
1035 out, that we realize that we need to be sending consistent  
1036 messages year after year about the drug issue to our youth.

1037 It is my hope that with the continuing efforts of  
1038 development of programming at the local level and the  
1039 opportunity, for example, for the Drug Formula Program with  
1040 this information out there of developing through the formula  
1041 level drug attention programs, in addition to using the  
1042 Community Policing Program where officers will be on the

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1043 street working in communities, engaging youth and families,  
1044 determining which youth are at most risk, and then utilizing  
1045 the programs within those communities to draw attention to  
1046 those kids, that we can stem the tide, the increase, the  
1047 growth that we have seen in this area.

1048 When we look at some of the results of those prevention  
1049 programs, we see good results. We see that when we use  
1050 mentoring programs, we can have a reduction in drug use. The  
1051 recent release of the Public-Private Ventures Evaluation of  
1052 Big Brothers/Big Sisters showed good outcomes on academics as  
1053 well as on drug involvement.

1054 With this kind of information being out, with the  
1055 availability of local formula programming for communities to  
1056 choose to use on this issue, and for community policing  
1057 efforts mobilizing around the country, it is my hope that  
1058 that is something we can turn the tide on.

1059 Mr. ROGERS. Have you recommended any increased  
1060 enforcement efforts to the Attorney General or the  
1061 administration or DEA?

1062 Mr. BILCHIK. I have not been involved in that, sir.

1063 Mr. ROGERS. Why not?

1064 Mr. BILCHIK. Generally, the enforcement efforts are  
1065 handled through the FBI, the DEA, and the U.S. attorneys, and  
1066 the Attorney General is aware of this problem's increase and  
1067 the attention that is needed.

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1068 Mr. ROGERS. You are a juvenile delinquent man.

1069 Mr. BILCHIK. Most of the efforts that are done in the  
1070 law enforcement level are done on local and State levels.

1071 Mr. ROGERS. I am asking if you have recommended any of  
1072 this before. I mean, you know more than anybody, presumably.

1073 Mr. BILCHIK. I am sorry, I misinterpreted what you were  
1074 saying. I am sorry. We have developed a program this past  
1075 year utilizing the increase in community policing around the  
1076 country to focus on these youth issues, including the drug  
1077 issue. The project is called Youth Focus Community Policing.  
1078 We are reaching out to communities, informing them about  
1079 different strategies they can use that would assist in  
1080 reducing a variety of delinquent activity, including drug  
1081 usage. We held the first session this past year. We held a  
1082 second session several weeks ago in Baltimore and a third  
1083 session with eight cities coming to San Diego this coming May  
1084 9 to focus on these issues and how they can utilize community  
1085 policing to relate to this trend. That is one facet of that  
1086 program.

1087 Ms. ROBINSON. Mr. Chairman, could I also add something  
1088 here?

1089 Mr. ROGERS. Please.

1090 Ms. ROBINSON. One of the things we have tried to do over  
1091 the last couple of years is build a working relationship  
1092 between OJP, including OJJDP and the U.S. attorneys. I don't

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1093 know that that relationship really existed that much in the  
1094 past. Many of the U.S. attorneys are kind of wearing the  
1095 second hat of working in the community on prevention and  
1096 enforcement and juvenile issues rather than solely focusing  
1097 on what have traditionally been maybe Federal enforcement  
1098 types of goals.

1099 What we have tried to do is get information to them  
1100 directly about things like kids and guns issues, about youth,  
1101 about drug abuse, things that--I don't think the OJP research  
1102 publications in the past, for example, were even shared with  
1103 U.S. attorneys. We have a much more collaborative  
1104 relationship there, which seems to me to make sense, that we  
1105 are feeding this together.

1106 Mr. ROGERS. What about the Drug Czar? I mean what role  
1107 should or does he play in the problem that we are seeing?

1108 Ms. ROBINSON. Well, we have actually been very pleased  
1109 with General McCaffrey coming on board, how interested he  
1110 seems to be.

1111 Mr. ROGERS. Sure, we are all interested. But what can  
1112 he do, and what have you done, Mr. Bilchik, if anything, with  
1113 the new Drug Czar to get at the problem?

1114 Mr. BILCHIK. I have not begun working with the new Drug  
1115 Czar at this point. He has met with certain staff at OJP to  
1116 talk about some of the ideas that he wants to pursue, but I  
1117 was not involved in that initial meeting; I wasn't available.

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1118 Mr. ROGERS. And Ms. Robinson?

1119 Ms. ROBINSON. I have had the opportunity to meet with  
1120 him. We actually focused on a lot of treatment issues,  
1121 prison treatment issues, and we did touch briefly on the  
1122 juvenile side. His staff is very focused on working on this.  
1123 For example, we are exploring the possibility of doing  
1124 one demonstration project that would look at drug testing and  
1125 using that as a vehicle for intervention with kids coming  
1126 into the juvenile justice system using drug testing very  
1127 aggressively and doing one of those pilot sites with  
1128 juveniles.

1129 Mr. ROGERS. Well, I mean this is where the problem is  
1130 with the kids, and it is skyrocketing. It is worse than we  
1131 have seen, and I am amazed that you have not been knocking on  
1132 that Drug Czar's door with a hammer and saying, hey, look, we  
1133 are at the receiving end of the problem, and we want you to  
1134 do such and such.

1135 If you could get in his door, Mr. Bilchik, what would you  
1136 tell him to do?

1137 Mr. BILCHIK. I would want to work very closely with him  
1138 in focusing at the community level and what I was referencing  
1139 before, about sending those messages to kids, working through  
1140 community policing and then also making sure there was a very  
1141 strong law enforcement effort to take those drugs off the  
1142 street. It has to be both; it is not just the prevention

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1143 side, it is also the law enforcement intervention side that  
1144 makes these drugs available to kids in communities.

1145 Mr. ROGERS. Well, I mean those kids aren't going to  
1146 listen to that local cop, are they?

1147 Mr. BILCHIK. I think there are some communities--

1148 Mr. ROGERS. These kids aren't going to listen to that  
1149 local cop. They have got to have a role model. They have to  
1150 have somebody that they have some respect for, that there is  
1151 their peer type to discourage this use. There has to be some  
1152 national campaign, it seems to me, using people that they  
1153 believe and trust in, like the music industry, the film  
1154 industry, and things that they love to see and do.

1155 Have you made any efforts to get something like that  
1156 going?

1157 Mr. BILCHIK. We have been working with the Ad Council on  
1158 a public education campaign on these issues, not just the  
1159 drug issue but the youth violence issue in general.

1160 But our most meaningful opportunities are really at the  
1161 local level. It may not be a community police officer in  
1162 every instance, but what we learned from the Big Brothers/Big  
1163 Sisters evaluation that was released was that a significant  
1164 person directly involved in a child's life, being there, not  
1165 just to take them to a movie or to take them down to the park  
1166 but to help build capacity, give them focus, like you said, a  
1167 role model for that child is what can do the trick.

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1168 Community policing can be a part of that. It can identify  
1169 the children at most risk and help set up programming to help  
1170 provide the mentors and roll models.

1171 Mr. ROGERS. If a local community called you today and  
1172 said, "We would like to have a program, set up a program, in  
1173 our high school to reduce drug use," what would you  
1174 recommend?

1175 Mr. BILCHIK. I would make them aware of a couple of  
1176 efforts that we are involved with. I would make them aware  
1177 of the National Congress of Black Church Program. We are  
1178 working with developing mentoring relationships for youth. I  
1179 would make them aware of the one-to-one monitoring program  
1180 with whom we are working and developing monitoring strategies  
1181 around the country--our Jump Mentoring Program, which we are  
1182 funding, which funded 41 mentoring programs around the  
1183 country this past year and inform them of that type of  
1184 approach and the success that it has found--and if they want  
1185 to implement those programs, I would make sure we provide the  
1186 direct technical assistance about how those programs operate  
1187 and how they would get them started in their community.

1188 Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Mollohan.

1189 Mr. MOLLOHAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

1190 Following up a little bit on the chairman's question, he  
1191 raised the issue about the role that the media can play in  
1192 this. I have often wondered, because of the power of

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1193 television, if that could not be utilized in a way to make  
1194 unattractive or to ridicule or some way disinterest  
1195 youngsters in drug use. It would seem that you could put  
1196 together a powerful advertising campaign to do that.

1197 Mr. BILCHIK. I think some of the campaigns that were  
1198 utilized in the 1970s and 1980s were given credit for helping  
1199 us send that strong message nationally about the use of drugs  
1200 and the health problems it causes, and create an environment  
1201 in communities that drug use was not acceptable.

1202 I think we have drifted from that a little bit. The  
1203 intensity of that has scaled back, which is one of the  
1204 reasons why we are talking about an effort with the Ad  
1205 Council that we go beyond that issue, because I think that is  
1206 also the job we have to do more broadly on resolving  
1207 conflicts through violent mechanisms and that there are  
1208 alternatives to violence, alternatives to drug use,  
1209 alternatives to getting involved in gangs.

1210 We have seen in the media a large amount of attention to  
1211 that there is a problem. What we have not seen enough of is,  
1212 what are the solutions, what are some of the things that are  
1213 happening that could really reduce the problem, and that is  
1214 what I am hoping we can engage in in this discussion with the  
1215 Ad Council.

1216 Mr. MOLLOHAN. I wonder if there are any marketing  
1217 studies that have explored those sessions. As sophisticated

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1218 as the advertising industry is in doing marketing studies and  
1219 seeing what kind of messages drive thinking, I would think  
1220 you would look at that, or you perhaps have looked at that,  
1221 or somebody has looked at that. Are you aware of any studies  
1222 being done?

1223 Mr. BILCHIK. I think some of the large national  
1224 organizations that worked with communities involved in  
1225 fighting drugs have done some polling. I don't have that  
1226 information immediately available. I would be glad to share  
1227 that with you and your staff to give you some follow-up on  
1228 what the information shows.

1229 Some of the polling data of national associations, the  
1230 counties and cities, in talking about some of the key issues  
1231 and things they would like attention brought to through the  
1232 mass media focus on that as one of the issues. I am aware of  
1233 that.

1234 Mr. MOLLOHAN. Well, obviously, the chairman is  
1235 interested in it and the committee is interested in it. That  
1236 would be interesting, to see what kind of information you  
1237 have on that issue.

1238 Mr. ROGERS. If the gentleman would yield.

1239 Mr. MOLLOHAN. Yes.

1240 Mr. ROGERS. We all know that the advertising industry is  
1241 so sophisticated in this country and have convinced us in  
1242 various ways to do all sorts of things that we otherwise

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1243 would not do, or vice versa, and it seems to me that this is  
1244 one area that we could put that talent to work for the  
1245 benefit of humankind, and I am sure they would do it for  
1246 nothing.

1247 Mr. MOLLOHAN. Or certainly for something. We know they  
1248 would do it for something.

1249 Mr. BILCHIK. My understanding from the prior campaigns  
1250 that were done is, once the production costs are covered,  
1251 indeed they will run it as public service announcements at no  
1252 cost, but the production sometimes is fairly expensive.

1253 But yes, there is a great investment and interest in  
1254 these public service announcements.

1255 Mr. ROGERS. If I could ask the gentleman to yield again,  
1256 I guarantee you, more kids know now the dangers of smoking  
1257 tobacco than they do marijuana. I mean that is the  
1258 Government policy, and it escapes me why the Government is so  
1259 intent upon making smoking tobacco such a bad, crazy thing,  
1260 and they are letting them smoke LSD, or however you use LSD,  
1261 with no one paying any attention.

1262 I don't understand that, Mr. Mollohan. Can you explain  
1263 that?

1264 Mr. MOLLOHAN. Certainly, I could. But since we have  
1265 these people here to answer these questions.

1266 Mr. BILCHIK. All I know is that when I went to give a  
1267 speech one day and they announced that a star was going to be

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1268 there from one of the local television programs--and this  
1269 goes back to the point you were making, Mr. Chairman--and  
1270 that the Attorney General was going to be there, with all due  
1271 respect to the Attorney General, the TV star got the largest  
1272 amount of applause.

1273 Mr. ROGERS. What? You are kidding.

1274 Mr. BILCHIK. This is a good point. This is a good  
1275 point.

1276 Mr. MOLLOHAN. Well, I think it would be a very powerful  
1277 program. I would like to see the feasibility of it explored.  
1278 I join the chairman in that.

1279 Mr. BILCHIK. I am happy to hear about your excitement  
1280 about it.

1281 Mr. MOLLOHAN. I note that you have requested an  
1282 additional \$8 million for the Department of  
1283 Defense-Department of Justice Technology Partnership  
1284 Initiative.

1285 Ms. ROBINSON. Yes.

1286 Mr. MOLLOHAN. Could you talk about that a bit on the  
1287 research and development initiatives that are under way and  
1288 what you intend to use the \$8 million increase for?

1289 Ms. ROBINSON. Sure. Two years ago, DOD and DOJ, as you  
1290 may recall, signed a memorandum of understanding to talk  
1291 about transferring Defense-developed technology into the law  
1292 enforcement arena, and this came for a lot of us to make a

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# CWhite House Drug Chief Defends Administration's Anti-Drug Policy

WASHINGTON (AP) The White House's drug policy chief defended the Clinton administration's anti-drug efforts before skeptical Senate Republicans on Wednesday and invited Congress to become more involved.

Retired Gen. Barry McCaffrey urged the Senate Judiciary Committee to approve President Clinton's request for a \$15.1 billion initiative relying heavily on drug education, prevention and treatment programs as well as interdiction and a crackdown on drug-related crime and violence.

The program would increase anti-drug spending by 9.3 percent.

"I welcome the oversight and the involvement of those of you in Congress," McCaffrey said.

Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and other high-ranking members of the administration "are committed to a counter-drug strategy," he said. "They are parents; they are responsible people."

Congress' Republican leadership has accused Clinton of being soft on illegal drugs and contend that drug use among young people has increased under his leadership. Some have complained that Clinton's approach puts too much emphasis on drug treatment and too little on enforcement and interdiction.

"Somewhere we got off the rails, and we need to get back on track," said Sen. Charles Grassley, R-Iowa.

"The administration has said that there is no silver bullet which will solve the drug problem. I agree," said committee Chairman Orrin Hatch, R-Utah. "There is no silver bullet, but there are other weapons a president has at his disposal weapons the president has failed to utilize."

Spending on interdiction has declined since 1993, but the amount of some drugs seized from drug traffickers actually has increased, said McCaffrey.

But Sen. Fred Thompson, R-Tenn., pointed out that could mean more illegal drugs are in circulation. McCaffrey agreed to study interdiction efforts and report back to the committee.

McCaffrey also said educating children may be the key to winning the war on drugs.

"If we can get kids from age 10 to age 20 without smoking, alcohol abuse and drugs, the chances are remote that they will ever have a drug problem in their lifetime," he said.

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## Drug Enforcement

**QUESTION:** What are you doing about drugs? Has there been a deemphasis on interdiction?

**ANSWER:**

Today, America faces three equally important and dangerous enemies who are involved in drug trafficking: the Cali Mafia, heroin traffickers from Asia, and violent domestic drug gangs.

**Cali Mafia.** The Cali Mafia is the most powerful drug organization in law enforcement history. DEA has an aggressive approach which is directed against the leaders of the drug mafia and their operations. The key element in this strategy is the identification, arrest, and rigorous prosecution of the drug lords. Unfortunately, in the fight against the Cali Mafia, this is not occurring. Despite numerous indictments of the leaders here in the United States, they are still free and operating their drug business with impunity from Colombia.

In the United States, the cartel's operations are divided into an intricate system of cells in major cities across the country. The cells operate in secret from each other so that if law enforcement should penetrate the cell, operations will be contained. This kind of segmentation makes law enforcement's job more difficult. When we take out one cell, we are hitting only part of the overall operation.

DEA is engaged in an aggressive program to intercept the Cali Mafia's communications. Cellular telephones, beepers, and faxes are the tools of the Cali Mafia trade.

**Heroin.** DEA has developed a three pronged heroin strategy structured to disrupt, dismantle, and destroy the major heroin trafficking organizations that are responsible for the production, transportation, and distribution of heroin destined for the United States and other world markets.

Unlike cocaine, heroin is produced in four distinct geographic areas of the world--Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, Mexico, and South America--each with its own methods of production, transportation, and distribution. DEA's strategy focuses on: production and refining; transporters, brokers, and bankers; and domestic heroin distributors operating in each geographic area.

**Violent Drug Gangs.** Due to the incredible amount of violence that is in American communities, DEA is in the process of developing programs and reassigning personnel to domestic field operations as it reorganizes and downsizes its headquarters operations.

DEA has developed Mobile Enforcement Teams (MET) to address domestic drug violence. These are tactical, quick response units that can respond at the request of any police chief, sheriff, or district attorney. A MET team will be dedicated to street level enforcement and will work in concert with local police to dislodge violent drug offenders from the community. The program is built on the premise that DEA is a resource to combat the problem, and the overall lead will come from the local Chief or Sheriff. Violent drug gangs, which are mobile and move from city to city causing outbreaks of violence and drug trafficking, will also be a target of MET's.

Interdiction. DEA's role in the cocaine interdiction effort is to provide actionable intelligence to interdiction agencies, and to develop intelligence sources in source countries in support of Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 14, which called for a controlled shift in the emphasis of cocaine interdiction priorities from the transit zone to source countries because it is more effective to attack drugs at the source of production where illicit production and transit activities are more visible and thus more vulnerable.

PDD-14 also called for a strategy of institution building in source countries to strengthen democracy, law enforcement, and judicial systems to enable Andean countries to preserve their democracies against the criminal drug threat, and carry a greater share of the counternarcotic burden within their borders.

Conforming to this strategy, DEA is maintaining its training and advisory role, and is reallocating resources to increase its permanent staff in Andean countries. This will ensure that agents will spend more time in-country, gain a greater language proficiency, and develop a better feel for the local situation and a better grasp of the overall objectives of the Country Team.

## Examples of Prosecutions of Major Organizations

- The Juan Garcia-Abrego organization, based in Mexico and the United States, is responsible for annually transporting to the U.S. multi-ton shipments of Colombian cocaine. While members of his organization have been prosecuted since warrants were issued, 18 months ago, Garcia-Abrego has remained at large. Garcia-Abrego has been added to the FBI's "Ten Most Wanted Fugitives" list, and as a result of our recent discussions with the law enforcement authorities of Mexico, we believe that both nations -- working together -- can bring Garcia-Abrego to justice.
  - The warrant for Garcia-Abrego was issued in September of 1993, in the Southern District of Texas, in Houston. The indictment charges him with Conspiracy to Possess with Intent to Distribute Cocaine; Money Laundering; Possession with Intent to Distribute; Conspiracy to Import Cocaine; and Continuing Criminal Enterprise.
  - The Juan Garcia-Abrego organization, primarily headquartered in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, is recognized by both the U.S. and Mexican Governments as one of the most powerful drug trafficking organizations in Mexico. It derives its power through the use of violence and bribery. Once the drugs cross our border, the organization has distribution cells throughout the United States, including San Antonio, Houston and New York, and is known to have had, in the past, elements in Dallas, Chicago, New Orleans, Oklahoma City, Milwaukee and Seattle, as well as cities in California, Nevada, Arizona, Alabama, Georgia and Florida.
- Operation Foxhunt, among the most comprehensive and cooperative investigative and prosecution efforts against the Cali Cartel to date, was conducted by several United States Attorneys Offices, state and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutors offices, and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The Operation, which is the latest chapter in the continuing investigation of the Herrera faction of the Cali Cartel, has resulted in the seizure of over \$2 million and the arrests of 28 individuals (in August and September, 1994) stemming from charges filed by across the country. The investigation utilized all available law enforcements tools from traditional investigative methods such as physical surveillance to sophisticated multiple electronic surveillances. The defendants ranged from the those operating at the highest rung of the Cali Cartel's United States operations to street level dealers.

Through Operation Foxhunt, it was learned that the Herrera faction of the Cali Cartel was sending large

quantities of cocaine into the United States through Los Angeles, to several wholesale distribution points, such as San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, and on to consumer distribution points, such as St. Louis, New Orleans, San Antonio, and the Washington, D.C. area. Operation Foxhunt targeted all levels of Organization members, from cell heads to street sellers, in several cities throughout the country.

- **Avianca Bombing -- Dandeny Muñoz-Mosquera, a/k/a "La Quica":** On December 15, 1994, Dandeny Muñoz-Mosquera, a/k/a "La Quica," a key assassin and terrorist in the Medellin cocaine Cartel, was convicted by a jury in the Eastern District of New York, after a nearly four-month trial, on charges which included the bombing of Avianca Airlines Flight 203. The flight exploded in mid-air en route from Bogota to Cali, Colombia on November 27, 1989, killing all 110 people on board, including two U.S. citizens. Munoz-Mosquera is likely to be sentenced to several life terms.

The prosecution was the result of an intense 11-month investigation by DEA into the activities of Medellin cocaine Cartel leader Pablo Escobar and Muñoz-Mosquera, which was initiated in September 1991, when the DEA learned from Colombian authorities that Muñoz-Mosquera was in the United States on a mission for Escobar and the Cartel.

- The **Herrera** investigation by the New York Drug Enforcement Task Force -- made up of DEA Special Agents and state and local law enforcement detectives -- into the narcotics trafficking and money laundering operations of the Helmer Herrera faction of the Cali Cartel resulted in coordinated enforcement action being taken in November, 1993 against the Jaime Arturo Herrera Bolivar cell of the Herrera Organization. This coordinated investigation began in early 1993 in several judicial districts including New York, Miami, Los Angeles, New Jersey and Houston. The investigation, which included multiple electronic surveillance operations in each of the districts was ongoing for approximately eight months.

Herrera Bolivar and his primary lieutenants, Carlos Jaramillo and Carlos Alberto Herrera Bolivar (Jaime Arturo's brother) controlled this nationwide drug trafficking and money laundering organization and were responsible for the distribution of multi-thousand kilogram amounts of cocaine and the laundering of millions of dollars. The investigation culminated in the arrests of several individuals in Miami and Houston and the seizure of in excess of 2,500 kilograms of cocaine. The defendants range from the operational

managers of this cell of the Herrera organization, to individuals responsible for transporting smaller quantities of cocaine and picking up the proceeds of cocaine transactions for purposes of money laundering. Jaime Arturo Herrera Bolivar fled the United States in May, 1994, and is believed to be in Colombia.

- Members of the **Eric Bozeman** Organization was arrested on June 16, 1994, in Atlanta, New York, Los Angeles, Buffalo, Chicago and Washington, D.C. Bozeman, himself, was at large until his arrest on July 6, 1994, at the Intercontinental Hotel in Los Angeles, after placing a telephone call to a pay phone equipped with a trap and trace device. The investigation -- by the FBI and IRS -- resulted in a total of 52 individuals indicted, 23 arrested, and the seizure of 113 kilograms of cocaine seized.

The organization is responsible for importing Colombian cocaine through Los Angeles, for distribution to Atlanta, Chicago, New York, Baltimore and Washington, D.C. The cocaine was shipped in hollowed-out computer equipment.

- The **Harold Ackerman** prosecution was initiated in August, 1991, when a search of a cargo shipment of cement cornerstones, at the Port of Miami, revealed that cocaine was secreted in the hollow centers. Ultimately, Customs and the DEA seized 12,250 kilograms of cocaine. A portion of that shipment was transported, under law enforcement surveillance, to Longview, Texas, and in November, 1991, federal law enforcement agents in the Eastern District of Texas arrested five individuals in connection with the conspiracy to distribute. Those individuals, ranging from the regional area manager to off-loaders, were convicted.

The investigation was pursued in Miami by USCS and DEA, working with the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida as well as other state, local and federal law enforcement agencies. Their investigation revealed that the cornerstone cocaine had been imported into the United States under the direction of Harold Ackerman. In March, 1992, the agents and investigators identified a Miami, Florida company used by Ackerman to facilitate shipment of multi-ton amounts of cocaine. In April, 1992, the agents and prosecutors discovered a shipment of frozen vegetables consigned to this company which had arrived at Port Everglades, Florida. Through the use of multiple judicially authorized electronic surveillance, in conjunction with traditional investigative means, law enforcement executed twelve search warrants which netted 6,650 kilograms of cocaine, \$700,00 in currency,

firearms, and 18 pounds of plastic explosives. Five individuals were arrested and convicted.

Continued investigation revealed that the frozen vegetable shipment had been shipped from Colombia through a Panamanian corporation. In July, 1992, a search warrant was executed by the Panamanian Judicial Police at Celeste International in Colon, Panama, based in part upon information provided by United States law enforcement agents working on the Cornerstone investigation. That search resulted in the seizure of 5,100 kilograms of cocaine along with documentary evidence.

In June, 1993, the continuing investigation led to the discovery of another importation company operating in Miami, Florida. In August, 1993, four containers of coffee were imported by the company into the Port of Miami, Florida. As a result of the continued investigation search warrants were issued for various locations in the Southern District of Florida which resulted in the seizure of an additional 5,600 kilograms of cocaine hidden in the coffee packages. Four individuals were arrested including the putative owner of the company and off loaders.

**JACK ANDERSON and MICHAEL BINSTEIN**

## Clinton's Drug Policy Withdrawals

In the same week that President Clinton once again tried to highlight his commitment to fighting drugs, Rep. John L. Mica (R-Fla.) showed us another side of the drug war.

In Mica's office is a picture of two bales of marijuana seized by authorities in Volusia County, Fla. The bales represent only a fraction of the drugs that flow through this eastern Florida county each year. But it's not the quantity that interests Mica, it's the inscription on the bales: "C.O.D. Clinton."

Mica believes drug dealers have a good reason to be high on the president this election year. "This is an example of how even the narco-traffickers think the Clinton drug policy is a farce by mocking him," he told our associate Jan Moller.

The picture also highlights the Republicans' commitment to using the drug issue against Clinton in the fall elections. After years of decline, the rate of drug use among teenagers is once again rising quickly in every statistical category. Cocaine-related incidents are at an all-time high, and high school students are once again seeing little harm from recreational drug use. A 1995 survey showed overall drug use up 50 percent from the year before among youths age 12 to 17.

While drug use has risen, federal support for the anti-drug effort has fallen from its peak levels during the Bush administration. Overall funding for drug interdiction has fallen by more than \$200 million since fiscal 1993.

Mica spent the spring congressional recess with three of his GOP colleagues on a fact-finding trip through Mexico and South America. Judging from a report of the trip, lawmakers found a drug culture that's still thriving despite years of efforts to root it out by local and U.S. authorities.

In South America, where most of the world's cocaine is produced, officials found that drug kingpins not only are holding their own, they also are expanding into heroin production. In Peru, where most of the world's coca is grown, some farmers have switched to planting poppy, which is later synthesized into heroin.

Since taking office, Clinton has taken only a peripheral interest in fighting drugs. According to a recent report by the House Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, Clinton mentioned illegal drugs only 11 times in 1,724 presidential statements and utterances in 1994. His

record was only slightly better the year before, when drugs received 13 mentions in 1,628 statements.

Clinton also invited criticism when he imposed an 80 percent staff cut on the office of Lee P. Brown, then drug control policy director. Those cuts made up the bulk of the 25 percent reduction in White House staff that Clinton had promised during his 1992 campaign.

The White House apparently understands Clinton's exposure on the drug issue. The 1996 budget includes a partial restoration of funds for drug interdiction abroad—a program that has languished in the past few years. Clinton also has tried to revive the drug control policy office post by appointing a new director and pushing for higher staffing levels.

Even the president's opponents agree that retired Gen. Barry McCaffrey is the right man to revive the dormant drug war. But unless Clinton is willing to use the presidential bully pulpit more effectively, the gains of the late 1980s will continue to erode.

Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Carol M. Browner has been receiving some strange phone calls this year.

Her erstwhile enemies in corporate America now want to, politically speaking, kiss and make up. Browner has regaled administration colleagues with tales of how her office phone has been ringing off the hook with corporate chieftains and trade group heads who had previously shunned her, before public opinion turned sharply against Republican efforts to dismantle environmental enforcement.

Many of these corporate groups were among the biggest bankrollers of the Republican revolution, hoping the GOP majority would roll back the regulatory burden. But like House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.), many of these executives are surprised by the public backlash.

"People who didn't really have time for her before now have lots of time and want to know where exactly [she] stands on some things," confirmed one EPA official. "If the people believe the Congress is not doing this, they will go to their state legislatures and say 'you do it.' The last thing the business community needs is 50 different state [environmental] standards. They can't stand it. They would take us any day of the week."

## Child Molesters and the Law

**A**T THE FRONT end of the District's criminal justice system, far from the public's view, is a world where children's lives are a nightmare. Just consider samples from the month of April:

■ John Hughes, age 29, was sentenced in D.C. Superior Court for sodomizing a 13-year-old boy at gunpoint last fall. That was five days after he placed a gun at the back of a 15-year-old boy and committed the same offense.

■ Gary Kornegay, age 19, pleaded guilty to brutally sexually abusing a 12-year-old girl, a straight-A student, athlete and class leader who was walking home from her grandmother's house two blocks away.

And March:

■ Kenneth Middleton, age 24, pleaded guilty to sexually abusing an 8-year-old girl who was in his home with her babysitter.

And February:

■ Zachary Strother, age 24, was convicted of five counts of rape, five counts of carnal knowledge and 10 counts of sodomy for his role in a gang rape of a mildly retarded 15-year-old girl—who contracted syphilis, gonorrhea and vaginal herpes.

And January:

■ Chaka Crawford, age 20, pleaded guilty to two counts of sexually abusing an 8-year-old girl in her home while her parents were away and her older sister was elsewhere in the house. This child, too, contracted gonorrhea.

And December:

■ William "Pogo" Ward, age 45, was sentenced as a result of his convictions for having carnal knowledge and committing sodomy on his 5-year-old and 6-year-old step-grandchildren.

Mind you, these are only samples of the crimes against children in this city. The credit for bringing these offenders to justice goes to a stepped-up law enforcement effort by the Sex Offense Branch and Youth and Family Services Division of the Metropolitan Police Department and prosecutors in the U.S. attorney's office. But what happens to these offenders in the criminal justice system?

During hearings on Mayor Barry's budget, at-large council member William Lightfoot learned that the contract providing counseling for paroled sex offenders has been terminated. In response to our own inquiry, the Parole Board said the contract, which was funded by the Department of Human Services, was abruptly terminated on Nov. 4, 1994. Board Chairman Margaret Quick, who believes that counseling is a necessary service for released sex offenders, said in an interview that she didn't learn about the termination until May 1995. She said 147 sex offenders are on parole and assigned to a special supervision unit where much closer monitoring takes place. And the unit's caseload? About 70 to 75 parolees per parole officer, she said.

Children need better protection than that. This was a cruel and foolish economy.

## ILLEGAL DRUGS

*"To reduce crime and violence we have to reduce the drug problem. The challenge begins in our homes, with parents talking to their children openly and firmly. It embraces our churches and synagogues, our youth groups and our schools."*

President Bill Clinton

January 23, 1996

Over the last three years, tremendous progress has been achieved in reducing overall drug use and related crime in our country, including a more than 30% decrease in cocaine use. The Clinton Administration has dealt serious blows to international criminal networks -- such as the notorious Cali Cartel of Colombia -- that import drugs into our country. Drug prosecutions have increased 13% since 1994 and federal prosecutors achieved an 85% conviction rate in all drug cases in 1994. **During the past three years there has been a 9.4% increase in prosecutions of the toughest, most complex drug cases. There are now about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons -- three fifths of the total federal inmate population and the highest in history.** The Clinton Administration has also targeted hardcore users who consume the majority of drugs in this country, expanded drug treatment, and provided prevention and education programs that work. *number*

With significant headway in many areas of drug control, including a 50% decrease in the number of illicit drug users from the 1979 level of 24 million, national attention must now focus on the alarming trend of increased adolescent drug use. President Clinton is committed to continuing our progress in reducing drug use and to reversing the trend among youth by targeting drug pushers and youth gangs that deal in illicit drugs.

### A RECORD OF ACCOMPLISHMENT:

- Supported school athlete drug testing before the Supreme Court, sending the message to parents and students that drug use will not be tolerated in our schools.
- Issued a Presidential Directive to develop a comprehensive drug testing program for the federal criminal justice system and urged states and localities to adopt a similar program.
- Proposed the largest drug budget ever to Congress for FY 1997.
- Developed a comprehensive strategy to combat the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine, one of the country's most dangerous drugs.
- Strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act which enables schools and school districts to develop and implement violence and drug programs. Over 97% of the school districts in the country utilize these funds to keep violence and drugs and alcohol away from students and out of schools.
- Issued a Presidential Directive to enforce the "zero tolerance" measures outlined in the Gun-Free Schools Act.

- Provided states and localities the resources to help break the cycle of crime and drugs through drug courts, boot camps and treatment in our criminal justice systems.
- Won passage of the toughest and smartest Crime Bill ever which puts 100,000 more police officers on the street -- more than 43,000 have already been funded.
- Elevated the Office of National Drug Control Policy to full Cabinet-level status and appointed General Barry McCaffrey as Director.
- Strengthened U.S. borders by increasing the number of Border Patrol agents and by initiating the Custom Service's "Operation Hard Line" to stop drug smugglers from funneling drugs into the country.
- Pressed Colombia to improve its drug fighting efforts, leading to the arrest of six of the top leaders of the Cali Cartel.
- Worked with South American countries to disrupt the export of cocaine from source countries.
- Convened first White House Conference to exclusively address the issues of adolescent drug use and violence.
- Expanded drug treatment for hard-core users to help end the cycle of violence and drug abuse.
- Initiated a National Drug Media Literacy Campaign for parents, youth and communities.
- Proposed targeted measures to cut off children's access to tobacco products and reduce their appeal to children.
- Issued the first heroin strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin.
- Ordered the blocking of assets in the U.S.; barred Americans from engaging in transactions with "front companies" operated by members of the Cali drug cartel; and called for worldwide cooperation in stopping money laundering and narcotics flow.

### **THE CHALLENGES AHEAD:**

Under the leadership of General Barry McCaffrey, the Clinton Administration will continue to implement its action-oriented approach to the drug problem: (1) motivating America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse; (2) increasing the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence; (3) reducing health, welfare and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use; (4) shielding the country's air, land and sea frontiers from the drug threat; and (5) working to eliminate foreign and domestic drug trafficking at the source.

June 1996

Date: 05/14/96 Time: 13:16

CCali Cartel Disarray So Far Hasn't Slowed Cocaine Supply in U.S

WASHINGTON (AP) The arrest last year of several kingpins of Colombia's Cali drug cartel has not yet had any impact on the availability of cocaine in the United States, President Clinton's drug-policy adviser said Tuesday.

"So far, the price, the availability, the purity have not diminished," said Barry McCaffrey, director of the White House's Office of National Drug Control Policy. "The cartels, the source of supply of cocaine, some 840 metric tons, the demand function, they're both still there."

In testimony earlier Tuesday before the Senate Appropriations' foreign operations subcommittee, McCaffrey said the Cali cartel's command structure is in "temporary tactical disarray."

But he said it could take a year to see the impact and said the Clinton administration will continue aiming at such leaders because he believes eventually it will work.

U.S. anti-drug officials have long said that to disrupt drug supplies they must go after drug organization leaders instead of their easily replaceable, low-level employees.

The top leaders of Colombia's Medellin cartel were removed several years ago. Most were arrested. Pablo Escobar waged war on the government for a decade until security forces killed him in December 1993.

The Cali cartel once considered the Medellin cartel's more businesslike competitor then grew in importance and violence. Ultimately, it was thought responsible for 80 percent of the world's cocaine supply. Cali's top members were arrested last year, and one was killed after escaping earlier this year.

Leaders of both cartels were accused of running their businesses from jail.

McCaffrey remained optimistic, saying, "We are at a turning point."

"I think cocaine is a losing business to be in, and we intend to play hardball with these international criminal organizations," he said. "We're going to continue this as a principled effort. We've got 10 years. Regardless where they go, we will follow them."

Already, he said, there have been "some very important tactical successes," including curbing the Peru-Colombia air bridge. In addition, he said, Mexican authorities have partially disrupted a major drug ring there.

"We're forcing them to different modes with what we believe will be new and important vulnerabilities," he said. "So let's see a year from now how this turns out."

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Date: 05/12/96 Time: 13:32

## EJudge, With Hope In Former Drug Dealer, Refuses Tough Sentence

LOS ANGELES (AP) If anyone should want Bobbie Marshall locked up for good, it presumably would be Yvonne Chan. Just a few years ago, Marshall was selling crack across the street from the elementary school where Chan is principal.

But Chan says the system should give Marshall a break.

"I have seen his other side, so thoroughly and over long a period of time, that I feel comfortable with the whole notion that he can be rehabilitated," Chan said. "Besides, he lives right across the street. I can keep an eye on him myself."

For a man who wasted much of his life as a drug addict and dealer, Marshall has a lot of people on his side as he appears Monday in federal court for sentencing in a drug case.

Educators, a local pastor and a congressman have rallied to Marshall's cause, saying he has reformed and has become an asset to the blue-collar San Fernando Valley community of Pacoima.

The judge believes so, too, and has been fighting with prosecutors over Marshall's sentence.

U.S. District Judge Terry Hatter has refused to follow federal sentencing guidelines, which would put Marshall in prison for life with no possibility of parole. Prosecutors wanted a nine-year term, but Hatter wants to impose a term shorter than that.

"Congress cannot make me do this," Hatter said at a recent hearing. "The president cannot make me do this."

The outspoken judge opposes the guidelines as too restrictive while prosecutors contend that, like them or not, the rules must be applied as written.

"What he's saying is, 'If you can't play the game my way, I'm going to take my ball and go home,'" said Mike Reynolds, author of California's 1992 strict three-strikes sentencing law. "And I have to ask, is any judge above the law? Judges are not there to write the laws. They're there to enforce the laws."

But Marshall's supporters contend the law must make room for special cases, and argue that putting him behind bars for nine years will cause the community more harm than good.

"Bobbie turned his life around," said William T. Broadous, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church of Pacoima, where Marshall worshipped. "He started working in the community for youth, and used his life experience and the things that changed him to change the lives of other young people."

Marshall, now 43, a drug user since his teens, was arrested in 1989 for selling crack out of his mother's house across the street from Chan's elementary school.

In 1991, he pleaded guilty in the case to selling 53 grams of crack. It was his fourth drug conviction and he faced a mandatory minimum of life without parole as a repeat offender.

The government eventually agreed to a term of 14 years.

In the meantime, while out on bail, Marshall started impressing neighborhood leaders. He counseled gang members, helped paint a school, thwarted the looting of a liquor store during the 1992 riots and volunteered to help maintain peace after the second Rodney King trial.

Marshall's work earned the attention of U.S. Rep. Howard Berman, D-Calif., who represents Pacoima. Berman has said that while he supports tough sentencing for repeat drug criminals, the law should allow for judicial discretion.

After receiving letters in support of Marshall from Berman and others, the U.S. attorney's office agreed in 1994 to reduce Marshall's sentence again, knocking the 14-year term down to nine.

Hatter reduced that sentence to 4 1/2 years and ordered Marshall to prison, where he remains.

Prosecutors appealed the sentence as too lenient. An appeals court agreed and sent the case back to Hatter.

Several sentencing dates have come and gone without a decision.

In March, Assistant U.S. Attorney Steve Madison argued that prosecutors had no choice but to request the sentences called for by Congress.

``Whether we like them or not, we are bound by them,'' he said.

Hatter wouldn't budge.

Marshall's attorney, Denise Meyer, has argued the prosecution's position makes no sense because the government has already agreed to go below the sentencing guidelines.

``What ties their hands from going even lower?'' she said.

Marshall could be removed from the case by the appellate court, said University of Southern California law professor Erwin Chemerinsky.

``It's rare to see that happen, but it has happened,'' Chemerinsky said. ``I think it depends on what he does on remand. ... If it seems to be open defiance, then I think his removal becomes much more likely.''

That is, if Hatter doesn't remove himself first. At the last hearing he threatened to assign the case to another judge, saying: ``I will not be a party to this injustice.''

APNP-05-12-96 1334EST

## DRUG-FIGHTING EFFORTS

### FACTS

#### Prosecutions

- During the past three years there has been a 9.4% increase in prosecutions of the toughest, most complex drug cases. There are now about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons -- three fifths of the total federal inmate population and the highest in history.
- Drug prosecutions are also up 13% from 1994. Federal prosecutors also achieved an 84% conviction rate in all drug cases in 1995.

#### Drug Testing

- The President ordered federal prosecutors to seek drug testing of all people arrested on federal criminal charges, and is seeking \$42 million to fund this initiative in 1997. These tests will help federal judges determine whether a defendant should be granted bail.
- The Administration has also been supportive of drug testing programs for high school athletes. The Justice Department filed an amicus brief in the case of Veronia School District v. Acton in support of high school drug testing. President Clinton also publicly supported the initiative and encouraged schools around the country to consider implementing such a program.

#### Drug Courts

- The Justice Department has funded 65 grants totaling nearly \$8.5 million to help communities establish and expand drug courts that help break the cycle of drugs and crime. The 1994 Crime Act authorized \$1 billion through the year 2000 to support state and local drug courts.

### CRITICISM OF ADMINISTRATION DRUG POLICY

Some have criticized the Administration for being "soft on drug prosecutions," for cutting staff at the ONDCP, and for not fighting for increases in funding for the DEA.

**RESPONSE**

The Clinton Administration is deeply committed to fighting and winning the war on drugs. Federal law enforcement and prosecutors are working harder than ever on drug cases, but are doing so in a smarter, more effective way by coordinating efforts with state and local law enforcement. By leaving the smaller drug cases to state and local law enforcement, federal prosecutors have been able to focus on the bigger, tougher, more complex cases. This Administration is not interested in quibbling over who gets the credit for petty drug cases, we want bottom line results in our fight against drugs.

President Clinton has also reinvigorated the Drug Czar's office by appointing General Barry McCaffrey to lead our charge against drugs. President Clinton is the first ever to use international stage of the State of the Union Address to announce this appointment -- signaling to the world our commitment to this cause.

Since FY93 the Administration has also increased funding for our fight against drugs by 34%, and asked for another 11% increase in FY96 for the DEA. As part of our effort to balance the budget and streamline government, the President did propose to reduce the number of DEA agents in prior years, but under our current request, we will see a 9.3% increase in DEA slots during the next four years.

Senate leadership however was not as supportive in their FY96 budget proposal however. In their budget, DEA would have gotten \$5 million less in funding for the current fiscal year.

## DRUGS

### **CORE STATEMENT**

**Our strategy is to disrupt and dismantle the infrastructure of trafficking organizations by focusing on tough cases with the highest payoff. More drug dealers are in federal prison than at any time in history, U.S Attorney prosecutions jumped 13 percent in 1995, we are getting longer sentences for tough drug offenders, and overseas we have helped dismantle the Cali Cartel and bring drug lords like Juan Garcia Abrego to justice.**

#### Issue: Teen Drug Use

##### **Department Position:**

- (1) Drugs continue to be a serious problem, and recent numbers are mixed.
- (2) For example, current surveys indicate an 83% drop over the last nine years in the number of people using drugs at least once a month and a 23 percent drop in spending on drugs in the last five years. More recently, there has been a thirty percent drop in cocaine use in the last three years, and spending on drugs have dropped from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion last year.
- (3) The majority of teenagers do not use drugs, but there has been a recent increase among a small segment of teens -- but nowhere near the level of use in the 1980s.

#### Issue: Federal Drug Prosecutions

##### **Department Position:**

- (1) Right now, there are about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons -- three-fifths of the total federal inmate population and the highest number in history.
- (2) The Justice Department's strategy is to disrupt and dismantle the infrastructure of trafficking organizations. Statistics show more tough Organized Crime and Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) cases filed, longer sentences for OCDETF defendants, more prosecutions of the worst offenders, more court-approved wiretaps, and longer case times (which reflect more complex cases against drug trafficking organizations).
- (3) Drug case filings by U.S. Attorneys jumped 13 percent in FY95.

Issue: The "quality" of federal drug cases

**Department Position:**

The Justice Department is prosecuting complex drug cases involving entire organizations, not just street dealers. Statistics show more tough OCDETF cases filed, more prosecutions of the worst offenders, more court-approved wiretaps, and longer case times (which reflect more complex cases against drug trafficking organizations). The recent Zorro II operation -- which shut down a widespread Mexican/Columbian cocaine distribution network operating in the United States -- is proof that we go after large cases.

Issue: High rates of recidivism.

**Department Position:**

- (1) We are trying to fight recidivism with drug courts, boot camps, and prison treatment programs.
- (2) But Congress hasn't always backed us up -- they want to cut funding for drug courts, our FY96 prison money has been stalled for months as Congress promises to rewrite the allocation formula.

Issue: Reductions in DEA staffing

**Department Position:**

- (1) Since FY93, we have increased our funding to fight illegal drugs by 34 percent, and asked for another increase of 11 percent in FY96, including an 18 percent boost in DEA resources. We are also asking for 116 new agents to fight drug trafficking and violence.
- (2) If Congress honors our request this year, we will see a 9.3% increase in DEA slots during the last four years.
- (3) As part of our effort to balance the budget and streamline government, the President did propose to reduce the number of agents in prior years.

Issue: Federal law enforcement support to local and state jurisdictions.

**Department Position:**

Federal assistance is badly needed at the state and local levels. From community policing grants to the anti-violent crime initiative, we have made the federal government a full partner in the fight against drugs and violence -- in every city and every state, and it is showing results.

Issue: The President's leadership on the drug issue

**Department Position:**

- (1) President Clinton is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a cabinet position. He has proposed larger drug-fighting budgets than any other administration, and is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries. He is the first President to make the fight against drugs a centerpiece of his annual address to the United Nations, and the first to convene a White House conference on youth drug use and violence.
- (2) The President also called for drug testing of federal arrestees, strengthened the Drug-Free Schools Act, issued the first Heroin strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin, initiated a National Drug Media Literacy Campaign, and fought to restrict youth access to tobacco products.

Issue: ONDCP staff reductions

**Department Position:**

- (1) The ONDCP will soon be larger than it was when President Clinton first took office.
- (2) This administration is trying to correct the tendency for ONDCP to be used as a dumping ground for political appointees.

Issue: Interdiction and enforcement vs. treatment

**Department Position:**

- (1) Our strategy must be smart and balanced. Simply put, treatment works where enforcement and punishment leave off -- it can turn addicts around, help them contribute to society, make our streets safer and save tax dollars by curbing future criminal activity.

- (2) We have not neglected interdiction. The Administration's FY97 budget request would boost resources for interdiction by 7.3 percent.
- (3) And Congress has cut the President's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) request every year since 1993 -- money that assists countries in interdicting drugs and dismantling drug trafficking organizations.

Issue: International enforcement

**Department Position:**

- (1) We are having success overseas. The Cali Cartel is effectively dismantled, Juan Garcia Abrego has been brought to the United States from Mexico and other major traffickers in Bolivia and Peru have been brought to justice in the last year.
- (2) With U.S. assistance, Colombia and Peru have been disrupting the international "airbridge" that ships about 75% of the world's cocaine. Successful interdictions has backed up tons of cocaine in Peru, and Colombia eradicated a significant portion of its cocaine crop last year.

Issue: Increasing Cocaine Purity

**Department Position:**

- (1) Cocaine purity has been increasing for 10 years, and is unrelated to interdiction efforts.
- (2) Street purity is determined on the street, where drugs are cut -- not at the border or in source countries.

# THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY: 1996

every state  
challenge →  
to take adopt  
Fed —

- Gun  
detection  
- MAY 15/17  
Exec.

- Hatch  
- Lindgren  
- Engler

Challenge  
every state  
prisons

High-Tech  
war



The White House

## To the Congress of the United States

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy. This Strategy carries forward the policies and principles of the 1994 and 1995 Strategies. It describes new directions and initiatives to confront the ever-changing challenges of drug abuse and trafficking.

This past March I convened the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence in order to focus the Nation's attention on two major health problems faced by young people today — drug use and violence. The conference brought together over 300 young people, parents, clergy, community and business leaders, judges, prosecutors, police, entertainers, media executives, researchers, and treatment and prevention specialists from across America to examine solutions and keep us moving forward with proven strategies. The Vice President, General Barry McCaffrey, and I met with the participants in a series of roundtable discussions, discussing how to strengthen the efforts of families, the media, communities, schools, businesses, and government to reduce drug use and violence. Participants left with new energy and new ideas, determined to return home and begin implementing the solutions and strategies discussed that day.

This conference took place at an important juncture in America's ongoing fight against drug abuse. In the last few years our Nation has made significant progress against drug use and related crime. The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced by 30 percent since 1992. The amount of money Americans spend on illicit drugs has declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion in 1993 — a 23 percent drop. We are finally gaining ground against overall crime: drug-related murders are down 12 percent since 1989; robberies are down 10 percent since 1991.

At the same time, we have dealt serious blows to the international criminal networks that import drugs into America. Many powerful drug lords, including leaders of Colombia's notorious Cali cartel, have been arrested. A multinational air interdiction program has disrupted the principal air route for smugglers between Peru and Colombia. The close cooperation between the United States, Peru, and other governments in the region has disrupted the cocaine economy in several areas. Our efforts have decreased overall cocaine production and have made coca planting less attractive to the farmers who initiate the cocaine production process. And I have taken the serious step of cutting off all non-humanitarian aid to certain drug producing and trafficking nations that have not cooperated with the United States in narcotics control. Further, I have ordered that we vote against their requests for loans from the World Bank and other multi-lateral development banks. This clearly underscores the unwavering commitment of the United States to stand against drug production and trafficking.

Here at home, we have achieved major successes in arresting, prosecuting, and dismantling criminal drug networks. In Miami, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Program, through its operational task forces, successfully concluded a major operation that resulted in the indictments of 252 individuals for drug trafficking and other drug-related crimes. Operations conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration's Mobile Enforcement Teams program (MET), a highly successful federal tool for assisting local law enforcement, have resulted in more than 1,500 arrests of violent and predatory drug criminals in more than 50 communities across the nation.

But as the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence showed, now is the time to press forward. We must not let up for a moment in our efforts against drug abuse, and drug-abuse by young people, particularly.

There are many reasons why young people do continue to use drugs. Chief among these are ignorance of the facts about addiction and the potency of drugs, and complacency about the danger of drugs. Unfortunately, all too often we see signs of complacency about the dangers of drug use: diminished attention to the drug problem by the national media; the glamorization and legitimization of drug use in the entertainment industry; the coddling of professional athletes who are habitual drug users; avoidance of the issue by parents and other adults; calls for drug-legalization; and the marketing of products to young people that legitimize and elevate the use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

All Americans must accept responsibility to teach young people that drugs are illegal and they are deadly. They may land you in jail; they may cost you your life. We must renew our commitment to the drug prevention strategies that deter first-time drug use and stop the progression from alcohol and tobacco use to marijuana and harder drugs.

The National Drug Control Strategy is designed to prevent a new drug use epidemic through an aggressive and comprehensive full-court press that harnesses the energies of committed individuals from every sector of our society. As I said in the State of the Union, we must step up our attack against criminal youth gangs that deal in illicit drugs. We will improve the effectiveness of our cooperative efforts among U.S. defense and law enforcement agencies, as well as with other nations, to disrupt the flow of drugs coming into this country. We will seek to expand the availability and improve the quality of drug treatment. And we will continue to oppose resolutely calls for the legalization of illicit drugs. We will increase efforts to prevent drug use by all Americans, particularly young people.

The tragedy of drug abuse and drug-related crime affects us all. The National Drug Control Strategy requires commitment and resources from many individuals and organizations, and from all levels of government. For the Strategy to succeed, each of us must do our part.

We ask the Congress to be a bipartisan partner and provide the resources we need at the Federal level to get the job done. I challenge State and local governments to focus on drug abuse as a top priority. We ask the media and the advertising and entertainment industries to work with us to educate our youth, and all Americans, about the dangers of drug use. Finally, we invite every American — every parent, every teacher, every law enforcement officer, every faith leader, every young person, and every community leader — to join our national campaign to save our youth.

*William S. Clinton*

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

**PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES 1996 NATIONAL DRUG  
CONTROL STRATEGY AND METHAMPHETAMINE STRATEGY**  
April 29, 1996

**President Clinton is fighting to stop the scourge of drugs and crime in America.** President Clinton travels to Miami today, to release both his 1996 national drug control strategy and a new strategy aimed at ending the spread of methamphetamine (or "meth"). Joined by General Barry McCaffrey, the director of the nation's fight against drugs, Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin, Attorney General Janet Reno, members of the law enforcement community, parents, teachers and children, the President will highlight his efforts and those of many others working against this terrible problem.

**Meeting our challenge by working together.** The President's new "Meth Strategy" brings law enforcement, medical, environmental and treatment communities together to attack this problem. This comprehensive national strategy involves enhanced law enforcement efforts, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, tougher penalties and other legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public education campaign.

**Five goals for President Clinton's national drug control strategy:**

1. Motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse.  
*=> President Clinton has expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program.*
2. Enhance the safety of American's by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.  
*=> President Clinton's 1994 Crime Bill is putting 100,000 new police on the street.*
3. Reduce health, welfare and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use.  
*=> The Administration has expanded drug treatment for hard-core users and developed a drug testing program for all federal arrestees to help end the cycle of violence and drug abuse.*
4. Shield America's air, land and sea frontiers from the drug threat.  
*=> Initiatives such as U.S. Customs' "Operation Hard Line," and increasing the number of border patrols have helped to close down the border to drug traffickers.*
5. Break foreign and domestic sources of supply.  
*=> The Administration refused full certification to Andean source countries, pressure which resulted in the arrest of six of the Cali Cartel's top leaders and the dismantling of the cartel.*

**We have begun to turn the tide.** With drug enforcement and prevention as a top priority of the Clinton Administration, America has begun to see results.

- \* Proactive prevention efforts reduced the number of monthly illicit drug users from 22.3 million in 1985 to 12.2 million in 1994;
- \* Drug-related homicides are down by 25 percent;
- \* We have strengthened and expanded the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, which enables schools to develop and implement violence and drug programs.

**We still have work to do.** Along our borders, in every state, city and town, illegal drugs and the crime that comes with them have taken their toll.

- \* From 1990-1995, more than 100,000 Americans were victims of drug-related deaths, and over 500,000 emergency department visits in 1994 were drug-related;
- \* The social cost of drug use is \$67 billion annually, with Americans spending \$49 billion on illegal drugs in 1993 alone.

## FY 1997 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET STRATEGY HIGHLIGHTS

- The President has requested \$15.1 billion for FY 1997 to fund drug control efforts. This request represents an increase of \$1.3 billion over the estimated FY 1996 enacted level of \$13.8 billion, or a 9.3 percent increase.
- The Federal drug control budget is grouped into four major functional areas: (1) Domestic Law Enforcement, (2) Demand Reduction, (3) Interdiction, and (4) International.
- *Domestic Law Enforcement*, by far the largest component of the National Drug Control Budget, increases by 9.3 percent, from \$7.6 billion in FY 1996 to \$8.3 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
  - expanding activities, such as, DEA's Domestic Enforcement operations and FBI's Organized Criminal Enterprises program;
  - expanding BOP's bedspace capacity by 2,420 beds; and
  - continuing support for COPS' hiring goal of 100,000 new police officers by 2000.
- *Demand Reduction*, the second largest component of the National Drug Control Budget, increases by 8.7 percent, from \$4.6 billion in FY 1996 to \$5.0 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
  - expanding the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program;
  - expanding the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Grant Program; and
  - expanding treatment programs that provide rehabilitative services for incarcerated individuals in prisons, jails, juvenile detention, and probationers and parolees.
- *Interdiction* increases by 7.3 percent, from the FY 1996 level of \$1.3 billion in FY 1996 to \$1.4 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
  - expanding enforcement operations on the Southwest Border (SWB) including Customs' Border Initiative (657 additional staff along SWB ports-of-entry) and INS' SWB Initiative (adding 700 more Border Patrol agents along the SWB, of which 105 are drug-related).
- *International* programs increase significantly, by 25.4 percent, from \$320 million in FY 1996 to \$401 million in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
  - expanding source Nation counternarcotic activities to better address drug production, trafficking, and money laundering;
  - improving international controls of precursor and essential chemicals; and
  - supporting programs that promote democratic institutions

## **The Clinton Administration Methamphetamine Strategy**

Over the past few years, trafficking and abuse of a highly potent form of methamphetamine has been on the rise in the United States. Given the production and trafficking structures now in place, if unchecked, the nation as a whole is poised for a methamphetamine boom of pandemic proportions. From 1992 to 1994, methamphetamine-related deaths increased nationally by 145 percent. In Los Angeles, the deaths increased to 219 in 1994 from 68 in 1992, and in Phoenix, to 122 in 1994 from 20 in 1992.

The Clinton Administration Methamphetamine Strategy attacks the emerging methamphetamine trade at every level and front. This comprehensive national strategy includes a combination of a coordinated law enforcement response, regulation of precursor chemicals, international initiatives, sentencing and legislative proposals, training of investigators and prosecutors, treatment and prevention and a public awareness campaign.

Specifically, the Methamphetamine Strategy includes:

- Additional investigative and prosecutive resources, especially along the Southwest Border and in rural areas [Administration's FY97 budget request seeks \$10 million just for methamphetamine additional law enforcement efforts]
- A Directive from the Attorney General to each United States Attorney to assess and address the methamphetamine problem in each district and to coordinate a multi-pronged response and to report back to her within 90 days;
- Increased mandatory minimum sentences for methamphetamine to equalize it with crack cocaine mandatory minimum of 5 years for 5 grams;
- Increased penalties for trafficking in precursor chemicals; so that they remain in proportion to increased methamphetamine penalties in this bill;
- A new separate offense for the improper storage, use or other handling of the dangerous chemicals used in the clandestine manufacture of methamphetamine; offense would be treated as endangering the public health with dangerous substances with sentences now usually in the 3-5 year range;
- Training for law enforcement to protect against the risks encountered at clandestine laboratories and chemical dump sites;
- Tighter regulatory controls on drug products containing the precursor chemicals: ephedrine and pseudoephedrine;
- Establishing an operational binational chemical control task force between the United States and Mexico; and
- An educational campaign focused on persons at risk.

16TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

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The New York Times

February 22, 1996, Thursday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 19; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 385 words

HEADLINE: In San Diego, An Old Drug Comes Back

BYLINE: By The New York Times

DATELINE: SAN DIEGO, Calif., Feb. 21

BODY:

For years, San Diego County was called the methamphetamine capital of North America, but then the use of the drug declined in the early 1990's, coinciding with a campaign of high-profile drug sweeps.

Methamphetamine, or meth, has returned to San Diego in a big way. The percentage of male inmates booked at county jails who tested positive for the drug rose to 42 percent in 1994 from 18 percent in 1991, according to a study by the San Diego Association of Governments.

A sharp rise has also been reported in use of the drug among juveniles taken to the youth detention center.

Figures from hospital emergency rooms show that methamphetamine-related admissions more than doubled, to 1,373, in 1994 from 654 in 1991. Deaths from overdose of the drug followed the same trend, rising to 46 in 1994 from 13 in 1991.

Figures for 1995 were expected to show that the trend continued. At drug treatment centers, statistics show, 3,500 addicts tried to get rid of their habits in 1993, more than triple the number only two years earlier.

While seizures of methamphetamine have climbed sharply, they apparently did not slow demand and consumption. The authorities seized 13,366 pounds of the drug in 1994, up from 1,409 pounds in 1991, the State Department of Justice reported.

An array of grizzly crimes and deaths in the San Diego area over the past year have been linked to use of the drug.

Last December, in the rural suburb of Spring Valley, Paul Smith, fatally shot his 51-year-old mother and then took his own life. Neighbors described them both as heavy users of the drug.

A San Diego man, Shawn Nelson, stole a tank from a National Guard armory last year and took it for a joy ride on a freeway before being shot to death by the police. Friends said he had abused the drug for years.

The New York Times, February 22, 1996

When 17-year-old Ramon Ramirez was arrested in the killing of a 14-year-old youth, the authorities said they had found methamphetamine in the older boy's pocket.

On Dec. 26, 1995, three young children, 1, 2 and 3 years old, perished in an explosion and fire that destroyed a mobile home in the rural Temecula Valley in Riverside County, north of San Diego. The giveaway signs of a methamphetamine laboratory -- heating units, glass containers and volatile chemicals -- were uncovered, the authorities said.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 22, 1996

23RD STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 The New York Times Company  
The New York Times

February 14, 1996, Wednesday, Late Edition - Final

SECTION: Section A; Page 16; Column 1; National Desk

LENGTH: 937 words

HEADLINE: Sharp Rise in Use of Methamphetamines Generates Concern

BYLINE: By CHRISTOPHER S. WREN

DATELINE: WASHINGTON, Feb. 13

BODY:

A startling rise in the use of methamphetamine in California and the Southwest has raised fears among law-enforcement officials that the trend toward dangerous stimulants could spread across the country much as crack did in the 1980's.

To stanch the tide of what is described as an extremely dangerous drug, the Drug Enforcement Administration today convened its first conference of Federal, state and local law-enforcement officials to formulate a national strategy to combat the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamines, which induce manifestations of irrational aggression and paranoia.

"When I first took office, people talked about it being a problem in the West," said Attorney General Janet Reno, who took office in March 1993. "Let us disabuse ourselves of that notion and recognize that it is spreading across this country."

"There should be no question, no question in anybody's mind that methamphetamine poses a real and serious threat to the citizens of our nation," Ms. Reno told participants at the conference.

Nicknamed "speed" in pill form or "ice" when smoked, methamphetamine accounted for an escalation in overdoses, emergency hospital admissions, drug shootings and related violence in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Phoenix and other Western cities, according to the statistics cited today. From 1992 to 1994, methamphetamine-related deaths increased nationally by 145 percent. In Los Angeles, the deaths increased to 219 in 1994 from 68 in 1992, and in Phoenix, to 122 in 1994 from 20 in 1992.

The synthetic drug has been found in cities as far afield as Atlanta and Minneapolis. But it has yet to catch on in New York City, which is already awash in cocaine, crack and heroin. Law-enforcement officials are at a loss to explain why, but some think it may be only a matter of time.

"I want to make sure that we're out in front on this," said Patrick Hartnett, the chief of the New York Police Department's narcotics division, who participated in the conference. "If it represents a significant problem on the

The New York Times, February 14, 1996

West Coast and it comes East, then we'll be ready for it."

Donald L. Petty, the assistant special agent in charge of the Drug Enforcement Administration's operations in New York, said that so far, "in the city, we're finding no use at all." But Mr. Petty added, "As it becomes trendy in California, it will become trendy in New York as well,"

Thomas A. Constantine, the head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, reported today that methamphetamine accounted for a 71 percent rise in drug-related emergency hospital admissions in Los Angeles and was the No. 1 cause of drug overdoses in San Diego, where 26 homicides had also been traced to the drug. "The violence can be incredible," Mr. Constantine said.

In one particularly grisly murder last July, a New Mexico man high on methamphetamine and alcohol beheaded his 14-year-old son and tossed the severed head from his van window onto a busy highway.

Methamphetamine abuse has its roots in the late 1960's, when its violent consequences hastened the demise of the hippie culture with the warning "speed kills." Of late, methamphetamine has been used mostly by blue-collar white males, sometimes in rural areas. But Patrick O'Dea, an intelligence analyst for the drug agency, said college students and young professionals were taking up the stimulants, as were some Hispanic men.

The appeal of the drug is that its cost is a fraction of cocaine's, but it provides a similarly intense euphoria, which lasts longer than cocaine but leaves a nastier letdown or "crash."

Young men use methamphetamine for sexual stimulation. Truck drivers have taken it to stay awake on long-distance runs. Because methamphetamine suppresses appetite, it has also been tried by teen-age girls trying to lose weight.

Methamphetamine is usually swallowed or snorted, but it is available in modified form for smoking, like crack. But while a crack binge typically lasts 12 to 18 hours, a binge on methamphetamine can go on for several sleepless days, as the user fights off the "tweaking" or downhill slide that follows the euphoria. Some high-intensity users have pushed on without sleep for as long as 15 days, leaving themselves in a condition that can lead to imagining nonexistent threats and complicated plots against them.

Dr. S. Alex Stalcup of Concord, Calif., who specializes in drug addiction, said methamphetamine provoked violent agitation through the release of adrenalin. "What are you like after 15 days without sleep -- charming, friendly, easy going?" he said.

Some methamphetamine users try to offset the crash with alcohol, producing what Dr. Stalcup described as "as dangerous a person as I can imagine." Once motorcycle gangs traded in methamphetamine, but in the last few years they have been eclipsed by organized Mexican traffickers who mass produce a purer and more potent form of the drug and distribute it through their networks for cocaine, heroin and marijuana in the western United States.

Methamphetamine is manufactured from ephedrine, an ingredient used in cold and asthma medicine, as well as from a substitute called pseudo-ephedrine. In March 1994, United States Customs Service officials at Dallas-Fort Worth

The New York Times, February 14, 1996

International Airport seized 3.4 tons of ephedrine made in India being shipped through Switzerland to a fictitious company in Mexico. Later, they stopped an ephedrine shipment of 2.3 tons destined for Mexico.

"We suddenly realized the magnitude of the problem we were dealing with," said Mark Golubock, the chief of the International Chemical Control Unit at the Federal drug agency.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

LOAD-DATE: February 14, 1996

25TH STORY of Level 1 printed in FULL format.

Copyright 1996 The Washington Post  
The Washington Post

February 14, 1996, Wednesday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A12

LENGTH: 650 words

HEADLINE: Mexico 'Speed' Trade Alarms DEA; Agency Says Drug Lords Across Border Control Illicit Market in U.S.

BYLINE: Pierre Thomas, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

Mexico has become a leading producer of methamphetamine or "speed" entering the United States, according to administration officials who yesterday raised alarms about growing use of the drug.

In the last three years, well-organized Mexican drug lords, armed with skills developed through decades of heroin and cocaine peddling, have wrested control of the methamphetamine market from outlaw motorcycle gangs and have begun pumping huge quantities of speed into the illicit U.S. drug market, drug intelligence reports show.

"There is every indication that trafficking groups from Mexico are dominating the manufacturing, importation and distribution of methamphetamine," said Thomas Constantine, head of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Mexico's growing role in methamphetamine trafficking emerged yesterday as a focal point of a three-day conference aimed at stemming what top U.S. law enforcement officials depicted as a growing drug epidemic.

"There should be no question in anybody's mind that methamphetamine poses a real threat," said Attorney General Janet Reno in a speech in Arlington to more than 240 federal, state and local law enforcement officers attending the conference. "We are now faced with what to do. We must move fast."

Methamphetamine in various forms has been used illicitly as a recreational drug for decades and has aroused the concerns of law enforcement in the past. In the late 1980s, the emergence of a powerful form of methamphetamine known as "ice" provoked congressional hearings and promises of new drug strategies. Another spate of law enforcement attention in the early 1990s followed a wave of killings among motorcycle gangs involved in the manufacture and sale of a methamphetamine derivative known as "crank."

Yesterday, Justice Department officials said they expect to begin developing a new comprehensive strategy to cope with the methamphetamine problem within days.

Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), chairman the Senate Judiciary Committee, yesterday charged that the Clinton administration "had lethargically implemented

an imbalanced drug policy. President Clinton has abandoned the bully pulpit, overemphasized treatment of hard-core users and most importantly, deemphasized core law enforcement and interdiction activities."

The growth of methamphetamine smuggling across the southern border serves as another example of how Mexico's role as a major trafficking center for drugs entering the United States is evolving, said administration officials, and the concerns expressed yesterday are another indicator that U.S. officials are subjecting the Mexican government's anti-drug policies to ever greater scrutiny.

"There has been a huge increase in methamphetamine production in Mexico," said one State Department official. "It's clearly developing as a major problem. We've had some interdiction efforts by the Mexican government but not a substantial amount."

Hatch also raised concerns about Mexican interdiction efforts. "I think it is important that we lay down a marker [to Mexican government officials] that we are watching this closely," he said following a speech before the conference. "I'm just sending a warning that there is a point where we can't put up with the lack of law enforcement [there]."

While there was some disagreement over who was responsible for the advent of methamphetamine, there is mounting evidence that the drug, whose abuse can lead to bouts of psychotic and delusional reactions, is highly available:

In 1994, there were nearly 3,000 methamphetamine admissions to drug treatment programs in the southern San Francisco Bay and San Diego areas, up from 600 in 1988.

There were 1,816 deaths associated with methamphetamine use from 1991 to 1994, the bulk in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and Phoenix. The number of such deaths grew 145 percent from 1992 to 1994.

GRAPHIC: Photo, DEA chief Thomas Constantine calls Mexico the major source of speed.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

COUNTRY: MEXICO; UNITED STATES;

LOAD-DATE: February 14, 1996

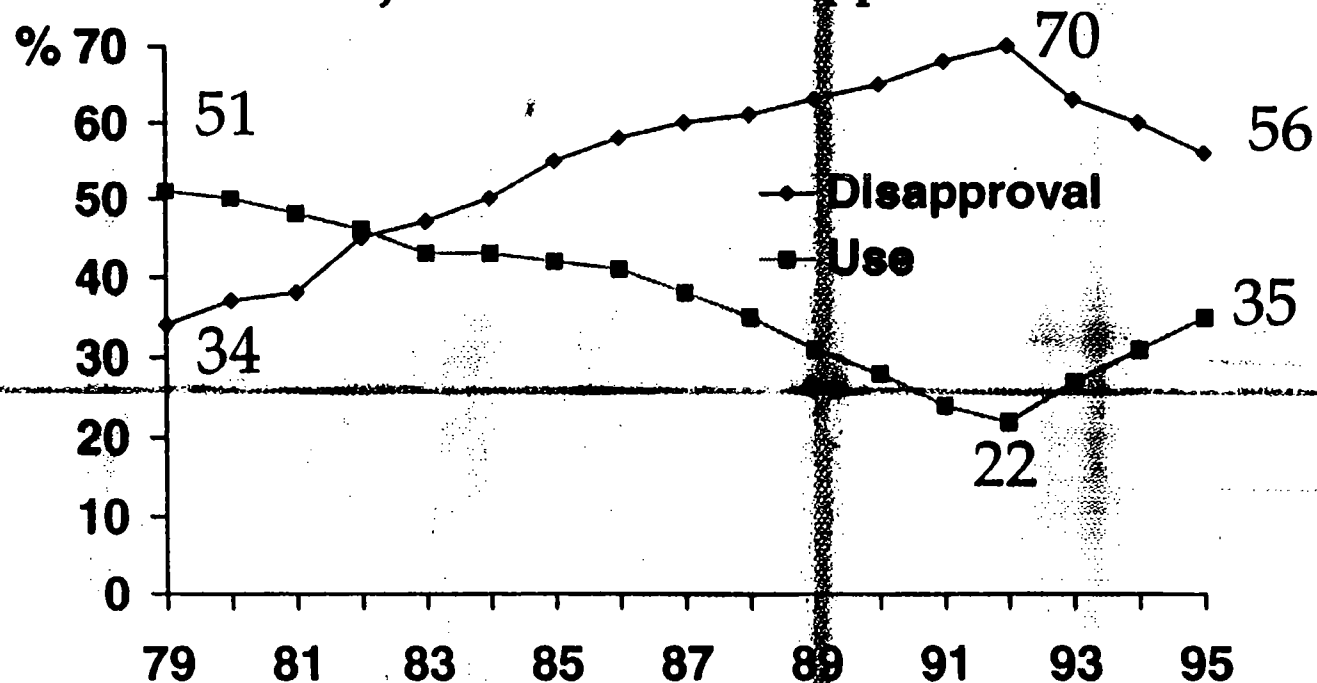
## FY 1997 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET STRATEGY HIGHLIGHTS

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  - improving international controls of precursor and essential chemicals; and
  - supporting programs that promote democratic institutions.

# Why Drug Use on Upswing?

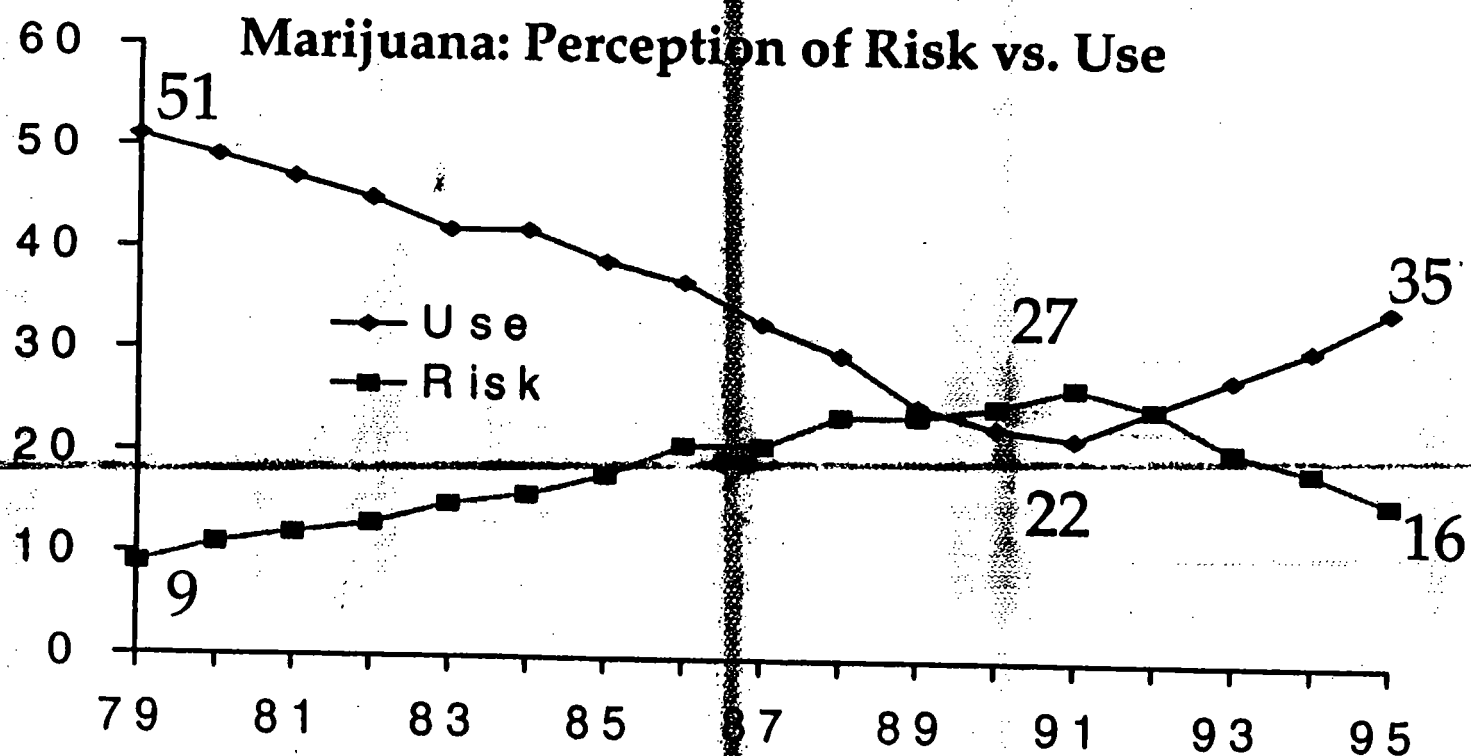
Our Kids View Illegal Drugs as Socially Acceptable.

Marijuana: Social Disapproval vs. Use



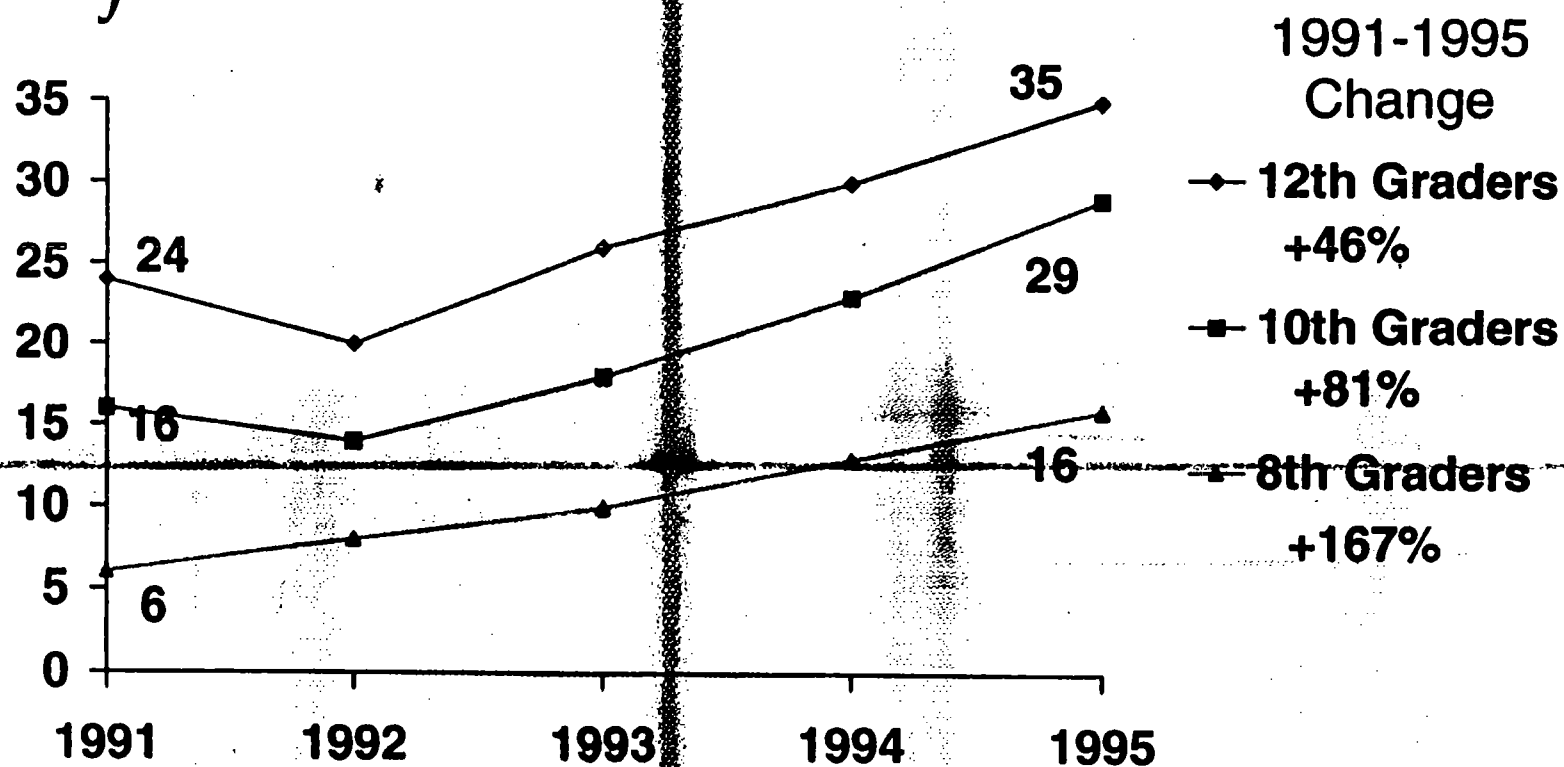
Source: Monitoring the Future Study 12th graders - use in the past year

# And, Our Kids View Illegal Drugs as Less Harmful



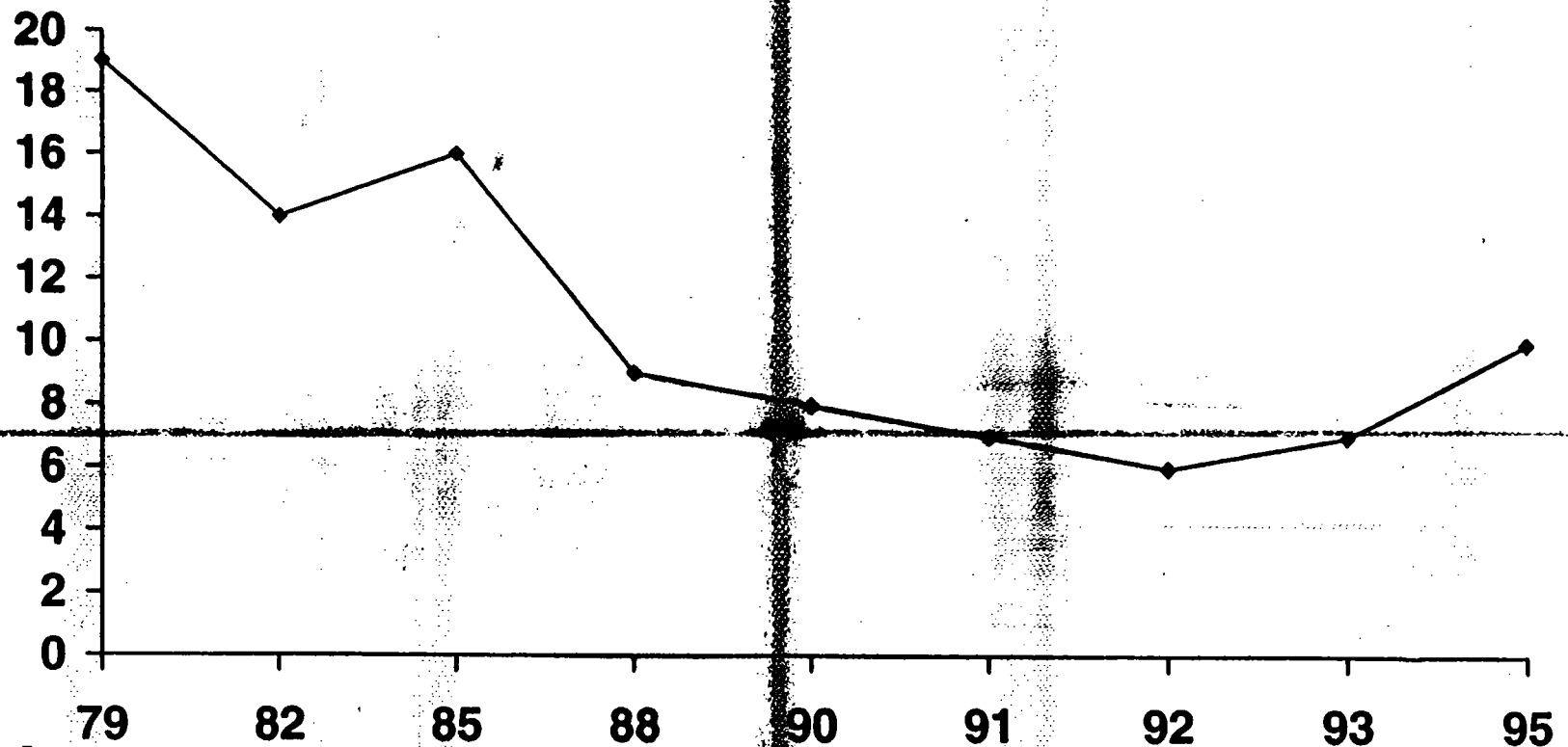
Source: Monitoring the Future Study 12th graders - use in the past year

# **Recent Trends in Annual Use of Marijuana**



Source: Monitoring the Future Study

# **██████** Trends in Monthly Use of Illegal Drugs for Ages 12-17



# *Just How Big is the Problem ?*

In 1962

Fewer than 4 million Americans over 12 had  
ever tried illegal drugs (2% of population)

~~By 1994~~

Almost 80 million Americans over 12 had  
tried illegal drugs (over 40% of population)

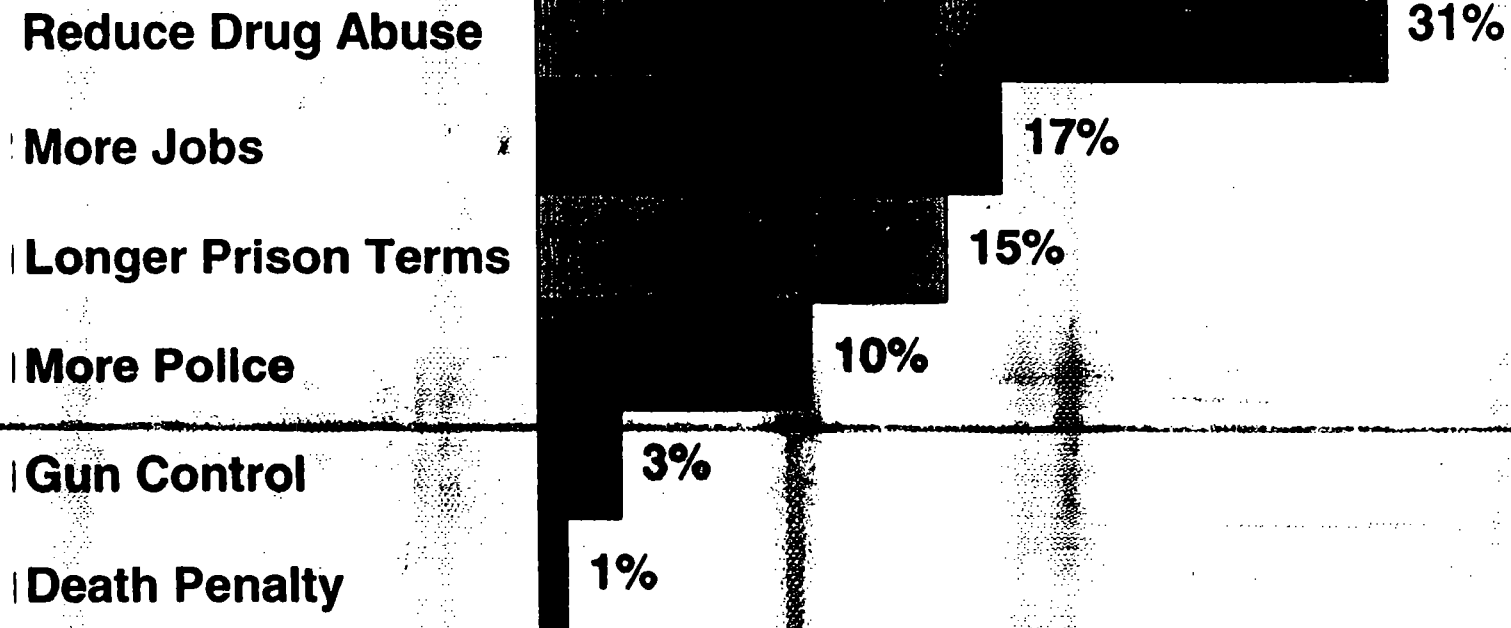
Source: 1994 SAMHSA Household Survey

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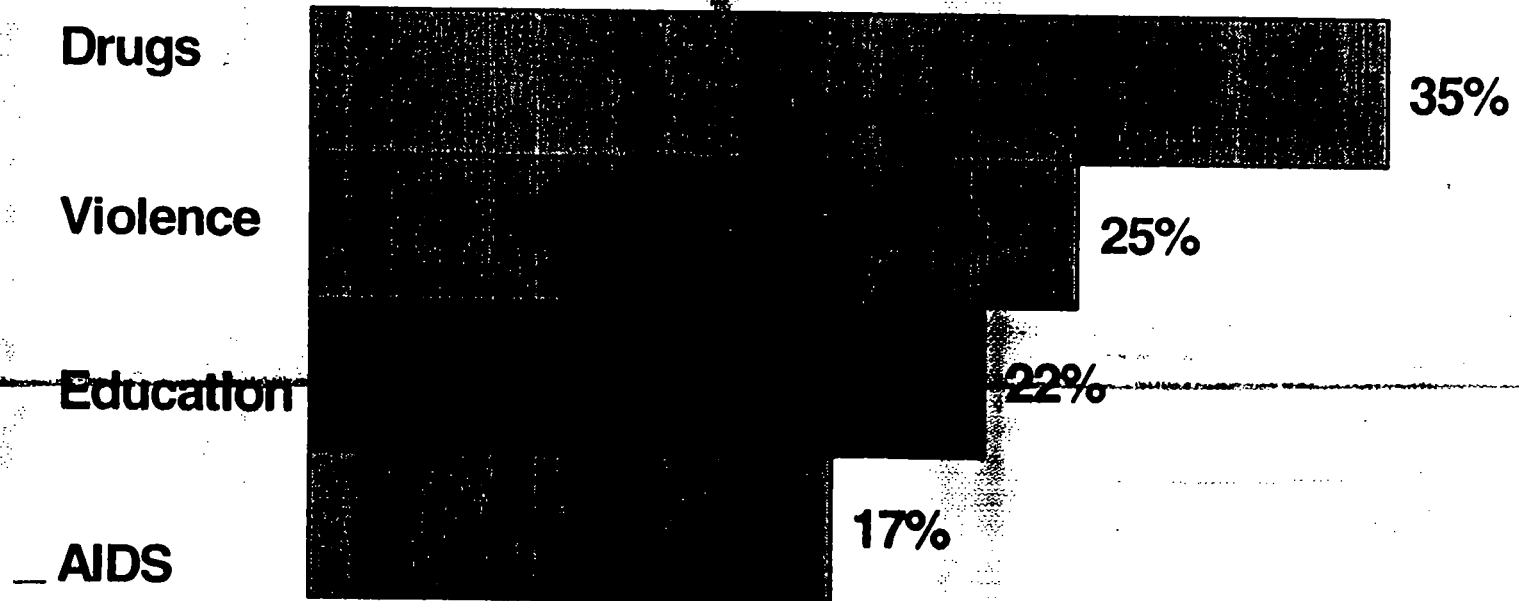
# *How to Reduce Violent Crime?*

*U.S. Police Chiefs*



Source: 1995 Death Penalty Information Center

# **██████** *"Our Most Serious Concern Today"* (Teens 13-17)



Source: 1996 PDFA National Teen Poll

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# *The Most Serious Problem Facing Youth in Our Community (Parents)*

**Drug Abuse**

**Teen Pregnancy**

**Job Skills**

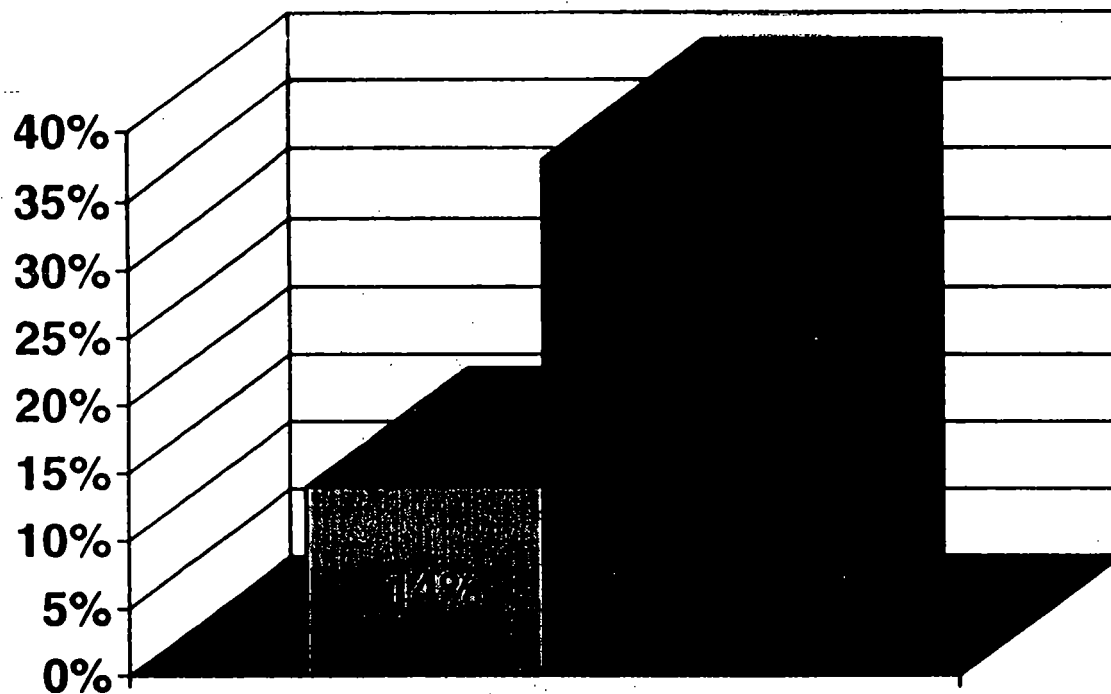
**Broken Families**

Source: 1995 National Yankelovich Parents Survey

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# **It's Not My Kid**



**14%**  
**"I think my teenager  
has tried Marijuana"**

**38%**  
**Actual teen  
marijuana trial**

**Source: 1995 Parent and Teen Partnership Attitude Tracking Studies.**



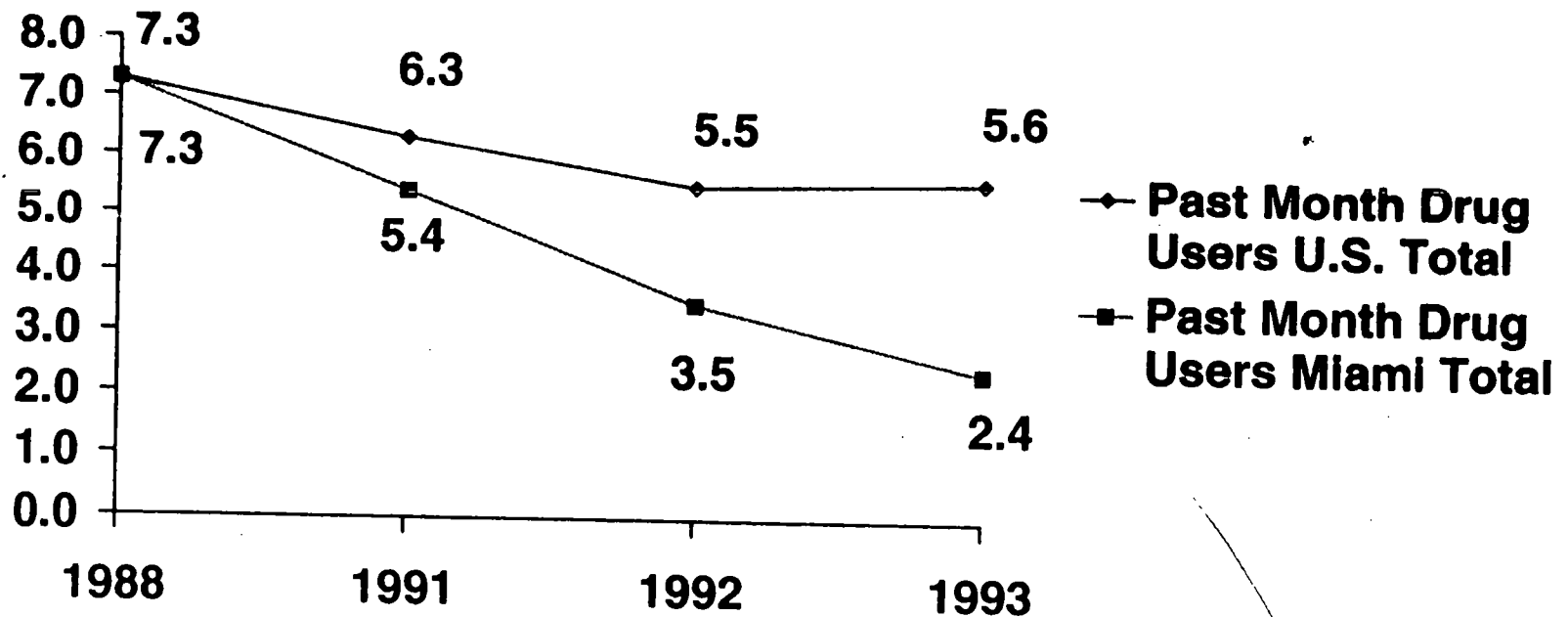
# **████████** *Why are Anti-Drug Attitudes Weakening?*

- 1. Less anti-drug information
  - Opinion leaders not speaking out
  - Declining media attention
  - Baby boomer parents conflicted
- 2. More pro-drug information
  - Re glamorization
  - Legalization discussion



# **████████** *The Miami Story*

## *Miami and U.S. Drug Use Trends*



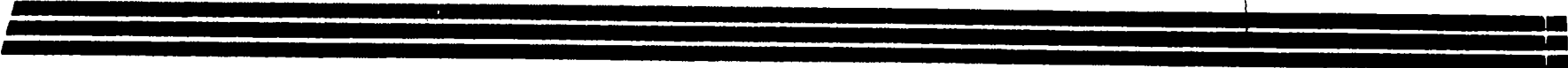
Source: SAMHSA Household Survey

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# *Comprehensive Community Coalitions Work*

- The Miami Coalition (Miami, FL)
  - Project Freedom (Wichita, KS)
  - Regional Drug Initiative (Portland, OR)
  - Safe Streets Campaign (Tacoma, WA)
  - Mission New Hope (Atlanta, GA)
- 

**MEMORANDUM**

TO: Dennis

FROM: Dwight *Dish*

SUBJECT: "How to Organize Neighborhood Anti-Drug Efforts"

DATE: May 28, 1996

I have reviewed the packets from the Citizens Committee for New York City, Inc. The binder entitled Drugs: Fighting Back is the most comprehensive part of the entire packet. I will concentrate my efforts on this document. The other packets contain annual reports or pamphlets given to community/grassroots organizers.

The introduction provides the best and most concise description of the program and its purpose. It presents the three groups most involved in the drug abuse issue: law enforcement/criminal justice experts, drug abuse prevention, and drug treatment professionals.

Federal law enforcement agents fight international drug traffickers. State and local officers seek drug dealers, pass tougher anti-drug laws to discourage dealing. Furthermore, they develop a variety of law enforcement tactics aimed at money laundering property confiscation and cross-agency coordination.

Drug abuse prevention work on drug demand issues. They claim that "no demand equals no drugs".

Drug treatment professionals claim that chronic users account for most of the problem. Treatment, rehabilitation and maintenance are required to confront drug problem.

**The overall problem exist because it ignores people with the drug problem and suffer its consequences.** Neighborhood residents in the fight against drugs is limited to lobbying local officials for better services or complaining about the lack of attention law enforcement and other government agencies provide. Professional think neighborhoods don't understand the problem and offer no positive strategies. It creates an "us-against-them" mentality on both sides that leads to fingerpointing, bitterness, misunderstanding, and lack of cooperation.

This problem in NYC lead to the creation of the Citizens Committee for New York City. It encourages and strengthens neighborhood self-help efforts in NYC by providing financial and technical support to over 10,000 block, neighborhood, youth, and tenant associations. It has created a neighborhood mobilization and law enforcement campaign with substance abuse prevention and treatment at the neighborhood level.

The book contains a list of organizations around the country that have benefited from the model or support it financially in their communities. It is divided into eight sections that are self-explanatory: introduction, groundwork, collaboration, mobilization, youth involvement, law enforcement, prevention, and treatment

## Q&A -- DRUGS AND GUNS

### DRUGS

#### Criticism:

After more than a decade of decline, teenage drug use is rising dramatically and young people see less harm in using drugs.

#### Response

- (1) Drugs continue to be a serious problem, and recent numbers are mixed.
- (2) For example, current surveys indicate an 83% drop over the last nine years in the number of people using drugs at least once a month and a 23 percent drop in spending on drugs in the last five years. More recently, there has been a thirty percent drop in cocaine use in the last three years, and spending on drugs have dropped from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion last year.
- (3) The majority of teenagers do not use drugs, but there has been a recent increase among a small segment of teens -- but nowhere near the level of use in the 1980s.

#### Criticism

The number of federal prosecutions declined by 12 percent in two years.

#### Response

- (1) Right now, there are about 48,000 convicted drug dealers in federal prisons -- three-fifths of the total federal inmate population and the highest number in history.
- (2) The Justice Department's strategy is to disrupt and dismantle the infrastructure of trafficking organizations. Statistics show more tough OCDETF cases filed, longer sentences for OCDETF defendants, more prosecutions of the worst offenders, more court-approved wiretaps, and longer case times (which reflect more complex cases against drug trafficking organizations).
- (3) Drug case filings by U.S. Attorneys jumped 13 percent in FY95.

**Criticism**

The "quality" of cases has also declined, with fewer arrests and prosecutions of high-level cases.

**Response**

That's absolutely wrong. Statistics show more tough OCDETF cases filed, more prosecutions of the worst offenders, more court-approved wiretaps, and longer case times (which reflect more complex cases against drug trafficking organizations).

**Criticism**

Even though many drug offenders are ending up behind bars, the recidivism rate is 72 percent.

**Response**

- (1) We are trying to fight recidivism with drug courts, boot camps, and prison treatment programs.
- (2) But Congress hasn't always backed us up -- they want to cut funding for drug courts, our FY96 prison money has been stalled for months as Congress promises to rewrite the allocation formula.

**Criticism**

The DEA lost 227 agent positions between Sept. 92 and Sept. 95.

**Response**

- (1) Since FY93, we have increased our funding to fight illegal drugs by 34 percent, and asked for another increase of 11 percent in FY96, including an 18 percent boost in DEA resources. We are also asking for 116 new agents to fight drug trafficking and violence.
- (2) If Congress honors our request this year, we will see a 9.3% increase in DEA slots during the last four years.
- (3) As part of our effort to balance the budget and streamline government, the President did propose to reduce the number of agents in prior years.

**Criticism**

Federal law enforcement priorities have shifted away from their unique mission -- working on major international or transstate crimes -- in order to provide questionable support to local and state cases.

**Response**

As a former prosecutor who was tough on drugs, I can tell you how badly needed federal assistance is. From community policing grants to the anti-violent crime initiative, we have made the federal government a full partner in the fight against drugs and violence -- in every city and every state, and it is showing results.

**Criticism**

The President hasn't shown leadership and has been virtually silent on the drug issue.

**Response**

- (1) President Clinton is the first President to make the Director of National Drug Control Policy a cabinet position. He has proposed larger drug-fighting budgets than any other administration, and is the first President to refuse full certification to Andean source countries. He is the first President to make the fight against drugs a centerpiece of his annual address to the United Nations, and the first to convene a White House conference on youth drug use and violence.
- (2) The President also called for drug testing of federal arrestees, strengthened the Drug-Free Schools Act, issued the first Heroin strategy to develop international cooperation against heroin, initiated a National Drug Media Literacy Campaign, and fought to restrict youth access to tobacco products.

**Criticism**

One of the first official acts of the Clinton Administration was to cut the ONDCP staff from 147 to 25, rendering it ineffectual.

**Response**

- (1) The ONDCP will soon be larger than it was when President Clinton first took office.
- (2) This administration is trying to correct the tendency for ONDCP to be used as a dumping ground for political appointees.

**Criticism**

The administration shifted resources from interdiction and enforcement to treatment.

**Response**

Our strategy must be smart and balanced. Simply put, treatment works where enforcement and punishment leave off -- it can turn addicts around, help them contribute to society, make our streets safer and save tax dollars by curbing future criminal activity.

**Criticism**

The Administration has cut efforts to maintain our interdiction capability.

**Response**

- (1) That's wrong. The Administration's FY97 budget request would boost resources for interdiction by 7.3 percent.
- (2) And Congress has cut the President's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) request every year since 1993 -- money that assists countries in interdicting drugs and dismantling drug trafficking organizations.

**Criticism**

Transit zone seizures are down, street prices are down, and Cali traffickers are teaming up with Mexican drug barons to fly multi-ton loads of cocaine into Mexico aboard modified commercial jetliners.

**Response**

- (1) We are having success overseas. The Cali Cartel is effectively dismantled, Juan Garcia Abrego has been brought to the United States and other major traffickers in Bolivia and Peru have been brought to justice in the last year.
- (2) With U.S. assistance, Colombia and Peru have been disrupting the international "airbridge" that ships about 75% of the world's cocaine. Successful interdictions have backed up tons of cocaine in Peru, and Colombia eradicated a significant portion of its cocaine crop last year.

**Criticism**

Shifts in emphasis away from interdiction have seen increases in the amount and purity of drugs on American streets.

**Response**

- (1) Cocaine purity has been increasing for 10 years, and is unrelated to interdiction efforts.
- (2) Street purity is determined on the street, where drugs are cut -- not at the border or in source countries.

**GUNS****Criticism**

Enforcement of the Brady Act has been a failure -- only a handful of cases have been brought.

**Response**

- (1) The Brady Act is about deterrence -- and it is working. The Treasury Department estimates that the Act has stopped more than 60,000 felons, fugitives and other prohibited purchasers from buying handguns over the counter in the last two years. And firearms were used in 6 percent fewer assaults in 1994 than in 1993.
- (2) Brady Act checks are also helping local police identify and arrest gun-buying criminals, often on other serious charges. The Brady checks have helped law enforcement arrest murderers, drug dealers, fugitives, wife-beaters and other criminals.
- (3) As of 2/22/96, at least 20 defendants had been charged with false statements on their Brady application forms. Hundreds of charges have been brought under 922 (a)(6) for false statements to get a gun, but it is not known how many of those are Brady Act.

**Criticism**

Enforcement of the assault weapons ban has been a failure.

**Response**

- (1) The assault weapons ban is working. According to the BATF, after steadily rising until the ban took effect, the number of assault weapons traced to crimes dropped a full 18 percent in the year after the ban took effect.
- (2) This is consistent with the Bush Administration's experience banning the importation of certain assault weapons. One year after that ban the number of imported assault weapons traced to crime fell by 45 percent -- even while the number of domestic assault weapons traced to crime remained the same.
- (3) As of 2/13/96, 12 defendants have been charged with violating the assault weapons ban.

**Criticism**

The Department has abandoned Project Triggerlock.

**Response**

- (1) The Justice Department is committed to Triggerlock, which is an integral component of the Anti Violent Crime Initiative, a broader strategy for fighting violent crime. The AVCI targets large-scale violent organizations and shares the prosecutorial burden with state and local authorities -- which helps fight the link between guns and crime but may not add to Triggerlock numbers.
- (2) In recent years, the Department has sought to prosecute the most serious firearms offenders and traffickers. Since 1991, when Project Triggerlock began, Sentencing Commission data shows an annual increase in the percentage of gun defendants sentenced to prison (from 85% to 90%) and the average length of their prison sentence (from 47 to 75 months).
- (3) The number of FY95 Triggerlock defendants charged were up slightly from the year before (5,265, a 1% increase).



**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**  
**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**  
Washington, D.C. 20503

**CLOSE HOLD**

**DRAFT**

**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON COUNTER NARCOTICS**  
**— MAY 28, 1996 —**  
**Cabinet Room -- 11:45 a.m.**

**Scenario:**

**May 28, 1996**

- 1115-1130** Director McCaffrey conducts a pre-Brief w/Leon Panetta, Kitty Higgins (Asst. to Potus for Cabinet Affairs), and Tony Lake (tentative, probably in Mr. Panetta's office)
- 1130-1145** Director McCaffrey briefs the President and the Vice President. Mr. Panetta, Ms. Higgins, and Dr. Lake present. (Scheduled, in the Oval Office)
- 1145-1150** The President enters the Cabinet Room (accompanied by the Vice President and Director McCaffrey) and works the room.
- 1150-1155** The President makes Welcoming Remarks from his seat.

**(Press pool covers the President's entry and opening remarks)**

**Suggested Talking Points For The President**

- This Council has two primary functions:
  1. Advise and assist the President on drug control issues.
  2. Ensure coordination among departments and agencies concerning implementation of the Strategy.
- The Strategy Director McCaffrey has developed recognizes a harsh reality. Today, drug abuse by our children is on the rise.
- The focus of this strategy -- our youth, is on target. If we can reverse the trend of increasing youth drug use, we will protect the 39 million Americans who are under the age of ten -- our "at risk" cohort.

# DRAFT

- I've called for this first-ever meeting of the President's Council on Counter Narcotics for three reasons:

1. To hear how the Federal departments and agencies are implementing the 1996 Drug Control Strategy.
2. To let America know that the entire Federal Government stands behind this Strategy and is serious about reducing drug abuse and its consequences in America.
3. And to consider what actions the U.S. Government should take to follow up on my finding of 1 March that the Government of Colombia was not cooperating with our international counterdrug efforts.

- I thank General McCaffrey for his energy and leadership these past two months. When he assumed his duties as Director of National Drug Control Policy, I instructed him to actively coordinate the national effort to reduce drug abuse and its consequences in America. Since then, he has been my envoy to Mexico, established the High Level Contact Group, developed this new strategy we will discuss today, and help coalesce the efforts of millions of Americans who are working at this problem.

- I have every confidence that this strategy will be supported by all Americans and will result in measurable reductions in the number of drug users.

(Press pool exits room)

1155 - 1200 The President introduces the Vice President.

The Vice President makes remarks.

## Suggested Talking Points For The Vice President

- This Council was established because of the continuing seriousness of the drug abuse problem in America.
- The council will meet quarterly to update the President on drug control issues. It will also meet whenever a significant drug-related issue merits the consideration of this council.
- General McCaffrey's role is to be our intellectual quarterback. He will:
  - Be the Administration's principal spokesperson on all drug issues.
  - Chair all interagency working groups that pertain to drug issues.

# DRAFT

- We have one international issue on our agenda today -- what to do about the Colombia. Secretary Christopher will offer a recommendation for our collective consideration.

1200 - 1205 The Vice President introduces Director McCaffrey.

Director McCaffrey makes remarks.

## Suggested Talking Points For Director McCaffrey

- The 1996 Strategy
  - Underscore its purpose -- to reduce drug use and its damage to America.
  - Five goals instead of fourteen. The focus on youth; we think we can best help America's drug problem by helping our kids not become a part of it.
- Gallup Poll
  - Drugs, second as a top concern of American Adults.
  - Second only to related issue of crime and Violence.
  - 57% of Americans family member or close friend used drugs.
  - 82% report support tax dollars to reduce children's drug use.
- Systems approach
- No silver bullet, 10 year effort
- There's reason for optimism

1205 - 1230 Discussion of how the Federal Departments and agencies are implementing the Strategy (NOTE: You must move the discussion along).

1205 - 1210 Goal # 1. Secretaries Riley and Shalala will be the primary speakers.

1210 - 1215 Goal # 2. Attorney General Reno will be the primary speaker.

1215 - 1220 Goal # 3. Secretary Shalala will be the primary speaker.

1220 - 1225 Goal # 4. Secretaries Perry, Rubin, will be the primary speakers..

1225 - 1230 Goal # 5. Secretaries Christopher and Rubin and Ambassador Albright and Attorney General Reno will be the primary speakers.

# DRAFT

**1230 - 1240 Colombia: Next steps.**

1230 - 1235 Secretary Christopher reviews the situation and presents recommendations.

1235 - 1240 The Council considers the recommendations and the President makes a decision.

**1240 - 1245 The President makes closing comments.**

## **Suggested Talking Points For The President**

- What are some of the initiatives I look forward to hearing about?

- A fresh look at the situation along the SW Border where 70% of the cocaine enters the USA.

- Further progress in our binational Counter Drug efforts with Mexico.

- An implementation plan for the Heroin Strategy (PDD-44).

- The consequences of drug abuse are enormous. Emphasize your departments' and agencies' Counterdrug efforts in your speeches.

- This strategy will help reduce drug abuse and its consequences if we all do our part.

- In our next Council meeting I will ask you to discuss your department and agency counterdrug budgets.

- I thank all members of this Council for their support.

- General McCaffrey, thanks for pulling this meeting together.

**1245 The Council adjourns.**

**1300 - 1330 Director McCaffrey and selected Council members participate in a press conference.**

- If there is a significant announcement to be made, the press conference should be in the WH Press Room.

## **Issues:**

1. Will there be a significant announcement to be made to the press at the conclusion of the meeting? (NOTE: there should be, preferably one about Mr. Samper).

# DRAFT

May 24, 1996

**CLOSE HOLD**

**PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON COUNTER NARCOTICS  
MAY 28, 1996  
Cabinet Room – 11:45 a.m.**

**Scenario:**

**May 28, 1996**

**1130-1145** Director McCaffrey briefs the President and the Vice President. Mr. Panetta, Ms. Higgins, and Dr. Lake present. (Scheduled, in the Oval Office)

**1145-1150** The President enters the Cabinet Room (accompanied by the Vice President and Director McCaffrey) and works the room.

**1150-1155** The President makes Welcoming Remarks from his seat.

**(Press pool covers the President's entry and opening remarks)**

**Suggested Talking Points For The President**

- The purpose of this first-ever meeting of the President's Council on Counter Narcotics is to review how the Government is implementing the National Drug Control Strategy released last month in Miami.

- I formed this Council consisting of fourteen powerful Cabinet heads whose departments fight our Nation's drug problems daily, because I felt we needed a forum for our Government to focus on this persistent national problem.

- The Council's two primary functions are to:

1. Advise and assist the President on drug control issues.
2. Ensure coordination among departments and agencies concerning implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy.

- Together, our nation has made significant progress against drug abuse.

-- Monthly Drug use today is roughly half of what it was 10 years ago.

# DRAFT

- The number of cocaine users has fallen by 30 percent in the last three years.
- But we still have a lot to do.
- The Strategy General McCaffrey has developed recognizes a harsh reality; Drug abuse by our children is on the rise.
- The focus of this strategy — our youth, is on target. If we can reverse the trend of increasing youth drug use, we will protect the 39 million Americans who are under the age of ten — our “at risk” youth.
- Another focus of this strategy is protecting our borders from the drug threat. Because of successes in curtailing the flow of drugs through the Caribbean and South Florida, traffickers have sought to exploit the South West border.
- It is clear to me that we cannot allow international criminals to exploit our 2,000 mile common border. Mexican President Zedillo shares this commitment. We will continue to improve our coordination with Mexico to reduce drug trafficking.
- Today I'm directing General McCaffrey to form a team comprised of members of this Council to go to the South West Border and come up with recommendations on how we should proceed in our effort to clean up the drug smuggling situation there.
- The team will report its conclusions to me through Vice President Gore.
- As we go forward with this , let us not forget that it is absolutely critical to keep our youth drug free.
- I thank General McCaffrey for his energy and leadership these past three months. When he assumed his duties as Director of National Drug Control Policy, I instructed him to actively pursue a bi-partisan effort to reduce drug abuse and its consequences in America. Since then, he has developed this new Strategy that we will discuss today and has focused the attention and efforts of millions of Americans who are working at this problem.

**(Press pool exits room)**

**1155 - 1200** The President introduces the Vice President.

The Vice President makes remarks.

# DRAFT

## Suggested Talking Points For The Vice President

- This Council was established because of the continuing seriousness of the drug abuse problem in America.

### - Gallup Poll

- Drugs, second as a top concern of American Adults.
- Second only to related issue of crime and Violence.
- 57% of Americans family member or close friend used drugs.
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-- Be the Administration's principal spokesperson on all drug issues.

-- Chair all interagency working groups that pertain to drug issues.

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- Underscore its purpose -- to reduce drug use and its consequences in America.  
- Five goals instead of fourteen. The focus on youth; we think we can best help America's drug problem by helping our kids not become a part of it.

### - Systems approach

### - No silver bullet, 10 year effort

### - There's reason for optimism

# DRAFT

## **1205 - 1230 Discussion of how the Federal Departments and agencies are implementing the Strategy.**

### **1205 - 1210 Goal # 1.**

- Secretary Riley**
- Education puts young people on the road to opportunity and is the best alternative to the dead-end street of drugs.
  - "Do careers and college -- not crack"
  - Safe and Drug Free Schools; enhanced accountability of funding.
  - Read\*Write\*Now program; designed to take kids off street and into libraries.
  - America Goes Back to School; provide parents and groups w/ guidance on how to keep their school safe and drug-free.

**Secretary Shalala** -

- Secretary Cisneros**
- Campus of Learners; education in public housing.
  - EZ/EC Initiative; re-building drug-ridden communities.
  - Public Housing Drug Elimination Program.
  - Youth Apprenticeship Program.

### **1210 - 1215 Goal # 2.**

**Attorney General Reno**

### **1215 - 1220 Goal # 3.**

**Secretary Shalala**

### **1220 - 1225 Goal # 4.**

**Secretary Perry** - DOD/Mexico initiative

**Secretary Rubin** - Operation Hard Line

- Operation Gateway

**Secretary Pena**

**Secretary Cisneros** - One Strike and You're Out

- Operation Safe Home

- Transformation of Public Housing

### **1225 - 1230 Goal # 5.**

**Secretary Christopher** - Operation Lasar Strike (from DOD)

**Secretary Rubin** -

**Ambassador Albright** - UNDCP; incorporating CN efforts in UN agencies.

- INCB; monitors chemicals used in drug manufacturing.

- UN ECOSOC

**Attorney General Reno**

AP v5253 rw 3exec Drug Seizures,290

05-17 5:14p

**Cocaine Seizures Drop by Nearly Half Since 1992**

WASHINGTON (AP) - Cocaine seizures in the 2 million-square-mile transit zone between the United States and South America have dropped by almost half since 1992, congressional auditors reported Friday.

The General Accounting Office, Congress' investigative arm, said 41 tons of cocaine were confiscated in the area in 1995, down from 77.3 tons in 1992. A 65 percent decline in air seizures accounted for most of the decline.

While noting improved techniques by cocaine traffickers to avoid detection, the report said cuts in funding for interdiction efforts in the transit zone have reduced the ability of U.S. military and law enforcement agencies to identify, track and intercept illegal drug shipments.

Funding for drug interdiction declined from about \$1 billion in 1992 to \$569 million in 1995, the GAO said. This resulted in fewer ship days, flight hours and ground-based radars devoted to drug interdiction.

The GAO said that while most Caribbean nations are cooperating in fighting drug trafficking, they lack resources and many are hampered by corruption.

The report concluded that the Clinton administration has failed to fully staff key agencies involved in drug interdiction or to resolve issues of intelligence-sharing.

It recommended that the Office of National Drug Control Policy develop a regional action plan focused on the Caribbean.

U.S. officials believe that about 30 percent of South American cocaine shipped into the United States comes through the Caribbean into Puerto Rico and other U.S. entry points. The remaining 70 percent is shipped through Mexico.

The State Department estimates that 780 metric tons of cocaine is produced in South America each year. A metric ton equals about 2,200 pounds.

Date: 04/29/96 Time: 16:10

## CRapped for Weak Anti-Drug Efforts, Clinton Announces New Effort

MIAMI (AP) Criticized as weak in the war on drugs, President Clinton announced a drive Monday to curb a sharp rise in marijuana use among young people and to stop the spread of the cheap and dangerous drug methamphetamine.

The administration said Clinton's election-year initiative was the opening shot in a 10-year effort aimed at returning America to a 1960s, pre-Vietnam level of drug use.

"Make no mistake about it, this has got to be a bipartisan, American, non-political effort," said Clinton, even as Republicans scoffed at his drug-fighting record.

"Since Bill Clinton was elected, the number of illegal aliens is up, the number of drug addicts is up," House Speaker Newt Gingrich said in a Las Vegas speech.

The administration acknowledged that Clinton erred early in his administration by cutting staff in the White House drug control office.

Clinton implored Congress to approve his request for a \$15.1 billion initiative relying heavily on drug education, prevention and treatment programs, interdiction efforts and a crackdown on drug-related crime and violence. It would amount to a 9.3 percent increase in drug-fighting funds.

Clinton made his proposal in a sunny schoolyard at the George Washington Carver Middle School in front of hundreds of cheering young people who have taken a pledge to abstain from drugs and alcohol.

"We are here because of what you have done: zero guns, zero assaults, zero incidents of drug-related violence, zero drugs," the president said. "That's where America ought to go."

White House drug policy chief Barry McCaffrey acknowledged later there were no major new elements in Clinton's program.

"Everything in this strategy is already being done, absolutely," McCaffrey said. There is no magic solution, he added.

Despite Clinton's political disclaimer, there was a heavy political air around his trip.

After the drug speech and an afternoon of golf with brothers-in-law Hugh and Tony Rodham, Clinton was to raise more than \$3 million for the Democratic National Committee at a fund-raising reception and two dinners, the more exclusive of which was being held at the home of attorney Marvin Rosen.

The president was accompanied by his top political aides, and White House press officials were armed with ammunition against expected Republican attacks on Clinton's anti-drug campaign. For example, presidential spokeswoman Ginny Terzano said that the GOP "Contract With America" made no mention of fighting drugs.

Likewise, she said, Sen. Bob Dole, Clinton's Republican rival, made "zero" mention of drugs in his rebuttal to the president's State of the Union address.

Yet, even McCaffrey said the president's 1993 cuts in the Office of Drug Control "didn't work out."

And, a day before Clinton announced his policy, Sen. Joseph Biden of Delaware, ranking Democrat on the Judiciary Committee, said the president "has failed to speak. This president is silent on the matter."

Florida has been hostile territory for Democratic presidential candidates for 20 years but Clinton's advisers believe he has a shot at the state's 25 electoral votes this year, because of his defense of Medicare against Republican budget attacks and his tough stand against Cuba's Fidel Castro.

Drugs also are an important issue in Florida, sometimes viewed as the nation's gateway for cocaine and other drugs.

The administration said there was cause for guarded optimism on some fronts, with the number of illegal drug users reported to have fallen by half since 1985 to 12.2 million now.

However, drugs are being used increasingly by young people. The use of marijuana almost doubled between 1992 and 1994 among children aged 12 to 17.

The chief goal of Clinton's program is to motivate the young to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse much as Nancy Reagan tried in the 1980s with her ``just say no'' advice.

Clinton's campaign calls for state governments and community organizations to help develop national prevention standards and a program to implement it. Further, it encourages schools to adopt comprehensive drug prevention strategies and says the nation must curb the use of alcohol and tobacco by young people.

Clinton also proposed making it a crime to store, use or handle chemicals for the purpose of manufacturing methamphetamine. The drug can create a euphoric high followed by depression, paranoia and, when used long term, violent rages.

Deaths from the use of methamphetamine also known as speed have doubled in the past four years, Clinton said. In Los Angeles alone, deaths rose from 68 in 1992 to 219 in 1994.

APNP-04-29-96 1611EST

Date: 04/29/96 Time: 13:44  
FClinton Unveils New Drug Policy

MIAMI (AP) President Clinton announced another assault on drugs today, to stop the spread of the cheap and popular drug methamphetamine ``before it becomes the crack of the 1990s.''

Standing before students who pledged to be drug-free, Clinton proposed making it a crime to store, use or handle chemicals for the purpose of manufacturing methamphetamine. The drug creates a euphoric high followed by depression, paranoia and, when used long term, violent rages.

Deaths from the use of methamphetamine also known as speed have doubled in the past four years, Clinton said. In Los Angeles alone, deaths rose from 68 in 1992 to 219 in 1994.

``That is a deadly drug. I'm glad it is not here yet,' ' Clinton said. ``But we have to stop it before it becomes the crack of the 1990s, and we are going after it right now.''

He called for raising the minimum sentence for possessing methamphetamine to the same as the widely criticized penalty for crack cocaine: five years in prison for five grams. He also wants new resources for helping law enforcement agencies ferret out secret methamphetamine labs and shut them down.

White House drug policy chief Barry McCaffrey said the goal of the 10-year plan is to ``return America to a pre-Vietnam War era level of drug use. Why should neighborhoods look like bombed-out sections of a European battlefield? That's drugs. We can drop that enormously.''

Clinton appealed to Congress for \$15.1 billion for drug control next year, a 9.3 percent increase. McCaffrey suggested that drug control funds be budgeted for five years rather than annually.

``We can't stop drugs if our schools, hospitals and communities don't have the money to get the job done,' ' Clinton said. ``This has got to be a bipartisan American, non-political effort.''

Clinton's announcement has political overtones. The Clinton campaign believes that Florida's 25 electoral votes the nation's fourth-largest chunk are within reach this year. Drugs are an important issue here, and Clinton hopes the anti-drug strategy will give him an inroad with Florida voters, who have voted Republican in every presidential election since 1976.

He spoke in a sunny, muggy schoolyard before an audience of students and adults. The youngsters squealed and screamed as he spent about 15 minutes afterwards shaking hands with members of the audience.

Clinton also was to attend two private receptions and a Democratic National Committee gala at the historic Biltmore Hotel in Coral Gables.

Methamphetamine is a mixture of ephedrine, which is used to treat stuffy noses, and other chemicals found in gasoline, rubbing alcohol, pool-cleaning supplies or drain cleaners. Available at about \$50 to \$100 per gram, it can be inhaled, smoked, injected or swallowed.

Law enforcement officials say there are indications it is spreading from the West and Southwest toward the East, mainly into Hispanic communities because the distribution networks are usually Mexican or Mexican-American.

Police say users range from teen-agers and weight-conscious housewives to hardened addicts. Most users are white males aged 19 to 40.

``Ultimately it is their job to say no to destructive forces in their lives, and yes to the future,' ' Clinton said. ``No to an empty fantasy land, and yes to the fantasy of an unimaginable

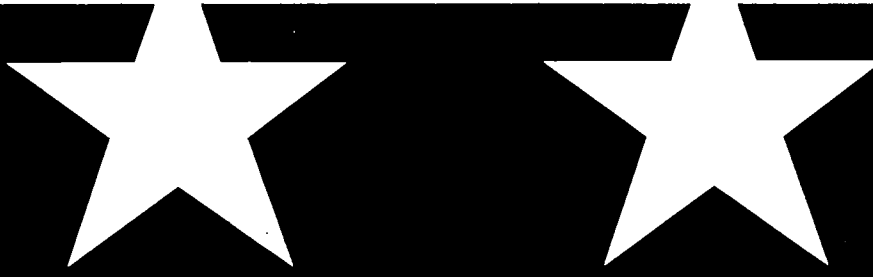
future that is out there for all of our young people.''

Ending drug use among those under 18 is a central part of the strategy, said McCaffrey, a retired Army general who assumed his post several weeks ago amid charges the administration's drug policy has failed.

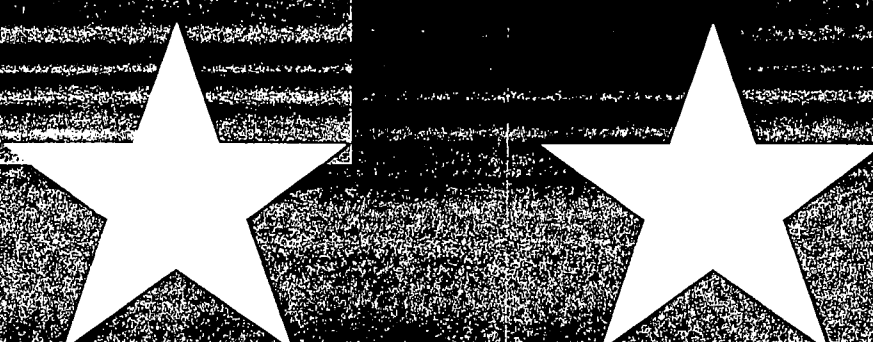
He said Sunday that while Americans using illegal drugs had dropped from 22 million 15 years ago to 11 million today, and that cocaine use had fallen 30 percent in the past three years, the 1990s has seen a sharp rise in young people smoking marijuana.

McCaffrey indicated that the administration would continue to support drug courts, which give first-time abusers a right to stay in school or jobs and get treatment rather than go to prison. Drug courts, he said, cost \$1,000 a person rather than the \$15,000 to keep a drug abuser in prison for a year.

APNP-04-29-96 1345EST



# THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY: 1996



The White House

## To the Congress of the United States

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy. This Strategy carries forward the policies and principles of the 1994 and 1995 Strategies. It describes new directions and initiatives to confront the ever-changing challenges of drug abuse and trafficking.

This past March I convened the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence in order to focus the Nation's attention on two major health problems faced by young people today — drug use and violence. The conference brought together over 300 young people, parents, clergy, community and business leaders, judges, prosecutors, police, entertainers, media executives, researchers, and treatment and prevention specialists from across America to examine solutions and keep us moving forward with proven strategies. The Vice President, General Barry McCaffrey, and I met with the participants in a series of roundtable discussions, discussing how to strengthen the efforts of families, the media, communities, schools, businesses, and government to reduce drug use and violence. Participants left with new energy and new ideas, determined to return home and begin implementing the solutions and strategies discussed that day.

This conference took place at an important juncture in America's ongoing fight against drug abuse. In the last few years our Nation has made significant progress against drug use and related crime. The number of Americans who use cocaine has been reduced by 30 percent since 1992. The amount of money Americans spend on illicit drugs has declined from an estimated \$64 billion five years ago to about \$49 billion in 1993 — a 23 percent drop. We are finally gaining ground against overall crime: drug-related murders are down 12 percent since 1989; robberies are down 10 percent since 1991.

At the same time, we have dealt serious blows to the international criminal networks that import drugs into America. Many powerful drug lords, including leaders of Colombia's notorious Cali cartel, have been arrested. A multinational air interdiction program has disrupted the principal air route for smugglers between Peru and Colombia. The close cooperation between the United States, Peru, and other governments in the region has disrupted the cocaine economy in several areas. Our efforts have decreased overall cocaine production and have made coca planting less attractive to the farmers who initiate the cocaine production process. And I have taken the serious step of cutting off all non-humanitarian aid to certain drug producing and trafficking nations that have not cooperated with the United States in narcotics control. Further, I have ordered that we vote against their requests for loans from the World Bank and other multi-lateral development banks. This clearly underscores the unwavering commitment of the United States to stand against drug production and trafficking.

Here at home, we have achieved major successes in arresting, prosecuting, and dismantling criminal drug networks. In Miami, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Program, through its operational task forces, successfully concluded a major operation that resulted in the indictments of 252 individuals for drug trafficking and other drug-related crimes. Operations conducted by the Drug Enforcement Administration's Mobile Enforcement Teams program (MET), a highly successful federal tool for assisting local law enforcement, have resulted in more than 1,500 arrests of violent and predatory drug criminals in more than 50 communities across the nation.

But as the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence showed, now is the time to press forward. We must not let up for a moment in our efforts against drug abuse, and drug-abuse by young people, particularly.

There are many reasons why young people do continue to use drugs. Chief among these are ignorance of the facts about addiction and the potency of drugs, and complacency about the danger of drugs. Unfortunately, all too often we see signs of complacency about the dangers of drug use: diminished attention to the drug problem by the national media; the glamorization and legitimization of drug use in the entertainment industry; the coddling of professional athletes who are habitual drug users; avoidance of the issue by parents and other adults; calls for drug-legalization; and the marketing of products to young people that legitimize and elevate the use of alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs.

All Americans must accept responsibility to teach young people that drugs are illegal and they are deadly. They may land you in jail; they may cost you your life. We must renew our commitment to the drug prevention strategies that deter first-time drug use and stop the progression from alcohol and tobacco use to marijuana and harder drugs.

The National Drug Control Strategy is designed to prevent a new drug use epidemic through an aggressive and comprehensive full-court press that harnesses the energies of committed individuals from every sector of our society. As I said in the State of the Union, we must step up our attack against criminal youth gangs that deal in illicit drugs. We will improve the effectiveness of our cooperative efforts among U.S. defense and law enforcement agencies, as well as with other nations, to disrupt the flow of drugs coming into this country. We will seek to expand the availability and improve the quality of drug treatment. And we will continue to oppose resolutely calls for the legalization of illicit drugs. We will increase efforts to prevent drug use by all Americans, particularly young people.

The tragedy of drug abuse and drug-related crime affects us all. The National Drug Control Strategy requires commitment and resources from many individuals and organizations, and from all levels of government. For the Strategy to succeed, each of us must do our part.

We ask the Congress to be a bipartisan partner and provide the resources we need at the Federal level to get the job done. I challenge State and local governments to focus on drug abuse as a top priority. We ask the media and the advertising and entertainment industries to work with us to educate our youth, and all Americans, about the dangers of drug use. Finally, we invite every American — every parent, every teacher, every law enforcement officer, every faith leader, every young person, and every community leader — to join our national campaign to save our youth.

*William J. Clinton*

**THE WHITE HOUSE**

# DRAFT

## 1996 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

The 1996 National Drug Control Strategy organizes a collective American effort to achieve a common purpose and provides general guidance and specific direction to the efforts of the more than fifty Federal agencies involved in the struggle against illegal drugs and substance abuse. This Strategy also offers a common framework to State and local government agencies, to educators and health care professionals, to law enforcement officials and community groups, and to religious organizations, mass media and American business to build a unified American counterdrug effort. The common purpose of that collective effort is to reduce illegal drug use and its consequences in America.

Americans are concerned about the increased use of drugs by youth. Americans are also troubled by hardcore drug use and its devastating consequences to society. And while noting the worrisome, recent upturn in casual drug use by our youth, the Strategy acknowledges that we have made real progress in the past decade—progress that results from a principled, long-term effort by many Americans.

The Strategy also makes it clear that the Federal, State, and local governments and a full range of coalitions, community groups, churches, businesses, and private citizens from all walks of life have helped to maintain and extend the overall progress of the last decade.

### **New Strategic Goals and Objectives:**

This Strategy sets forth five strategic goals, intended to ensure that the message of the Strategy is unambiguous and that our commitment is clear. These goals clearly underscore the central purpose and mission of the Strategy—reducing illicit drug use and its consequences. Further, they acknowledge that anti-drug efforts do not occur in isolation and must be long-term in focus and that our efforts must be linked with companion efforts to curb the use of alcohol and tobacco by those who are underage. These goals also recognize the need for prevention programs to deter first-time drug use among adolescents and other high-risk populations and to reduce the progression from casual use to addiction. Finally, the goals uphold the belief that those who have started using drugs may need a hand in stopping.

The 1996 Strategy is founded in a firm belief that America can no longer tolerate the negative effects of drug use on the lives of our citizens. The Strategy addresses the personal tragedies of millions of Americans whose children have been seduced by the glamor and availability of dangerous and illicit drugs and substances; the members of our families who have been killed, wounded, or assaulted by drug users and traffickers; and our schools, neighborhoods, and work-places that have been ravaged by drugs.

### **Looking Ahead:**

It is clear that we cannot be satisfied with managing the drug problem so that its consequences are acceptable to the majority. Our task must be to break the cycle of addiction so that we can significantly reduce both illicit drug use and its consequences.

It is also clear that this Nation's drug problem cannot be solved overnight. This Strategy presents for the first time a long-term planning commitment extending to the year 2000 to pursue the necessary resources for key drug program areas. Future National Drug Control Strategies will be modified in response to emerging drug trends and related developments.

The Strategy's goals and objectives require long-term planning to ensure that resources are brought to bear against the drug problem in the most efficient way. The focus must be on working hard, over a sufficient span of time, to properly develop and implement programs.

# DRAFT

## The 1996 National Drug Control Strategy

### Primary Strategy Program Focus: Reduce Illicit Drug Use and Its Consequences in America.

- Reasons for making this the primary focus and organizing concept for the 1996 Strategy:
  - In 1994, 12.6 million Americans used illicit drugs on a monthly basis.
  - In 1993 alone, Americans spent \$49 billion on illegal drugs.
  - Over 1 million persons are arrested each year on drug-related charges.
  - From 1990 to 1995, more than 100,000 Americans were victims of drug-related deaths, over 20,000 deaths per year.
  - There are an estimated 2.7 million hardcore drug users in the United States.
  - The social cost of drug-use is \$67 billion annually.
  - Hardcore users place an enormous burden on health care institutions: over 500,000 emergency department visits in 1994 were drug-related.
  - Foreign-based trafficking organizations threaten democracy and free market economies abroad, undermining U.S. efforts to make America more safe, secure, and competitive.
- Examples of successful efforts to reduce drug use and its consequences:
  - Proactive prevention efforts reduced the number of monthly illicit drug users from 22.3 million in 1985, to 12.2 million in 1994.
  - The number of cocaine users is down from nearly 6 million in 1985 to 1.3 million today.
  - The number of new cocaine users is down from 1.5 million in 1980 to one-half million in 1992; new "initiates" into heroin use are down by 25 percent.
  - Tough law enforcement has reduced the homicide rate by 5 percent; drug-related homicides are down by 25 percent.
  - Antidrug programs and policies have produced a safer, more productive workplace.
  - Over one-third of the estimated worldwide production of cocaine is seized annually.

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## FY 1997 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET STRATEGY HIGHLIGHTS

- The President has requested \$15.1 billion for FY 1997 to fund drug control efforts. This request represents an increase of \$1.3 billion over the estimated FY 1996 enacted level of \$13.8 billion, or a 9.3 percent increase.
- The Federal drug control budget is grouped into four major functional areas: (1) Domestic Law Enforcement, (2) Demand Reduction, (3) Interdiction, and (4) International.
- *Domestic Law Enforcement*, by far the largest component of the National Drug Control Budget, increases by 9.3 percent, from \$7.6 billion in FY 1996 to \$8.3 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
  - ▶ expanding activities, such as, DEA's Domestic Enforcement operations and FBI's Organized Criminal Enterprises program;
  - ▶ expanding BOP's bedspace capacity by 2,420 beds; and
  - ▶ continuing support for COPS' hiring goal of 100,000 new police officers by 2000.
- *Demand Reduction*, the second largest component of the National Drug Control Budget, increases by 8.7 percent, from \$4.6 billion in FY 1996 to \$5.0 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
  - ▶ expanding the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program;
  - ▶ expanding the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Grant Program; and
  - ▶ expanding treatment programs that provide rehabilitative services for incarcerated individuals in prisons, jails, juvenile detention, and probationers and parolees.
- *Interdiction* increases by 7.3 percent, from the FY 1996 level of \$1.3 billion in FY 1996 to \$1.4 billion in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
  - ▶ expanding enforcement operations on the Southwest Border (SWB) including Customs' Border Initiative (657 additional staff along SWB ports-of-entry) and INS' SWB Initiative (adding 700 more Border Patrol agents along the SWB, of which 105 are drug-related).
- *International* programs increase significantly, by 25.4 percent, from \$320 million in FY 1996 to \$401 million in FY 1997. Major enhancements include:
  - ▶ expanding source Nation counternarcotic activities to better address drug production, trafficking, and money laundering;
  - ▶ improving international controls of precursor and essential chemicals; and
  - ▶ supporting programs that promote democratic institutions.

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## The 1996 National Drug Control Strategy

**Goal #1:**      **Motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse.**

- Rationale for this goal:
  - Several well-established drug use indicators reveal increased drug use among youth.
  - One out of every ten youths between 12 and 17 years of age reported use of an illicit drug. This means that 1.8 million youths used an illicit drug last month. Marijuana is the most common drug, used by 1.4 million youths on a past-month basis.
  - Rates of illegal use of cigarettes and heavy alcohol use among youth has remained constant and in some instances increased since 1992.
  - Concurrent with the upsurge in drug use trends among youth is, there has been a continued decline or deterioration in attitudes of perceived risk and harm of drug use by youth.
  - Drug-related deaths among 12 to 17 year-olds have increased.
  - Action is required to prevent the demographic bulge of the 39 million youth under the age of ten from succumbing to the temptation to use drugs.
- Examples of successful efforts to motivate American's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse:
  - This Administration's prevention initiatives have specifically targeted youth as the newest risk group. This Administration convened the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence and launched national "media literacy" campaign.
  - A Federal anti-marijuana prevention initiative has also been instituted, with an agency-wide prevention campaign that has produced booklets, fact sheets, and audio/visuals for youth and parents. The "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness" campaign on dangers of marijuana use is part of this initiative.
  - Increased budgetary support for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program.
  - To address the problems of use of tobacco by youth, the Administration has taken steps to restrict youth access to tobacco products and to reducing the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons. To address alcohol use, the Administration is pressing for all States to adopt a Zero Tolerance standard for drivers under the age of twenty-one, making it illegal for young people who have been drinking to drive an automobile.

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**Goal #2:** Increase the safety of American's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence

- Rationale for this goal:
  - Over 1 million persons are arrested each year on drug-related charges.
  - Drug-related crime and gang violence are rampant in many communities and neighborhoods.
  - Hardcore drug users account for a majority of the drug-related crime and violence, and disproportionately to the spread of infectious disease.
  - Findings from the ONDCP/Gallup Survey show that crime and violence is the top national concern among adults.
  - Drugs and drug-related crime are the top two concerns for most Americans.
  - Americans see a strong link between violent crimes and illegal drug use. Concerns over illegal drug use, crime, and violence have increased significantly over the past five years.
- Examples of administration initiatives designed to respond to the threat of crime and violence
  - Through resources provided through the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, an additional 34,000 police have been put on the street to keep Americans safe from drugs and crime.
  - Through the President's Crime Prevention Council, the Administration will continue efforts to better coordinate Federal programs aimed at preventing youth crime and violence and to support community-based efforts that seek to prevent violence, illicit drug use, and other delinquent behaviors.
  - The DEA's Mobile Enforcement Teams program (MET), a highly successful federal tool for assisting local law enforcement to address the drug and crime problems they face, has resulted in more than 1,500 arrests of violent and predatory drug criminals in more than 50 communities across the nation.
  - The FBI's Safe Streets Violent Crimes Initiative helps to address the problems of street, gang and drug related violence. Through Safe Streets Task Forces manned by Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors, and allow for better focused enforcement and investigative efforts against violent gangs, crimes of violence, and violent fugitives.

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**Goal # 3:      Reduce health, welfare, and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use.**

- Rationale for this goal:
  - The social cost of drug-use is \$67 billion annually; about 70 percent of this cost is crime related.
  - 31 percent of inmates committed their crime while under the influence of drugs and 17 percent committed their crime to get money for drugs.
  - In 1994, there were over 500,000 drug-related hospital emergencies.
  - About one-third of AIDs cases are associated with intravenous drug users.
  - About 350,000 to 625,000 infants are exposed to one or more illicit drugs each year.
  - From 1990 to 1995, more than 100,000 Americans were victims of drug-related deaths, over 20,000 deaths per year.
- Examples of administration initiatives designed to reduce health, welfare, and crime costs:
  - To more effectively address the crime and health problems posed by an emerging methamphetamine problem, a comprehensive law enforcement strategy to provide a framework for coordination and cooperation at all levels of law enforcement is being developed.
  - To respond to the health concerns relating to this trend, the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and the National Institute on Drug Abuse are developing a methamphetamine information awareness and prevention initiative.
  - Increased budgetary support to assist in providing treatment for those who need it, thereby reducing the treatment gap, as well as the health consequences associated with illicit drug use.

# DRAFT

**Goal#4:**      Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- Rationale for this goal:
  - The increasing availability of higher purity heroin is contributing to increased use.
  - Cocaine availability appears to have stabilized at about 300 metric tons per year, but cocaine remains a considerable problem, especially among hardcore users.
  - The vast majority of illicit drugs consumed in the United States are produced in other countries, so must be smuggled across our borders to get them into the hands of drug users. Efforts that strengthen drug interdiction work in combination with other approaches to reduce drug use and its consequences.
- Examples of administration initiatives designed to shield America's frontiers:
  - Initiatives such as U.S. Customs' "Operation Hard Line" have been instituted to close down the border to drug traffickers.
  - The U.S. Border Patrol has increased its efforts along the Southwest Border, to address both the problems posed by illegal immigration and to aid in reducing the flow of drugs across our borders.
  - To better coordinate activities against the major trafficking organizations operating along the Southwest Border, the DEA, FBI, and U.S. Attorneys along the border have combined resources in a coordinated investigative effort.
  - U.S. law enforcement efforts combined and coordinated with those of other nations including Caribbean countries, the British, French, and Dutch Caribbean forces, enable increased investigation and law enforcement cooperation.
  - Successful efforts to implement bilateral agreements with Caribbean, Central, and South American countries provide powerful counterdrug force multipliers and facilitate cooperation among law enforcement forces in both source and transit countries.
  - Increased budgetary support is also available in support of this Goal.

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**Goal #5: Break foreign and domestic sources of supply.**

- Rationale for this goal:
  - The international drug trade is a growing threat to America's interests abroad. Drug-related corruption, intimidation, and dirty money undermine democratic governments and free-market economies around the world. This jeopardizes important political and commercial relationships the United States has with many countries.
  - Both DEA intelligence and ONDCP's Pulse Check indicate that cocaine remains readily available in all major U.S. metropolitan areas.
  - The vast majority of illicit drugs consumed in the United States are produced in other countries. Sources of supply must be broken, if the other components of the Strategy are to be fully effective.
  - The long-term objective of the United States is for all countries, especially major drug producing and drug transit countries, to meet their antidrug obligations under the 1988 United Nations Convention. This Goal and its objectives are key to implementing and measuring this.
  - The overall ability to achieve our counternarcotics objectives depends on strengthening the ability of countries where drugs are produced and where they transit countries to attack the drug producers and traffickers and overcome them, wherever they operate.
- Examples of administration initiatives designed to break foreign and domestic sources of supply:
  - Increased budgetary support to continue the implementation of the President's directive to place more emphasis on source countries, focus on programs that promote alternative development, dismantle narcotics trafficking organizations, and interdict drugs.
  - Increased support for and emphasis on efforts to strengthen democratic institutions in source countries, enabling them to fight international drug trafficking organizations more effectively.
  - Presidential Executive Order Number 12978 directed specific steps to identify the leaders, cohorts, and front companies of the Cali organizations and to block and seize their assets in the United States. The Executive Order also bars individuals and companies in the U.S. from trading with those identified individuals and their front companies.
  - Developed Cocaine Strategy that focuses on the growing and processing areas of the source countries, better targeting the available resources on those areas where they can have the greatest effect. From a tactical standpoint, antidrug efforts in the source countries provide the best opportunities to eradicate production, arrest drug kingpins, destroy their organizations, and interdict drug flow.

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## 1996 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

The 1996 National Drug Control Strategy organizes a collective American effort to achieve a common purpose and provides general guidance and specific direction to the efforts of the more than fifty Federal agencies involved in the struggle against illegal drugs and substance abuse. This Strategy also offers a common framework to State and local government agencies, to educators and health care professionals, to law enforcement officials and community groups, and to religious organizations, mass media and American business to build a unified American counterdrug effort. The common purpose of that collective effort is to reduce illegal drug use and its consequences in America.

Americans are concerned about the increased use of drugs by youth. Americans are also troubled by hardcore drug use and its devastating consequences to society. And while noting the worrisome, recent upturn in casual drug use by our youth, the Strategy acknowledges that we have made real progress in the past decade—progress that results from a principled, long-term effort by many Americans.

The Strategy also makes it clear that the Federal, State, and local governments and a full range of coalitions, community groups, churches, businesses, and private citizens from all walks of life have helped to maintain and extend the overall progress of the last decade.

### **New Strategic Goals and Objectives:**

This Strategy sets forth five strategic goals, intended to ensure that the message of the Strategy is unambiguous and that our commitment is clear. These goals clearly underscore the central purpose and mission of the Strategy—reducing illicit drug use and its consequences. Further, they acknowledge that anti-drug efforts do not occur in isolation and must be long-term in focus and that our efforts must be linked with companion efforts to curb the use of alcohol and tobacco by those who are underage. These goals also recognize the need for prevention programs to deter first-time drug use among adolescents and other high-risk populations and to reduce the progression from casual use to addiction. Finally, the goals uphold the belief that those who have started using drugs may need a hand in stopping.

The 1996 Strategy is founded in a firm belief that America can no longer tolerate the negative effects of drug use on the lives of our citizens. The Strategy addresses the personal tragedies of millions of Americans whose children have been seduced by the glamor and availability of dangerous and illicit drugs and substances; the members of our families who have been killed, wounded, or assaulted by drug users and traffickers; and our schools, neighborhoods, and work-places that have been ravaged by drugs.

### **Looking Ahead:**

It is clear that we cannot be satisfied with managing the drug problem so that its consequences are acceptable to the majority. Our task must be to break the cycle of addiction so that we can significantly reduce both illicit drug use and its consequences.

It is also clear that this Nation's drug problem cannot be solved overnight. This Strategy presents for the first time a long-term planning commitment extending to the year 2000 to pursue the necessary resources for key drug program areas. Future National Drug Control Strategies will be modified in response to emerging drug trends and related developments.

The Strategy's goals and objectives require long-term planning to ensure that resources are brought to bear against the drug problem in the most efficient way. The focus must be on working hard, over a sufficient span of time, to properly develop and implement programs

# DRAFT

## The 1996 National Drug Control Strategy

### Primary Strategy Program Focus: Reduce Illicit Drug Use and Its Consequences in America.

- Reasons for making this the primary focus and organizing concept for the 1996 Strategy:
  - In 1994, 12.6 million Americans used illicit drugs on a monthly basis.
  - In 1993 alone, Americans spent \$49 billion on illegal drugs.
  - Over 1 million persons are arrested each year on drug-related charges.
  - From 1990 to 1995, more than 100,000 Americans were victims of drug-related deaths, over 20,000 deaths per year.
  - There are an estimated 2.7 million hardcore drug users in the United States.
  - The social cost of drug-use is \$67 billion annually.
  - Hardcore users place an enormous burden on health care institutions; over 500,000 emergency department visits in 1994 were drug-related.
  - Foreign-based trafficking organizations threaten democracy and free market economies abroad, undermining U.S. efforts to make America more safe, secure, and competitive.
- Examples of successful efforts to reduce drug use and its consequences:
  - Proactive prevention efforts reduced the number of monthly illicit drug users from 22.3 million in 1985, to 12.2 million in 1994.
  - The number of cocaine users is down from nearly 6 million in 1985 to 1.3 million today.
  - The number of new cocaine users is down from 1.5 million in 1980 to one-half million in 1992; new "initiates" into heroin use are down by 25 percent.
  - Tough law enforcement has reduced the homicide rate by 5 percent; drug-related homicides are down by 25 percent.
  - Antidrug programs and policies have produced a safer, more productive workplace.
  - Over one-third of the estimated worldwide production of cocaine is seized annually.

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Goal#4:        Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

- Rationale for this goal:
  - The increasing availability of higher purity heroin is contributing to increased use.
  - Cocaine availability appears to have stabilized at about 300 metric tons per year, but cocaine remains a considerable problem, especially among hardcore users.
  - The vast majority of illicit drugs consumed in the United States are produced in other countries, so must be smuggled across our borders to get them into the hands of drug users. Efforts that strengthen drug interdiction work in combination with other approaches to reduce drug use and its consequences.
- Examples of administration initiatives designed to shield America's frontiers:
  - Initiatives such as U.S. Customs' "Operation Hard Line" have been instituted to close down the border to drug traffickers.
  - The U.S. Border Patrol has increased its efforts along the Southwest Border, to address both the problems posed by illegal immigration and to aid in reducing the flow of drugs across our borders.
  - To better coordinate activities against the major trafficking organizations operating along the Southwest Border, the DEA, FBI, and U.S. Attorneys along the border have combined resources in a coordinated investigative effort.
  - U.S. law enforcement efforts combined and coordinated with those of other nations including Caribbean countries, the British, French, and Dutch Caribbean forces, enable increased investigation and law enforcement cooperation.
  - Successful efforts to implement bilateral agreements with Caribbean, Central, and South American countries provide powerful counterdrug force multipliers and facilitate cooperation among law enforcement forces in both source and transit countries.
  - Increased budgetary support is also available in support of this Goal.

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**Goal #5:** Break foreign and domestic sources of supply.

- Rationale for this goal:
  - The international drug trade is a growing threat to America's interests abroad. Drug-related corruption, intimidation, and dirty money undermine democratic governments and free-market economies around the world. This jeopardizes important political and commercial relationships the United States has with many countries.
  - Both DEA intelligence and ONDCP's Pulse Check indicate that cocaine remains readily available in all major U.S. metropolitan areas.
  - The vast majority of illicit drugs consumed in the United States are produced in other countries. Sources of supply must be broken, if the other components of the Strategy are to be fully effective.
  - The long-term objective of the United States is for all countries, especially major drug producing and drug transit countries, to meet their antidrug obligations under the 1988 United Nations Convention. This Goal and its objectives are key to implementing and measuring this.
  - The overall ability to achieve our counternarcotics objectives depends on strengthening the ability of countries where drugs are produced and where they transit countries to attack the drug producers and traffickers and overcome them, wherever they operate.
- Examples of administration initiatives designed to break foreign and domestic sources of supply:
  - Increased budgetary support to continue the implementation of the President's directive to place more emphasis on source countries, focus on programs that promote alternative development, dismantle narcotics trafficking organizations, and interdict drugs.
  - Increased support for and emphasis on efforts to strengthen democratic institutions in source countries, enabling them to fight international drug trafficking organizations more effectively.
  - Presidential Executive Order Number 12978 directed specific steps to identify the leaders, cohorts, and front companies of the Cali organizations and to block and seize their assets in the United States. The Executive Order also bars individuals and companies in the U.S. from trading with those identified individuals and their front companies.
  - Developed Cocaine Strategy that focuses on the growing and processing areas of the source countries, better targeting the available resources on those areas where they can have the greatest effect. From a tactical standpoint, antidrug efforts in the source countries provide the best opportunities to eradicate production, arrest drug kingpins, destroy their organizations, and interdict drug flow.

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U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

Congressional Relations Division

Washington, D.C. 20530

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Date: 4-29-96

TO: Dennis Burke

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FROM: Muffy Williams

COPS Congressional Relations

Phone: 514-9079

Fax: 616-5898

Pages (including cover): 2

MESSAGE:

FVI

## SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS

SAVANNAH, GA  
DAILY 53.595FRIDAY  
JAN 19 1996

## Clinton has kept promises, been successful

## Editor:

I would like to respond to the letter to the editor, "Clinton has been complete failure," by Joseph R. Farrell Jr. on Jan. 16.

The allegations about our president not keeping his promises are untrue. On Aug. 10, 1993, Clinton's economic plan was signed into law. It was evenly balanced between spending cuts and revenue increases.

The president's five-year deficit reduction plan was largely responsible for reducing the deficit by \$708.4 billion — \$500 billion from policy change and the rest from strengthening the economy and technical improvement.

As for the middle class, Clinton introduced a Middle Class Bill of Rights. He is not the one in Washington today wanting to give income-tax breaks to people with \$100,000 yearly incomes and raising the taxes on people with less than \$30,000 yearly incomes.

For health care, Clinton introduced the Health Care Act on Nov. 20, 1993, signed the Family and Medical Leave Act on Feb. 5, 1993, signed a comprehensive child immunization plan. He increased Ryan White CARE act funding for outpatient AIDS care by \$231 million.

On crime, Clinton signed a tough \$30-billion crime bill on Sept. 13, 1994, signed the Brady Bill, the assault weapons ban and is putting 100,000 new police officers

on the streets...

Of the 162 promises listed from *The Washington Post*, action was taken on 96 percent and no action was taken on 4 percent. Of the 96 percent of promises that action was taken on, 76 percent were substantially or partially accomplished, 7

percent of the actions were pending, and 12 percent of the actions were proposed.

So, based on the results, he has been a complete success. I hope the people will study the facts and disregard inaccurate information about this president.

ROBERT JEFFERY



## U. S. Department of Justice

## Criminal Division

Office of the Deputy Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20530

April 9, 1996

## MEMORANDUM TO THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

**FROM:** Grace Mastalli *GM*  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Office of Policy Development

Mary Lee Warren *MLW*  
Deputy Assistant Attorney General  
Criminal Division

**SUBJECT:** National Drug Control Strategy

**PURPOSE:** To provide for your signature the letter transmitting the Department's comments to the most recent ONDCP draft Strategy

**TIMETABLE:** Comment was due yesterday, but DAAG Mastalli requested a one-day extension

**DISCUSSION:**

Attached for your signature is a draft transmittal letter to the Office of National Drug Control Strategy (ONDCP), with our comments and line-by-line edit of their most recent draft of the National Drug Control Strategy. This draft Strategy (dated April 1, 1996) follows your discussions with General McCaffrey concerning our dissatisfaction with the focus and substance of prior drafts.

In our view, the April 1 draft shows marked improvement:

- The strategy is shorter, less repetitive, more focused.
- The prior emphasis on marijuana is now reduced appropriately -- it is contained within those portions of the Strategy focusing on increased adolescent drug use.
- ONDCP has now accepted our suggestion that methamphetamine be included as a priority. With some editing, the treatment and placement of this priority will be appropriate.

-2-

- There is greater balance between drug treatment and law enforcement initiatives (although law enforcement still comes second).

However, the line-by-line edits are essential to the credibility of the Strategy. They set forth errors in discussions of certain DOJ programs and initiatives and adds others that are missing, such as OCDETF and the FBI's Safe Streets program.

On balance, the Strategy is much improved from prior proposals and edited as set forth in the draft letter and line-by-line analysis will be consistent with our law enforcement goals and initiatives.

RECOMMENDATION:

Signature

APPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

DISAPPROVE \_\_\_\_\_

OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

Attachments



Office of the Deputy Attorney General  
Washington, D.C. 20530

Barry R. McCaffrey  
Director  
Office of National Drug Control Policy  
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear General McCaffrey:

We appreciate the opportunity to review the revised National Drug Control Strategy: 1996 and its supporting documentation. The Department of Justice is encouraged to see a more concise statement of our national goals and objectives, and a clearer focus on the merit of the Administration's many vital law enforcement programs. We commend ONDCP for addressing the tough issues facing us, particularly the disturbing trend of increased drug use among our young people.

We are pleased that ONDCP has accepted our recommendation that the Strategy address emerging drugs of abuse, including methamphetamine. We are concerned, however, that the Strategy should speak in more general terms about the marijuana strategy, until we can complete our discussions and develop sources of long-term funding.

Enclosed is a line-by-line analysis, collating the comments of all appropriate Department components. The edits set forth corrections to discussions of certain DOJ programs and initiatives and adds others that are missing, such as OCDETF and the FBI's Safe Streets program. The Strategy, edited as set forth in the line-by-line analysis, will be consistent with our law enforcement goals and initiatives.

I look forward to continuing to work with you on the National Drug Strategy and on its implementation.

Sincerely,

Jamie S. Gorelick

Enclosure

To the Congress of the United States (President's Transmittal)

- ◆ Paragraph 5 states that murders are down by 12 percent. This is not consistent with page 4 of the strategy, nor with other references in the supporting documents.

### The National Drug Control Strategy

(Line-in, line-out edits and other comments will be identified by page/column/paragraph numbering; for example, page 2/column 2/paragraph 1 =2/2/1. **Bold typescript is suggested new language.**)

- 1/1/1: "The strategy provides **both** general guidance and specific **priority** direction..."
- 1/1/2: "...or a close friend **have** used..."
- 1/2/2: DELETE 'rose' in last sentence.
- 2/1/1: Either state the year for which this estimate was made, or give a range of social costs. It is not the same every year.
- 2/1/5: If the \$30 billion includes enforcement, then the sentence should read "...to reduce illegal drug **trafficking** and use and deal with **their** consequences."
- 3/1/1: Spell out the acronym 'MTF'.
- 3/1/2: Remove Philadelphia from the list of cities because methamphetamine has been abused in Philadelphia for a long time. Also, "The drug, **abused by adults, shiftworkers, and truck drivers**, is now becoming more attractive..."
- 3/2/1 & 2: Too much attention is being given to Rohypnol in this succinct statement of the national strategy. It could skew the public's impression. We suggest eliminating most of the second paragraph. Our suggested rewrite is:  
  

**"Rohypnol is legally prescribed in Europe. It is increasingly popular among young people and frequently used in conjunction with alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. It has a reputation as a "date rape" drug because of its effects on memory loss. On March 5, 1996, Customs began seizing all quantities of Rohypnol at U.S. borders based upon the advice of DEA and the Food and Drug Administration."**
- 3/2/2: "On March 5, 1996, Customs **began** seizing ..."
- 4/1/1: DELETE 'who' in last line.

4/1/3: "...among young people and its rise in potency also warrant our concern as an emerging drug of abuse."

5/1/3: Replace 'want' with 'need'.

5/1/5: "We substantially slowed the free flow of cocaine..."

5/2/1: CHANGE last sentence to read: "...1995. One escaped and was subsequently killed by the Colombian police while resisting arrest."

5/2/2: "An estimated one-third of the cocaine..."

5/2/4: "...by the U. S. Government focus on our grave concern for youth drug abuse. Other efforts, highlighted below, have helped ... decade." DELETE last sentence.

6/1/1: DOJ has not seen the marijuana strategy, we cannot endorse it without review, and we are skeptical about how the supply reduction initiatives could target marijuana use by youth.

7/1/1: Replace '33,000' with '34,000'. Also, modify the last sentence to read: "...with communities to tackle drug trafficking, drug use, and related crime."

7/1/2: ADD paragraph as follows:

The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) (also referred to in the most recent budget cycle as the "Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement" program) are still the model for coordination of multiple investigations against common target organizations, effective inclusion of prosecutors at the early stages of the investigation, and fostering efficient collaboration of law enforcement agencies from all jurisdictions. Since inception of the OCDETF program, the highest-level organizational narcotics trafficking cases have been OCDETF prosecutions, including, this year, the indictment of the leadership of the Cali Cartel in the Southern District of Florida, and the indictment and conviction of the core of the "Gangster Disciples" organization in the Midwest.

7/2/1: ADD paragraph as follows:

The FBI's "Safe Streets" violent crime initiative addresses street, gang and drug-related violence, through the establishment of long-term, proactive and coordinated teams of federal, state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors. As of January 30, 1996, 138 Safe Street task forces have been established in 53 field offices, teaming 708 FBI Special Agents with 1,033 state and local officers and 183 other federal law enforcement officers.

7/2/2: REPLACE paragraph on Drug Testing with the following:

"Operation Drug TEST (Testing, Effective Sanctions, and Treatment). The Department of Justice is developing a systematic multi-year approach to end drug abuse among offenders who cycle through the federal, state, and local criminal justice systems. Under such an approach, defendants are tested for drugs as soon as possible after their arrest; judges use test results in making pretrial detention determinations and in setting conditions of continued test, sanction and treatment for defendants released into the community; and appropriate treatment and other drug abuse deterrence programs are made available to defendants using the levers of criminal justice supervision to break the cycle of drug abuse and crime. The first steps of Operation Drug TEST include establishing a program providing for universal pretrial drug testing throughout the federal system and implementing related prosecutorial guidelines. Simultaneously, linkages will be established between the testing program, sanctions and treatment, both in correctional institutions and the community. Operation Drug TEST also calls for implementation of a coordinated program of federal assistance to state and local jurisdictions to help them develop their own parallel systematic accountability programs of testing, effective sanctions and treatment."

8/1/3: Last sentence is incomplete.

8/1/4: "...for the first time ever for counternarcotics purposes, the..."

8/2/1: DELETE 'for counternarcotics purposes' in first sentence.

8/2/2: "Latin American traffickers are the principal suppliers of cocaine to the United States."

9/1/1: CHANGE 'flow' to 'shipments'.

9/1/2: "...several areas, reduced the amount of cocaine produced overall, and made coca planting..."

10/1/3: "...Major Drug Traffickers. One example of such an attack is the effort by the task force of the Miami..." Also, ADD the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) after BATF.

10/2/1: ADD Roman numeral five in front of heading.

10/2/6: DELETE third use of 'have'. "...criminal infrastructure of drug trafficking organizations and fuel..."

12/1/1: "...of the consequences both of illicit..." [Also correct this on the summary page of the goals and objectives.]

13/1/1: CHANGE 'repose' to 'response'.

13/1/2: DOJ has not reviewed the marijuana strategy, and we cannot confirm that our efforts will be "augmented" if we have no new resources for the program.

13/2/3: "...nonwhites for drug offenses. Recently OJJDP released "Juvenile Offenders and Victims: 1996 Update on Violence" which indicated that juvenile drug arrests had increased dramatically between 1993 and 1994, up 42% in one year, with the one year growth being greater for females than males. In addition, increases in juvenile arrests for a weapons law violation support a picture of growing juvenile violence."

14/2/3: CHANGE 'prison rehabilitation' to 'prison treatment' and make the same correction on the summary pages of the goals and objectives.

14-16: ADD a short paragraph on page 15 or 16 that relates to Objective 4. We suggest--"To enhance information sharing between the DEA and the FBI, the two agencies created DRUGX, a fully integrated and automated drug intelligence data base that provides DEA and FBI personnel access to drug-related information from both DEA and FBI investigations. DRUGX includes information from active and closed cases. The U. S. Customs Service and the U. S. Marshals Service are expected to contribute their drug-related information to the DRUGX system in 1996."

15/1/1: "...can substantially and immediately reduce drug-related..."

15/2/1: CHANGE 'perpetuating' to 'perpetrating'.

15/2/2: Compare this paragraph to the last bullet on page 4. Also, DELETE "--including the Crips, Bloods, Dominicans, Gangster Disciples, Jamaican "Posses," and others--". These gangs have been slowed considerably due to law enforcement attention over the last few years.

15/2/3: REPLACE paragraph with the following: "DEA's Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) project has been successful in reducing drug-related crime and violence in over 50 locations where such teams have been deployed. After approving a request from a Chief or Sheriff who is facing escalating drug-related violence, federal agents work with state and local officers to target local drug organizations and their leaders. These federal, state and local law enforcement teams reduce the influence of drug gangs and restore public confidence in the government; this is crucial to find witnesses who will come forward and cooperate to ensure

that proper convictions are obtained making streets and neighborhoods safe from those who would continue to perpetrate violent, drug-related crimes."

16/1/1: DELETE entire paragraph. It is redundant of 1st paragraph on page 15 and 3rd paragraph on page 17.

16/2/3: "Studies show that Drug Courts can cost-effectively coerce offenders into treatment." And, at the end of the paragraph, "...rehabilitation programs of graduated sanctions, testing and treatment can cost-effectively reduce drug use and related crime, and free prison space for violent offenders."

17/1/1-5: Need consistency on whether to BOLD the objectives.

17/2/1: "...hepatitis, tuberculosis, and sexually..."

17/2/2: "...drug use and its consequences."

18/2/? : ADD following paragraph--"Since the signing of Executive Order 12564 over 10 years ago, the Federal Drug Free Workplace Program has been effective in dealing with employee drug abuse. By the end of 1995, 130 Federal departments, agencies, and commissions had developed and implemented programs to discover drug use by Federal employees, and to assist those who desire to overcome their drug use or addiction. This program provides for applicant testing, random testing, accident testing, and reasonable suspicion testing, and all have been upheld by the courts."

18/2/2: CHANGE 'has' to 'have' in first sentence. The way we read this paragraph it could mean that more drug users are becoming unemployed. Also, CHANGE 'increases' to 'increased'.

19/1/1-3: Need consistency on whether to BOLD the objectives.

19/1/4: "The Strategy calls for a comprehensive intelligence-based approach..."

19/2/3: "...Federal law enforcement, military and intelligence agencies must continue..."

20/1/1: ADD at end of paragraph--"These agencies should build upon 20 years of effort and cooperation at the EL Paso Intelligence Center to enhance information sharing and coordinate drug-related investigations and interdiction operations."

20/1/3: "...via air transit and other law enforcement..."

20/2/1: ADD at end of paragraph--"The ability of the interdiction assets to be effective is directly dependent upon

the intelligence developed by law enforcement agencies and the intelligence community in their counterdrug activities."

20/2/2: "...increase in Border Patrol and other Immigration Officer representation..." Also, after "...heroin, marijuana, and methamphetamine.", ADD the sentence: "These trafficking organizations attempt to corrupt law enforcement officials on both sides of the border to facilitate their smuggling operations."

21/1/1: "...of those major Mexican and Colombian trafficking..." CHANGE 'another' to 'and other'.

21/2/1: DELETE last sentence that begins "Likewise" because it is redundant.

21/2/3-7: Need consistency on whether to BOLD the objectives.

22/1/3: The last sentence is a repeat of one on page 20. Do you mean to do this for emphasis? If so, we concur.

24/1/2: You have crafted the group's mission too narrowly. See page 66 of your supporting sections where the mission is more appropriately described. Also, add state and local agencies to the working group because they are such huge players in the nation's effort to eradicate marijuana.

25/1/1: ADD an 's' to the first use of 'program'.

25/1/5: CHANGE '6' to '7'. See page 63.

25/1/5: ADD a paragraph on OCDETF funding.

26/1/5: Nearly all of these budget numbers are discussed in the supporting documentation on pages 60-65. We do not see this detailed there, and it should be.

27/1/1: SAME as comment for 26/1/5. Also, CHANGE 'cooperative' to 'cooperates'.

#### I. The Problem of Drug Use in America

42/2/3: "...the ability to inhale the drug has made its use much more easier and..."

45/1/1 & 45/2/2: These paragraphs are redundant.

48/2/2: CHANGE 'consumed' to 'seized' in sentence three.

48/table: Where are the opium estimates for Colombia, Lebanon, and Guatemala for 1994?

49/1/1: CHANGE 'consumed' to 'seized' in the first line. Also, modify the sentence: "Colombian heroin, which now accounts for 33 percent of the heroin seized in the U. S., is primarily..."

50/2/1: CHANGE last word to 'agencies'.

## II. Assessing Programs that Work

No comments

## III. Resources to Implement the National Drug Control Strategy

62/2/5: CHANGE '\$20 million' to '\$26 million'.

63/1/2: There is a discrepancy in the number of HIDTAs which include "measurable drug treatment initiatives." On page 71, Puerto Rico is not listed.

63/2/4: CHANGE 'discretionary' to 'formula'.

64/1/3: "...cocaine now consumed in this country, as well as substantial quantities of heroin, methamphetamine, and marijuana, enters the United States..."

64/2/1: "The increased resources for Customs will complement the Border Patrol initiatives along the Southwest Border."

64/2/2: ADD concluding sentence: "This request further provides resources for inspections, investigations, intelligence, and detention and deportation in support of border enforcement operations."

## IV. Targeting Problem Areas in the United States: The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program

No comments

## V. Drug-Related Data

No comments

## VI. Consultation

99/1/2 & 100/1/4: These two paragraphs are inconsistent. Is it 45% or 57%?

Document 2--The National Drug Control Strategy: 1996 (Program, Resources, and Evaluation)

Title page: CHANGE 'Planning' to 'Program'

## I. National Drug Control Strategy Goals and Objectives

No comments.

## II. Assessments of Program Effectiveness

No comments.

## III. Improving Our Knowledge Through the Research, Data, and Evaluation Committee

No comments.

## IV. Consultation: The White House Leadership Conference

No comments.

## V. Consultation: A Look at How Americans View the Country's Drug Problem

No comments.

## VI. Agency Budget Summaries

### Assets Forfeiture Fund

page 3: CHANGE bullet at top of page: "All Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Funds are scored as drug-related. However, uses of these funds are not limited by statute or policy to drug cases or matters." Also, in first bullet under Program Summary, DELETE ', as amended by the Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988,' because the Fund statute has been amended many times. Furthermore, under "Other Asset Specific Expenses," CHANGE 'protect' to 'perfect', 'debts owed to general creditors' to 'ownership interests', and 'ruling in' to 'ruling on'.

DELETE 'and' from the title of "Equitable and Sharing Payments," and modify the sentence to read: "...State and local law enforcement agencies in proportion..." Under the "Investigative Expenses" section, revise as follows: "...Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or leading to a civil or criminal forfeiture by any Federal agency participating in the Fund; (2) purchases..."

page 4: In the last line at the top of the page, DELETE 'drug'. In the third bullet, CHANGE '(9)(e)' to '(8)(E)'.

Under the Budget Summary:

bullet one: ADD "Of prior year super surplus authority, \$2.5 million is unallocated, but expected to be allocated and obligated in 1996."

bullet two: "The program is in decline currently for several reasons, including adverse court decisions, declines in agent

staffing, and increased emphasis on law enforcement activities that do not produce forfeitures."

Under the 1997 Summary of Request:

bullet one: "...a decrease of \$11.4 million. In 1996, \$11.4 million was available from prior year super surplus. Since that amount will not be available in 1997, the 1997 estimate reflects a decrease of \$11.4 million."

page 5: ADD the following sentence to the end of the first full bullet: "However, with decreasing investigative resources, it is unlikely sufficient receipts will be generated to provide the necessary assistance." Also, DELETE the second bullet.

#### U. S. Attorneys

page 4: Substitute new Program Accomplishments:

- In the Midwest, OCDETF cases resulted in the conviction and/or cooperation of over 70 individuals connected with gangs trafficking crack cocaine and victimizing the public housing projects of Peoria, Illinois. "Operation Crackshot," joined the investigative expertise and resources of the FBI, IRS, Marshals Service, Illinois State Police, Peoria County Sheriff, and City of Peoria Police, to focus on two large Chicago-based drug trafficking organizations, the "Gangster Disciples" and the "Vice Lords." Crackshot has coordinated with similar OCDETF task force cases in Chicago and elsewhere. A recent study by the Peoria Police Department indicates a significant decrease in the amount of gang-related violent crime in the Peoria housing projects; violent crime in the Peoria housing projects was down approximately 70% this past winter.
- In South Florida, following a 2-year OCDETF/HIDTA investigation -- "Operation Cornerstone" -- by the U.S. Attorney's Office, Customs and the DEA, 58 individuals were charged with RICO (18 U.S.C. §§1961-68), and federal narcotics and money laundering offenses. The indictment charges the leadership of the Cali Cartel, Miguel Rodriguez-Orejuela, his brother Gilberto Rodriguez-Orejuela, Helmer Herrera-Buitrago and Jose Santacruz-Londono, and their lieutenants, advisers and underlings, with importing and distributing in the United States more than 20 tons of cocaine; obstructing justice; murder of a cooperating witness; and the laundering of narcotics trafficking proceeds. The indictment charges several attorneys with arranging for representation and subsistence payments for arrested cartel workers in exchange for their agreeing not to

cooperate and instead, falsely to exonerate the cartel leadership; relaying threats from the leadership to the arrested workers; falsifying documentary evidence for use in a civil forfeiture trial, among other criminal acts. Operation Cornerstone has severely impaired the operations of the cartel and has removed many of its critical players in the United States.

Drug Enforcement Administration

page 3: Bullet one, fourth dash: "...participate in bilateral and multilateral ..."

page 3: Under "Domestic Enforcement," the correct number of DEA field divisions is 20.

page 7: DELETE four bullets under Program Accomplishments. Substitute the following:

- ◆ **Cali Mafia.** The most significant accomplishment achieved during Fiscal Year 1995 was the systematic dismantling of the Cali cocaine mafia in Colombia. Throughout the year, the Colombian government (with the encouragement and support of the United States), disrupted Cali mafia operations by arresting and incarcerating all but one of its leaders.
- ◆ **Operation "Tiger Trap."** DEA agents and Thai police scored a major success against the Shan United Army (SUA) and its notorious leader, fugitive drug king Chang Chi Fu (aka Khun Sa). In December of 1994 and continuing into 1995, in an unprecedented operation called "Tiger Trap," DEA agents and Thai military and police elements arrested eleven key associates of Khun Sa from the Thai/Burma border area and jailed them in Bangkok. All eleven remain incarcerated while extradition proceedings are pending. Those arrested represented the leadership infrastructure of the SUA and dealt a crippling blow to them.
- ◆ **Houston MET.** The Houston Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) has arrested 104 defendants--64 for drugs and 37 for other violent activities, including six for attempted murder, nine for deadly conduct, and six for aggravated assault with firearms.
- ◆ **Methamphetamine Trafficking/Production.** Through diplomatic initiatives with foreign counterparts, DEA took action to cut off the international diversion of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine--precursor chemicals for producing methamphetamine--to traffickers and enhanced coordination with the International Narcotics Control Board. When traffickers responded and turned to domestic sources of ephedrine and pseudoephedrine tablets, DEA placed added controls on these products and targeted rogue chemical companies. During FY 95, DEA used regulations to stop 20 imports totaling 30.68 metric tons of ephedrine/pseudoephedrine, destined

for rogue tablet manufacturers, mail-order distributors and clandestine methamphetamine laboratories. As a result, the street price for a bottle of 1,000 pseudoephedrine tablets selling for less than \$20 at the start of FY 95, brought \$385 by August.

♦ **DRUGX.** To enhance information sharing between the DEA and the FBI, DRUGX, a joint DEA/FBI data sharing system was created. DRUGX is a fully integrated drug intelligence data base that is available to both DEA and FBI users via their existing computer systems. DRUGX provides DEA and FBI users access to drug-related information from both DEA and FBI investigations. DRUGX includes information related to active and closed cases and serves as a mechanism to electronically share drug-related information. The U. S. Customs Service and the U.S. Marshals Service are expected to contribute their drug-related information to the DRUGX system in 1996.

#### Federal Bureau of Investigation

page 5: Need Program Statistics.

#### Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

page 4: Under "Intelligence" please note that DEA does not have Regional Drug Intelligence Squads. Therefore, change the language to read: "Resources for Regional Drug Intelligence Squads and Unified Intelligence Divisions are included for DEA and the FBI..."

#### Office of Justice Programs

page 6: ADD the following sentence at the end of the CCP paragraph: "The National Institute of Justice is conducting an evaluation of the collaborative process in six of these sites."



**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**  
**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**  
Washington, D.C. 20503

**1996 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY**

The 1996 National Drug Control Strategy organizes a collective American effort to achieve a common purpose and provides general guidance and specific direction to the efforts of the more than 50 Federal agencies involved in the struggle against illegal drugs and substance abuse. This Strategy also offers a framework to State and local government agencies, to educators and health care professionals, to law enforcement officials and community groups, and to religious organizations, mass media and American business to build a unified American counterdrug effort. The common purpose of that collective effort is to reduce illegal drug use and its consequences in America.

Americans are concerned about the increased use of drugs by youth. Americans are also troubled by hardcore drug use and its devastating consequences to society. And while noting the worrisome, recent upturn in casual drug use by our youth, the Strategy acknowledges that we have made real progress in the past decade—progress that results from a principled, long-term effort by many Americans.

The Strategy also makes it clear that the Federal, State, and local governments and a full range of coalitions, community groups, churches, businesses, and private citizens from all walks of life have helped to maintain and extend the overall progress of the last decade.

**New Strategic Goals and Objectives:**

This Strategy sets forth five strategic goals, intended to ensure that the message of the Strategy is unambiguous and that our commitment is clear. These goals underscore our central purpose and mission—reducing illicit drug use and its consequences. Further, they acknowledge that anti-drug efforts do not occur in isolation and must be long-term and global in focus. Our efforts must be linked with companion efforts to curb the use of alcohol and tobacco by those who are underage. These goals recognize the need for prevention programs to deter first-time drug use among adolescents and other high-risk populations and to reduce the progression from casual use to addiction. These goals also reflect the need for law enforcement to remove violent and predatory criminals, and to arrest, prosecute, and dismantle criminal drug networks at home and abroad. The goals demonstrate the importance of providing treatment to those who have started using drugs who may need a hand in stopping. Finally, they aim to reduce the supply of drugs to the U.S. through coordinated domestic programs and comprehensive international programs.

The 1996 Strategy is founded in a firm belief that America can no longer tolerate the negative effects of drug use on the lives of our citizens. The Strategy addresses the personal tragedies of millions of Americans whose children have been seduced by the glamor and availability of dangerous and illicit drugs and substances; the members of our families who have been killed, wounded, or assaulted by drug users and traffickers; and our schools, neighborhoods, and work-places that have been damaged by drugs.

**Looking Ahead:**

Our country's drug problem will not be solved overnight. Our task must be to break the cycle of addiction so that we can significantly reduce both illicit drug use and its consequences. This Strategy sets the stage for a long-term planning commitment extending to the year 2000 to marshal the resources needed for effective drug programs. Future National Drug Control Strategies will be modified in response to emerging drug trends and related developments.

The Strategy's goals and objectives require long-term planning to ensure that resources are brought to bear against the drug problem in the most efficient way. The focus must be on working hard, over a sufficient span of time, to properly develop and implement programs.



**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT**  
**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**  
Washington, D.C. 20503

**The 1996 National Drug Control Strategy**

**Primary Strategy Program Focus: Reduce Drug Use and Its Consequences in America.**

- Reasons for making this the primary focus and organizing concept for the 1996 Strategy:
  - In 1994, 12.6 million Americans used illicit drugs on a monthly basis.
  - There are an estimated 2.7 million hardcore drug users in the United States.
  - Hardcore users place an enormous burden on health care institutions: over 500,000 emergency department visits in 1994 were drug-related.
  - In 1993 alone, Americans spent \$49 billion on illegal drugs.
  - Over 1 million persons are arrested each year on drug-related charges.
  - From 1990 to 1995, we lost more than 100,000 Americans to drug-related deaths, over 20,000 deaths per year.
  - The social cost of drug use is estimated at \$67 billion annually.
  - Multi-national drug trafficking organizations threaten democracy and free market economies abroad and undermine U.S. efforts to make America more safe, secure, and competitive.
- Examples of successful efforts to reduce drug use and its consequences:
  - Proactive prevention efforts reduced the number of monthly illicit drug users from 22.3 million in 1985, to 12.2 million in 1994.
  - The number of cocaine users report use on a past month basis is down from nearly 6 million in 1985 to 1.3 million today.
  - The number of new cocaine users is down from 1.5 million in 1980 to one-half million in 1992.
  - Drug-related homicides are down by 25 percent.
  - Antidrug programs and policies have produced a safer, more productive workplace.
  - Improved international detection and monitoring capacity against air and maritime drug shipments.

**Goal #1:      Motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse.**

- Rationale for this goal:
  - Several well-established drug use indicators reveal increased drug use among youth.
  - One out of every ten youths between 12 and 17 years of age reported use of an illicit drug.
  - Marijuana is the most commonly used illicit drug, and is used by 1.3 million youths on a past-month basis.
  - Concurrent with the upsurge in drug use trends among youth is a steady decline or deterioration in attitudes of perceived risk and harm of drug use by youth.
  - Rates of illegal use of cigarettes among youth are increasing; between 1994 and 1995, past month cigarette use increased from 25.4 percent to 27.9 percent among 10th graders and from 31.2 percent to 33.5 percent among seniors.
  - Action is required to prevent the demographic bulge of the 39 million youth under the age of ten from succumbing to the temptation to use drugs.
- Examples of successful efforts to motivate American's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse:
  - The Administration convened the White House Leadership Conference on Youth, Drug Use, and Violence and launched a national "media literacy" campaign targeted at youth as the group most at risk for drug use.
  - The Administration has emphasized drug deglamorization and media literacy initiatives.
  - A Federal marijuana prevention initiative has also been instituted, with an prevention campaign that has produced booklets, fact sheets, and audio/visuals for youth and parents. The "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Awareness" campaign complements this initiative.
  - The Administration has requested more resources for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program.
  - To address the problems of use of tobacco by youth, the Administration has taken steps to restrict youth access to tobacco products and to reduce the advertising and promotional activities that make these products appealing to young persons.
  - The Administration is pressing for all States to adopt a Zero Tolerance standard for drivers under the age of twenty-one, making it illegal for young people who have been drinking to drive an automobile.

**Goal #2:      Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence**

- Rationale for this goal:
  - Over 1 million persons are arrested each year on drug-related charges.
  - Drug-related crime and gang violence are rampant in many communities and neighborhoods.
  - Hardcore drug users account for a majority of the drug-related crime and disproportionately spread infectious disease.
  - Findings from the ONDCP/Gallup Survey show that crime and violence are top national concerns among adults.
- Examples of administration initiatives designed to respond to the threat of crime and violence
  - Through resources provided through the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, an additional 34,000 police have been put on the street to keep Americans safe from drugs and crime.
  - Through the President's Crime Prevention Council, the Administration will continue efforts to better coordinate Federal programs aimed at preventing youth crime and violence and to support community-based efforts that seek to prevent violence, illicit drug use, and other delinquent behaviors.
  - The DEA's Mobile Enforcement Teams program (MET) has resulted in more than 1,500 arrests of violent and predatory drug criminals in more than 50 communities across the nation.
  - The FBI's Safe Streets Violent Crimes Initiative has allowed for better focused enforcement and investigative efforts against violent gangs, crimes of violence, and violent fugitives.

**Goal #3:      Reduce health, welfare, and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use.**

- Rationale for this goal:
  - The social cost of drug-use is \$67 billion annually; about 70 percent of this cost is crime related.
  - 31 percent of inmates committed their crime while under the influence of drugs and 17 percent committed their crime to get money for drugs.
  - In 1994, there were over 500,000 drug-related hospital emergencies.
  - About one-third of AIDs cases are associated with intravenous drug users.
  - About 350,000 to 625,000 infants are exposed to one or more illicit drugs each year.
  - From 1990 to 1995, we lost more than 100,000 Americans to drug-related deaths (over 20,000 deaths per year).
- Examples of administration initiatives designed to reduce health, welfare, and crime costs:
  - To more effectively address the crime and health problems posed by an emerging methamphetamine problem, a comprehensive law enforcement initiative involving Federal law enforcement and demand reduction agencies.
  - Initiated a "Breaking the Cycle" program to systematically link the criminal justice and drug treatment systems to provide essential case management and treatment services to drug-dependent offenders.
  - Increased budgetary support to assist in providing treatment for those who need it, thereby reducing the treatment gap, as well as the health consequences associated with illicit drug use.
  - Increased funding for those incarcerated in Federal and State prisoners.
  - The Administration is requesting more funds to reduce the spread of infectious disease; the CDC administers several drug-related HIV prevention activities.

**Goal #4:      Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- Rationale for this goal:
  - The vast majority of illicit drugs consumed in the United States are produced in other countries, so must be smuggled across our borders to get them into the hands of drug users.
  - Cocaine consumption appears to have stabilized at about 300 metric tons per year, and cocaine remains a considerable problem, especially among hardcore users.
  - Heroin and methamphetamine use is increasing.
- Examples of administration initiatives designed to shield America's frontiers:
  - Initiatives such as U.S. Customs' "Operation Hard Line" and "Gatekeeper" have been instituted to stop the flow of drugs across the border.
  - The U.S. Border Patrol has increased its efforts along the Southwest Border, to address both the problems posed by illegal immigration and to aid in reducing the flow of drugs across our borders.
  - To better coordinate activities against the major trafficking organizations operating along the Southwest Border, the DEA, FBI, and U.S. Attorneys along the border have combined resources in a coordinated investigative effort.
  - U.S. law enforcement efforts combined and coordinated with those of other nations including Mexico, Caribbean countries, and British, French, and Dutch forces in the Caribbean, enable better investigation, logistical support, and law enforcement counterdrug efforts.
  - Successful efforts to implement bilateral agreements with drug producing and transit countries in the Americas powerful counterdrug force multipliers and facilitate cooperation among law enforcement forces in source, transit, and consumer countries.
  - Information sharing with allied nations about narcotics shipments being planned or are underway. This resulted in interdictions including multi-ton cocaine shipments.
  - Assisted with detection and monitoring of illegal drug flights and maritime shipments.
  - Provided equipment, such as radar, for drug source countries, and assisted the coordination of flight detection information throughout the transit zone.

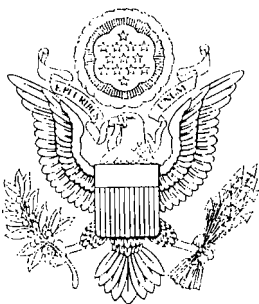
**Goal #5:      Break foreign and domestic sources of supply.**

- Rationale for this goal:
  - Sources of supply must be interrupted if the other components of the Strategy are to be fully effective in reducing U.S. drug use.
  - Although we are working domestically to reduce methamphetamine and marijuana production, much of our ability to achieve our counternarcotics objectives depends on strengthening the ability of countries where drugs are produced and which they transit to attack the drug producers and disrupt their systems of supply and support.
  - The international drug trade is a threat to democratic development and stability abroad. Drug-related corruption, intimidation, and dirty money undermine democratic governments and free-market economies around the world.
- Examples of Administration initiatives designed to break foreign and domestic sources of supply:
  - Conducted police training, justice system analysis and training, detection and monitoring assistance, law enforcement coordination and cooperation, and information sharing, to strengthen democratic institutions in source countries, enabling them to fight international drug trafficking organizations more effectively.
  - Presidential Executive Order Number 12978 directed specific steps to identify the leaders, cohorts, and front companies of the Cali organizations and to block and seize their assets in the United States. The Executive Order also bars individuals and companies in the U.S. from trading with those identified individuals and their front companies.
  - Improved multi-lateral and bilateral cooperation for control of diversion of precursor and essential chemicals.
  - Developed Heroin Strategy to blunt the impact of the growing potential heroin problem.
  - Improved international cooperation, and provided enforcement training to prevent laundering of drug money.
  - Continuing efforts to eradicate marijuana produced in the United States.

**CAROL RASCO**  
PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON  
COUNTER NARCOTICS  
MAY 28, 1996

# Office of National Drug Control Policy

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Executive Office of the President

**PHOTOCOPY  
PRESERVATION**



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
Washington, D.C. 20503

**Consult With America Survey (Gallup Poll)**

For the first time during the development of the 1996 National Drug Control Strategy, ONDCP applied a new and innovative approach to the consultation process. This approach used a major poll conducted by The Gallup Organization to provide a clearer view of how the American public views this country's drug problem and what actions and measures they would support. This poll, **Consult with America: A Look at How Americans View the Country's Drug Problem**, was conducted during January and February of this year. A special report of the findings of the poll is available from the ONDCP Drugs and Crime Clearinghouse..

The results of the first **Consult With American** poll show that most Americans cherish the freedom they experience living in the United States today. However, when it comes to the things they are most concerned about, crime, violence, and drugs are at the forefront of the minds of millions of Americans. According to the Gallup poll, "crime and violence" is the top national concern among adults, with 16 percent giving it a "top-of-mind" mention and more than one in four (27%) naming it as one of the top two or three problems facing the country today. "Drugs" is mentioned as the "top-of-mind" concern by about one of every ten adults (11%), but mentioned as one of the top two or three concerns by 19 percent of American adults, second only to "crime and violence." Further, "drugs" is viewed as a concern by nearly twice as many adults as was found on a similar question asked in late 1991 and early 1993 (10% and 6% respectively). Americans from every social and economic background and from every race and ethnic group are concerned about drugs.

More than half (57%) of Americans report either they, someone in their family, or a close friend has used illegal drugs. Of these, 28 percent say the use was moderate, while 29 percent characterize it as a serious addiction. More than half of those who knew someone grappling with drug abuse were living in households with incomes of \$35,000 or more and most were white. Clearly, drugs are a problem for all Americans—not just inner-city residents, or the poor, or members of some minority group.

Other key findings of the poll are summarized below:

- ▶ Reducing violent crime tops the list of areas where Americans feel tax dollars should be spent, with 84 percent of adults saying this is an extremely important area.
- ▶ Children are also clearly important to Americans, with more than eight out of ten reporting that reducing illegal drug use among children and adolescents and increasing educational opportunities for children are extremely important areas for tax dollars to be spent (82% each).
- ▶ Reducing illegal drug use among adults is viewed as relatively less important than reducing use among children, with slightly more than one-half of all American adults (57%) reporting it as extremely important in terms of where tax dollars should be spent.
- ▶ The reach and impact of drug use on children is also of prime concern among Americans.

- ▶ In the past five years, concern over illegal drug use has increased for the majority (60%) of American adults. Only 3 percent of American adults report that their concern over illegal drugs has decreased in the past five years.
- ▶ Americans perceive a strong link between violent crimes and illegal drug use, with both being viewed as extremely important national concerns by the overwhelming majority of Americans. The crime and violence associated with drug use are what most concerns Americans about drug use. And their concern over illegal drug use, crime, and violence have increased significantly over the past five years.
- ▶ Fully two-thirds of American adults (67%) strongly agree that drug use often leads people to commit violent crimes.
- ▶ The majority of Americans (54%) name crack cocaine as the biggest problem out of a list of five major drugs which included powder cocaine, marijuana, heroin and other opiates and the inappropriate use of prescription drugs.
- ▶ The perception that crack is the biggest problem is much stronger among African American adults. Two-thirds (67%) see crack as the biggest problem.
- ▶ Young adults aged 25 or younger are nearly three times as likely to feel that marijuana is the biggest problem (16%).
- ▶ While most adults feel that drug use often leads to violent crimes, the majority of adults do not feel that smoking marijuana often leads to use of more serious drugs like crack and cocaine.
- ▶ Americans do not feel that drugs belong in the workplace. The majority (52%) of Americans strongly believe that employers should be allowed to fire any employee who is using drugs.
- ▶ Americans generally support prevention and rehabilitation programs to reduce drug use as well as on interdiction in reducing the drug supply at both the source country and at the dealer level, rather than harsh penalties for users. Most Americans also see a larger role for treatment programs.
- ▶ Fully one-half (51%) of all adults agree strongly that more drug treatment programs should be available to reduce drug use. Only 15 percent feel that once a person gets addicted to drugs, treatment and rehabilitation programs usually do not work. Furthermore, only 32 percent of Americans feel that harsh criminal penalties for using illegal drugs are an effective means of drug prevention.
- ▶ When the first and second choices for effective drug strategies are combined, about one-half feel that reduction of supply of drugs entering the United States (50%), educational programs (47%), and law enforcement activities targeting drug dealers (46%) are top strategies.

- ▶ When asked to state which of five major drug strategies they feel would be *most effective*, no single strategy is endorsed by a majority of adults. Government interdiction to reduce the supply of drugs entering the United States and the expansion of educational programs about the dangers of drugs are both supported by about three in ten Americans (31% and 28% respectively). Additional efforts to stop drug dealers, including police action and criminal prosecution, are also supported by many (22%).
- ▶ Almost one-half (45%) of all Americans report that they, a family member or a close friend have *ever* used illegal drugs. Most Americans acquainted with a current or former drug user report that person as an occasional user, but many Americans report knowing a moderately or seriously addicted drug user. While reportedly only one-third (34%) of these drug users received treatment to end their drug use, the treatment programs apparently were effective for the majority of those who attended them .
- ▶ Only about one-third (34%) of residents who know someone who used illegal drugs report that the person obtained treatment for their drug use. But three of four (73%) of drug users who obtained treatment for their drug use problem are reportedly drug free today
- ▶ Americans have very different perceptions of who should be responsible for stopping drug use among different user groups. The overwhelming majority (81%) feel that families and parents should be responsible for stopping drug user among children under age 12.
- ▶ When it comes to illegal drug use among adults, Americans see the duty falling on the shoulders of each of us as individuals to stop the drug problem. Almost one-half (42%) of Americans feel that individuals are responsible for halting drug use. Many (22%) adults look to police for accountability in ending the drug problem, an additional 6 percent feel the Federal government should shoulder the burden.
- ▶ Youth peer pressure is felt to outweigh the influence of parents, the entertainment industry, school and all other sources in the formation of childrens' and adolescents' decisions to use alcohol, tobacco or drugs, or not. Parents are also felt to have a strong influence.
- ▶ While the media are seen to exert less influence on children and adolescents than peer pressure, encouragingly the message sent out via the media recently is perceived as being more a positive than negative influence by adults.