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95TH CONGRESS }
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

CONGRESSIONAL RESOURCE GUIDE

TO THE

FEDERAL EFFORT

ON

NARCOTICS ABUSE AND CONTROL

1969-76

PART 1

A REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON NARCOTICS

ABUSE AND CONTROL

NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

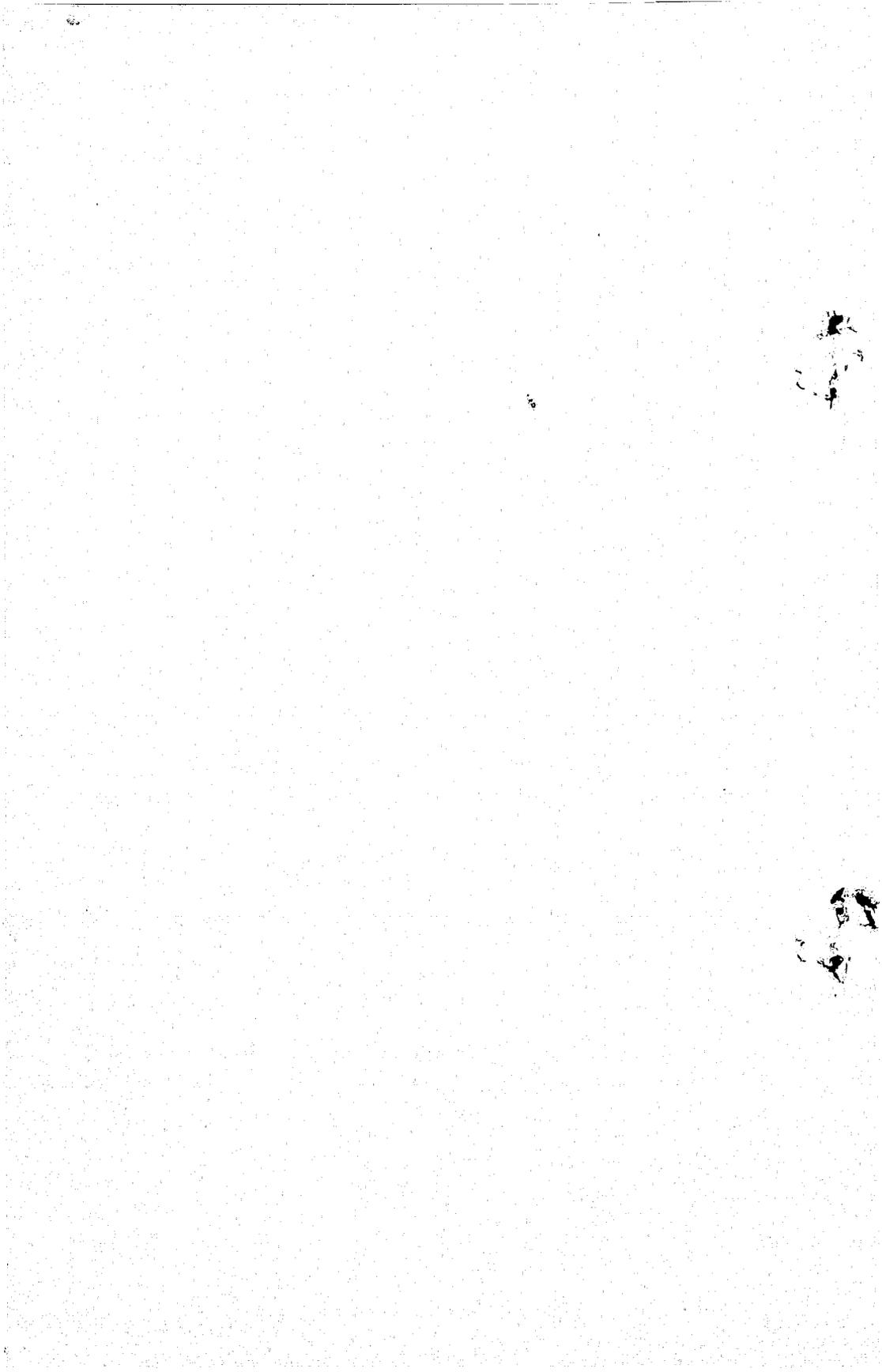
SECOND SESSION

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Printed for the use of the
Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control

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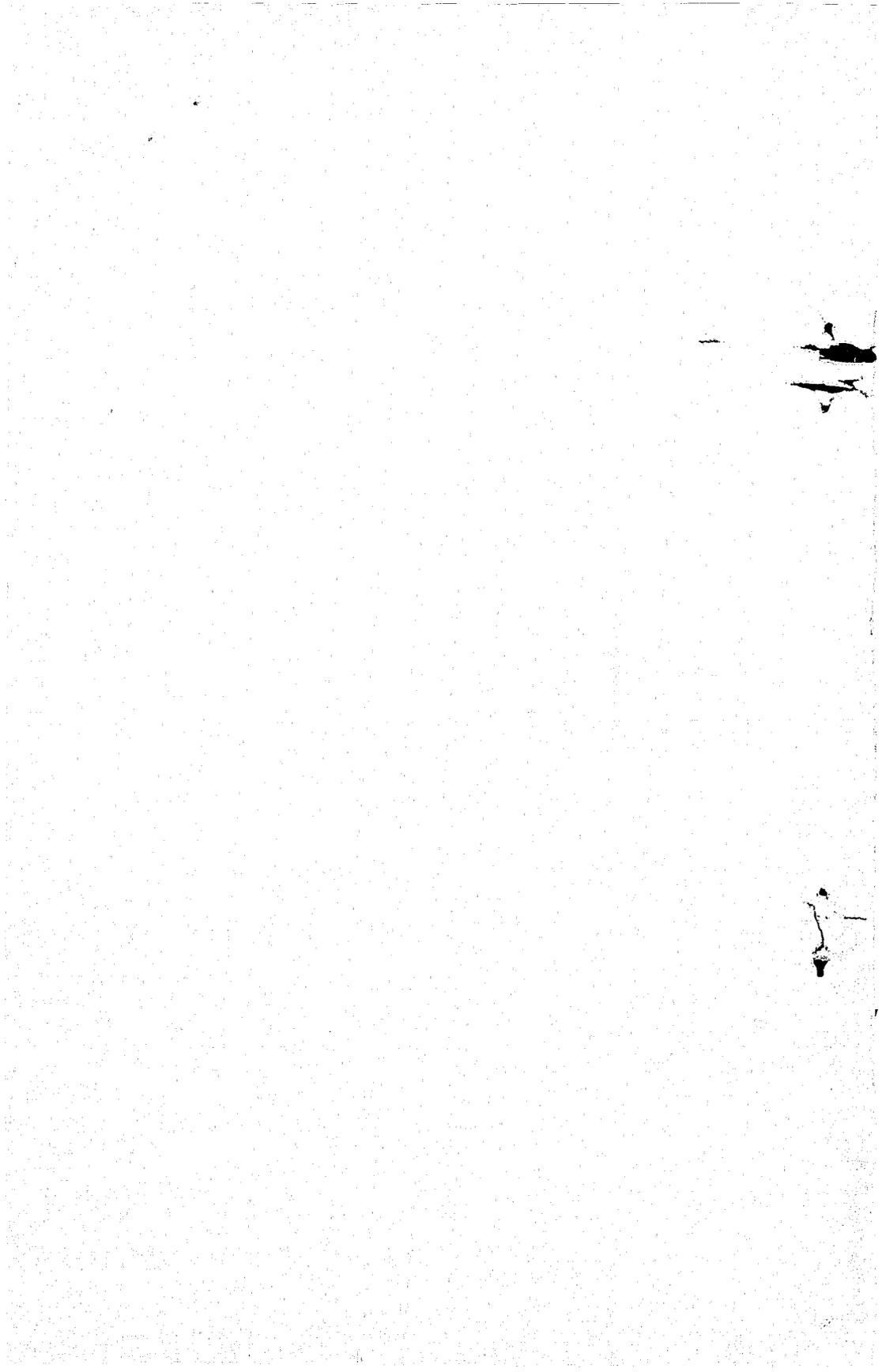
FOREWORD

The compilation of this Congressional Resource Guide was undertaken by the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control in response to its legislative mandate to conduct a continuing comprehensive study and review of the problems of narcotics abuse and control.

This guide is specifically designed as a reference tool for use by the Select Committee and those standing committees with jurisdiction over drug abuse. It presents for the first time under one cover, a comprehensive review of the Federal effort to control narcotics abuse during the period 1969-76, the time frame of the so-called "War on Drugs." It further provides the legislative, organizational and budgetary basis for determining the effectiveness of current programming and designing legislative initiatives.

The committee wishes to express its deep appreciation to the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office, the House Information Systems, the Congressional Research Service, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Drug Abuse Policy, and the relevant executive agencies for their assistance in the preparation of this document.

LESTER L. WOLFF, *Chairman.*



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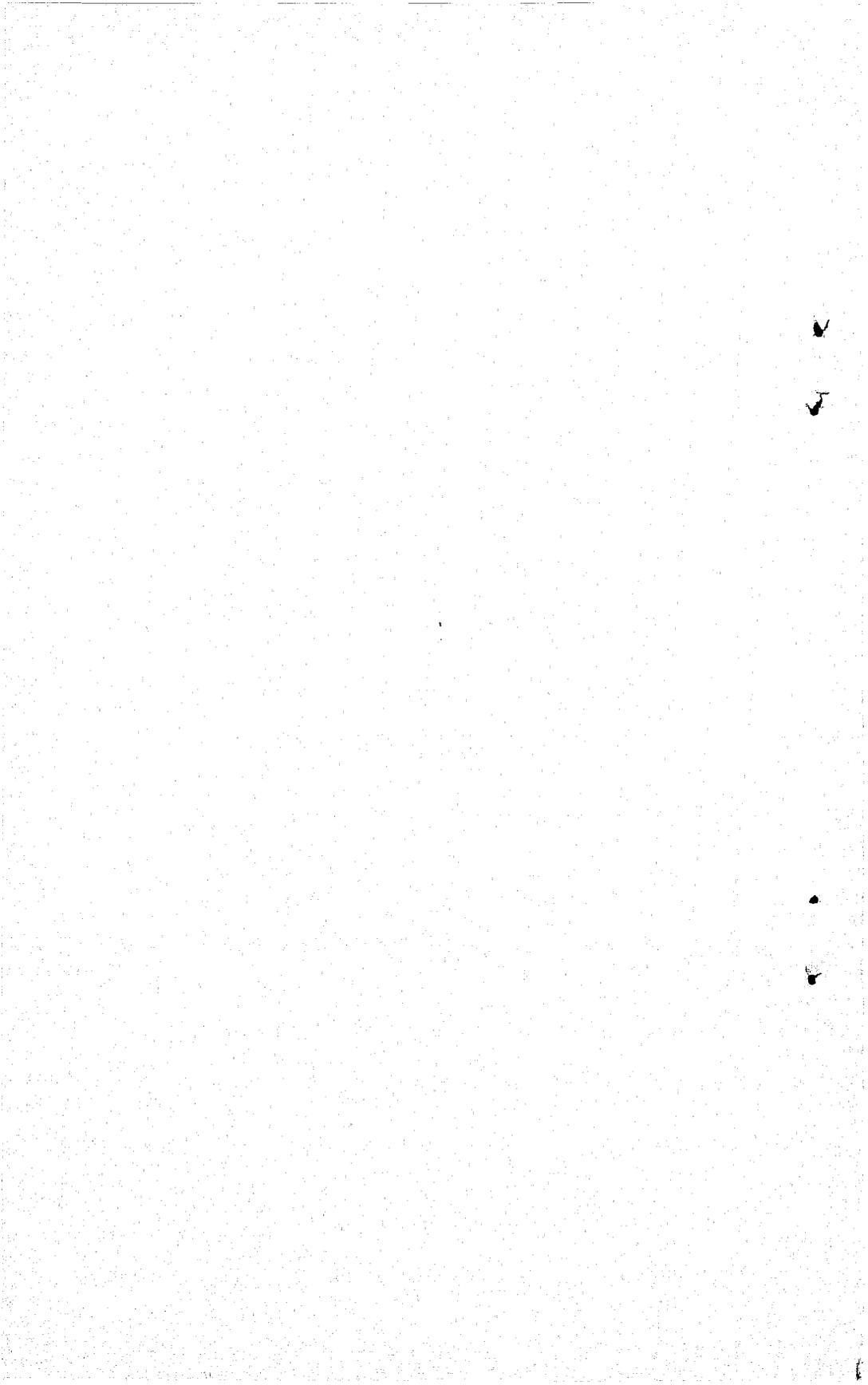
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INTRODUCTION

Federal legislative control of narcotics began in earnest in 1887 when Congress enacted legislation controlling opium and its derivatives. Since that time, Congress has continually attempted, through allocations for research, prevention, education and law enforcement, to aid in the control of narcotics in America and abroad.

In an effort to coordinate Federal drug policy, the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control was constituted in July, 1976 during the 94th Congress, to assist the standing committees of the House of Representatives having legislative jurisdiction in the area of narcotics abuse and control. While the Select Committee does not have legislative jurisdiction, it is mandated to study narcotics abuse and control. In addition, it is authorized to review any recommendations made by the President or any department or agency of the executive branch related to narcotics programming or policies—an area in which Federal expenditures have escalated from about \$80 million in 1969 to over \$650 million in 1976.

There are three major activities in the Federal response to drug abuse: legislation, budget and organization. For the purposes of the Congressional Resource Guide, each of these governmental initiatives has been reviewed as to its input toward programs involving: treatment and rehabilitation, research, law enforcement, training, planning, evaluation and coordination systems. All legislation relating to narcotics abuse and control has been identified and reviewed, as have the organizational structure of the agencies and departments which have been or are involved in the Federal narcotics effort. The Congressional Resource Guide (CRG) identifies more than 100 Government entities that are dealing with Federal narcotics control programs and outlines their mandates, programs and budgetary obligations.

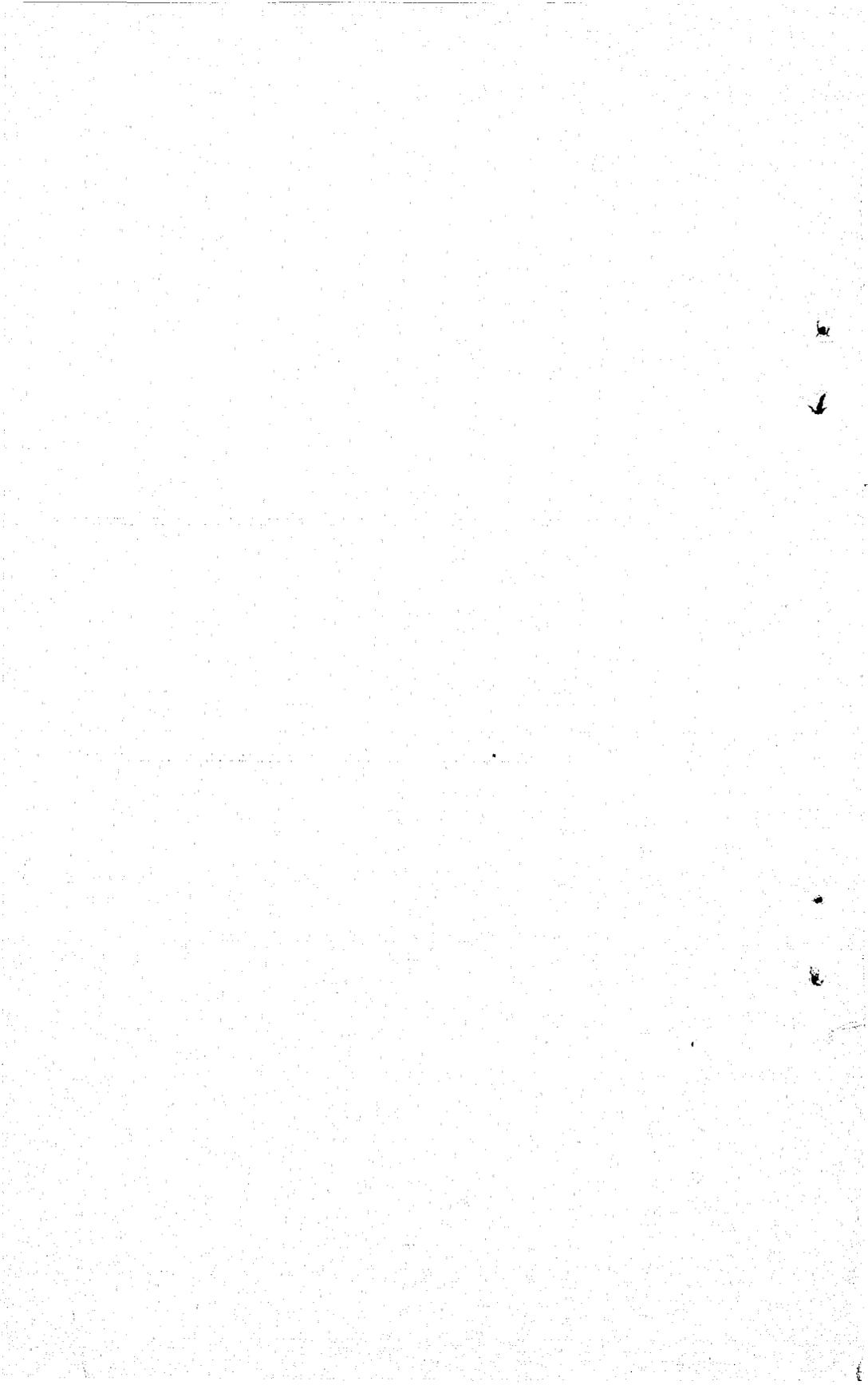
This document is not intended to be an outline for a new Federal strategy and therefore does not include a critical analysis of the operations of Federal agencies. No recommendations for new funding levels or legislation are contained herein. A comprehensive review of past and current Federal approaches to the various drug abuse target issues and populations is presented. This Congressional Resource Guide will provide the standing committees of the Congress with an objective overview from which to:

1. More adequately evaluate old and new legislative initiatives;
2. Create standards for evaluating the effectiveness of current programming;
3. Draw conclusions about the effect previous expenditures have had on the level of drug abuse in the United States.

It should be noted that this document is by no means a definitive text on drug abuse policy and programs in America. The CRG should be considered a reference volume reflecting data reported to the Select Committee by Federal sources as having been in existence from 1969 through 1976.

At a time when drug abuse treatment, prevention, law enforcement and international developments are so vital to the health and well-being of the American people, we believe this document will be a significant contribution to the development and management of a comprehensive drug abuse policy. It is our hope that the Congressional Resource Guide will be utilized frequently by policymakers when confronting the vital issue of narcotic abuse and control.

LEGISLATIVE SECTION



INTRODUCTION TO LEGISLATIVE SECTION

Drug abuse control efforts are generated not only by legislation specifically directed toward drug abuse controls but also by statutes of broader application. Therefore, the Legislative Section of the Congressional Resource Guide is divided into a summary of drug-specific and non-drug-specific laws. The former refers to laws which provide for drug abuse and control activity; while the latter refers to laws which impact on drug abuse and control efforts but contain no provisions which directly apply to that area.

In summarizing narcotics legislation from the 91st Congress (1969) through the 94th Congress (1976), the Committee has classified the provisions of each piece of legislation under the categories of supply reduction (with the subcategories law enforcement; education and training; research; planning, evaluation, coordination and management); and demand reduction (with the subcategories treatment and rehabilitation; education and prevention; training; planning, evaluation, coordination, management; and research). Included in each summary are the legislative history; and the purpose, as it pertains to narcotics, the specific provisions; and authorizations for appropriations. The Appendix to this Section provides the current status and the corresponding United States Code cites for each statute.

What follows in the Introduction is an outline of major Federal drug abuse efforts from 1887 through 1976.

DRUG ABUSE LEGISLATION, 1887-1970

The first-known attempt at legislation occurred in 1887 when Congress prohibited the importation of opium containing more than nine percent of morphine. Three years later, in 1890, Congress put a limit on the manufacture of opium in the United States.

In 1903, the Ad Hoc Committee on the Acquirement of the Drug Habit recommended banning the importation of opium and allowing only physicians to dispense heroin. But the first major Federal move to control the sale and prescription of narcotics did not come until 1906 with the enactment of the Pure Food and Drug Act.¹ This Act prevented the manufacture, sale and transportation of adulterated, misbranded, poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors. Under Federal law, the importation and manufacture of smoking opium was lawful, so a supplement to the Pure Food and Drug Act entitled "An Act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medical purposes"² was enacted in 1909. It prohibited the importation of opium, except for medical purposes and required the maintenance of records. However, once the legally

¹ 34 Stat. 768 (1906).

² 35 Stat. 614 (1909).

imported opium left the jurisdiction of the customs authorities, there was no guarantee it would be used for medicinal purposes.³

The Shanghai Opium Commission of February 1, 1909, a conference of the major world powers, was called to resolve the Far East opium traffic situation. Eight days later, on February 9, Congress passed the Opium Exclusion Act prohibiting the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes. Although the Commission did not draft a treaty or sign an international document, it did resolve to meet again in two years. That meeting in 1911 at the Hague and another that followed in 1912, resulted in an agreement to restrict the production of opium to medical and scientific needs and to pass laws in each member country to stop the use of opium. The countries also agreed to control the manufacture, sale and use of morphine and codeine.

1914 brought the Harrison Narcotics Act,⁴ which served as the basis for Federal regulation of opiates until 1970. As enacted, it was to remedy the defects of the Opium Exclusion Act of 1909 and to fulfill the United States' obligation under the Hague Convention of 1912. Ostensibly, the Harrison Act was a revenue measure. But its real objective was to regulate the distribution of opium, cocaine and their derivatives from point of importation to point of disposition. To ensure that its distribution system was effective, the Act required all persons who imported, manufactured, distributed or handled the regulated substances to register and pay an occupation tax. Registered handlers were also required to maintain inventories, keep records of all transactions involving these substances and complete special order forms when making any transfer of opiates. On its face, the Harrison Act did not purport to interfere with the legitimate practice of medicine. It provided that drugs could be dispensed or distributed by a "physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon registered under this Act in the course of his professional practice only." It also provided an exemption for physicians who dispensed or administered opiates without their original stamped package to patients for "legitimate medical purposes." As neither "professional practice" nor "legitimate medical purposes" was defined in the Act, interpretation was left to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of the Department of Treasury. The Commissioner concluded that opiate dependence was not a disease, that dispensing or prescribing opiates to such a person would not be "in the course of his professional practice" or "for legitimate medical purposes."⁵

The first major case involving the Harrison Act to reach the Supreme Court came in 1915 with *United States v. Jim Frey Moy*.⁶ The Court ruled that a dependent person could not be held responsible for paying tax on opiates prescribed by a physician. It also defined "legitimate medical purpose" by stating that "(the physician) did not issue (the prescription) in good faith, and knew that the drug was not given for medicinal purposes, but for the purpose of supplying one addicted to the use of opium."

³ "Treatment and Rehabilitation of Narcotic Addicts in the United States," Bertram S. Brown, *Drug Abuse in America: Problem in Perspective*, The Technical Papers of the Second Report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse, 1973.

⁴ 38 Stat. 785 (1914).

⁵ Maintenance of Opiate Dependent Persons in the United States: A Legal Medical History, Michael K. Morrell, *Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective*, The Technical Papers of the Second Report of the National Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse, 1973.

⁶ 241 U.S. 1061 (1915).

In another case challenging the Harrison Act, *Webb v. United States* (1919),⁷ the Supreme Court responded that prescribing morphine for an addict without attempting to cure that addict of his habit was "so plain a perversion of meaning that no discussion of the subject is required."

The Volstead Act of 1920⁸ brought the formation of the first Narcotics Division specifically tailored to enforce the provisions of the Act. As a unit designed to attack the source of narcotics supply, the Division asked Congress to establish a Federal addict rehabilitation program, advocating confinement during the withdrawal phase and control of dosages by attending physician.

In 1922, the Narcotics Drug Import and Export Act⁹ amended the Opium Exclusion Act to extend the prohibition on imports of opium to other narcotics such as coca leaves, cocaine and opium derivatives. It also created the Federal Narcotics Control Board to promulgate the regulations of the Act and dispose of narcotics forfeited after seizure.

In *United States v. Behrman* (1922),¹⁰ the Supreme Court turned away another challenge to the Harrison Act by affirming the conviction of a physician who sold prescriptions for large quantities of opiates. The Government did not allege that the opiates were not prescribed in an attempt to treat and cure dependence. It stated that so large a prescription "could only result in the gratification of a diseased appetite for these pernicious drugs, or result in an unlawful parting with them to others." But in *Linder v. United States* (1925),¹¹ the Supreme Court reversed a lower court decision and gave definition to what it considered an acceptable quantity to be prescribed by declaring that a physician acting in good faith and according to fair medical standards could give a dependent person moderate amounts (in this case, four tablets of morphine and cocaine for self-administration) of opiates to relieve withdrawal symptoms, without necessarily violating the Act.

The Porter Act of 1929¹² established the first hospitals for addicts, then called "narcotic farms," at Lexington, Kentucky and Fort Worth, Texas for "the confinement and treatment of persons addicted to the use of habit-forming drugs who had been convicted of offenses against the United States."

In the thirties, Congress increased the visibility of the narcotic control effort by separating narcotics enforcement from alcohol enforcement and creating the Bureau of Narcotics within the Treasury Department. The Act, called the Act of June 14, 1930,¹³ also authorized and directed the Surgeon General to conduct research on the use and misuse of narcotic drugs. The thirties also ushered in a number of laws aimed at stopping the trafficking of narcotics; some of the most significant were: The Act of February 18, 1931,¹⁴ providing for the deportation of aliens convicted and sentenced for violation of any law regulating traffic in narcotics; The Revenue Act of 1936,¹⁵ placing an annual

⁷ 249 U.S. 96 (1919).

⁸ 41 Stat. 305 (1920).

⁹ 42 Stat. 590-593 (1922).

¹⁰ 258 U.S. 619 (1922).

¹¹ 268 U.S. 819 (1925).

¹² 45 Stat. 1085 (1929).

¹³ 46 Stat. 585 (1930).

¹⁴ 46 Stat. 1171 (1931).

¹⁵ 49 Stat. 1746 (1937).

tax upon persons not registered as importers, manufacturers, producers or compounders; the Marihuana Tax Act of 1937,¹⁶ increasing the punishment of second, third and subsequent offenders against narcotic laws; and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of 1938,¹⁷ prohibiting the movement in interstate commerce of adulterated and misbranded food, drugs, devices and cosmetics.

The first congressional ban on the cultivation of opium poppies was enacted in 1942 with the Opium Poppy Control Act.¹⁸ The Act provided for domestic control of the production and distribution of the opium poppy and its products. Two years later, in 1944, a major revision and consolidation of all laws relating to the Public Health Service was accomplished through the passing of the Public Health Service Act.¹⁹ Among those revisions were the activities relating to narcotic addiction. In the middle forties, legislation for synthetic drugs became necessary. Two Acts, the Act of July 1, 1944,²⁰ and the Act of March 8, 1946,²¹ brought new synthetic drug classifications and a method for bringing synthetic drugs with narcotic-like qualities under the control of narcotic laws.

The Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act received new definitions in 1951 through the Durham-Humphrey Amendments.²² The amendments outlined the kinds of drugs that could be dispensed by pharmacists only by prescriptions from licensed physicians. As the popularity of narcotics increased, Congress imposed harsher penalties on persons convicted of violating narcotics and marihuana laws through the Boggs Act of 1951.²³ In addition, in 1952, the Immigration and Nationality Act²⁴ provided for deportation of an alien who "is, or at any time after entry has been, a narcotic drug addict, or who at any time has been convicted of violating any narcotic laws." The Narcotic Control Act of 1956²⁵ (or the Boggs-Daniel Act) gave more effective control of narcotic drugs and marihuana and required that all existing heroin supplies be surrendered to the Government.

In a landmark case for the principle of treatment and rehabilitation, *Robinson v. California* (1962),²⁶ the Supreme Court declared that statutes making addiction to narcotics a criminal offense were in violation of the Eighth Amendment. It further declared that drug addiction is an illness "comparable to leprosy, insanity and the common cold" for which criminal punishment is impermissible.

A number of important laws were enacted from 1961 to 1968 which have impacted on drug control. They are: The Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961,²⁷ providing for the "prevention, diminution, and treatment of juvenile delinquency . . . (including the problem of juvenile drug abuse)"; Title II of the Community Mental Health Centers (Construction) Act,²⁸ providing for grants to States and communities for construction of public and other nonprofit mental health centers and established that the term "mental illness"

¹⁶ 50 Stat. 551 (1937).

¹⁷ 52 Stat. 1040 (1938).

¹⁸ 56 Stat. 1045 (1942).

¹⁹ 58 Stat. 682 (1944).

²⁰ 58 Stat. 721 (1944).

²¹ 60 Stat. 33 (1946).

²² 65 Stat. 648 (1951).

²³ 65 Stat. 767 (1951).

²⁴ 66 Stat. 206 (1952).

²⁵ 70 Stat. 567 (1956).

²⁶ 372 U.S. 527 (1962).

²⁷ 75 Stat. 572 (1961).

²⁸ 77 Stat. 282 *et seq.*, 200 (1963).

as used in the Act included narcotic addiction; Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966,²⁹ giving financial and technical assistance to cities to plan, develop and implement programs containing new and imaginative proposals to rebuild and revitalize large slums and blighted areas, which may include drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation services; Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968,³⁰ authorizing grants for the improvement and strengthening of law enforcement, which may include efforts to treat and rehabilitate narcotic addicts; and the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968,³¹ providing grants to States and communities to furnish diagnostic, treatment, rehabilitative and preventive services to delinquent youths, which may include drug treatment projects.

In 1965, special controls over the manufacture and distribution of depressant and stimulant drugs were provided by the Drug Abuse Control Amendments.³² A major piece of narcotics legislation in the sixties was Reorganization Plan No. 1.³³ Under Reorganization 1, the Bureau of Narcotics (Treasury Department) merged with the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control (Health, Education, and Welfare) to create a new agency. This Department of Justice agency, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, became responsible for narcotics law enforcement in the United States, leaving the responsibility for interdicting drug smuggling with U.S. Customs.

DRUG ABUSE LEGISLATION, 1970-76

During 1970, the 91st Congress addressed three of the major issues clearly tagged as essential in combating the drug abuse problem: treatment and rehabilitation of addicts, legal controls and law enforcement; and education and prevention.

Early in the first session, legislation was enacted which extended funding for addict treatment programs under the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1969 (P.L. 91-177). A further demonstration of interest in demand reduction surfaced in the extension of authority and increased funding for treatment programs under the Community Mental Health Amendments of 1970 (P.L. 91-211).

It was during the 91st Congress that the single most important statute relating to law enforcement was enacted since the Harrison Narcotics Act. This was entitled the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-513), and it responded to the Presidentially declared "war on drugs." In addition to increasing authorizations for drug treatment and education, this Act, for the first time, vested Federal drug enforcement authority on the principle of interstate commerce rather than taxation. Title II, known as the Controlled Substances Act, replaced previous narcotic and dangerous drug control laws with a single statute and established five separate schedules of controlled substances with corresponding controls. This title also included a revision of drug offense penalties, making first-time simple possession of any drug a misdemeanor and eliminating

²⁹ 80 Stat. 1255 (1966).

³⁰ 82 Stat. 197 (1968).

³¹ 82 Stat. 482 (1968).

³² 79 Stat. 266 (1965).

³³ 82 Stat. 1367 (1968).

mandatory minimum sentences except for persons with a prior conviction for violating this Act. Furthermore, licensing requirements were extended to apply to manufacturers and distributors of *all* controlled drugs (previously this applied only to narcotics), and the provision was made for "no-knock" search warrants by officers enforcing this Act.

Narcotics law enforcement was also affected by the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-452), the most comprehensive Federal law directed against organized crime. Although the law was not drug-specific, it defined racketeering activity to include dealing in dangerous drugs. Also important to domestic law enforcement was the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-644) which provided massive Federal Aid to State and local programs designed to strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice. This law specifically defined law enforcement to include programs relating to the prevention, control or reduction of narcotic addiction.

The 91st Congress was aware that the enormous profits garnered by narcotics traffickers were often shielded by foreign bank secrecy laws, and therefore passed the Bank Records and Foreign Transactions Act (P.L. 91-508) in an effort to curb these tax evasion abuses by requiring more stringent record-keeping by banks and other financial institutions in the U.S.

Drug education and prevention became a national priority as evidenced by the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-527) which authorized a three-year grant and contract program totalling \$58 million for research, demonstration and pilot projects designed to educate the public to the dangers of drug abuse. These funds were to be equally divided between community and school programs. The Marihuana and Health Reporting Act of 1970, Title V of the Medical Facilities Construction and Modernization Amendments of 1970 (P.L. 91-296), required the Secretary of HEW to make an annual report to the Congress on the health consequences of marihuana use.

The legislative activities of the 92nd Congress during 1971 and 1972 focused almost exclusively on efforts to reduce demand for drugs. The sphere of Federal involvement in treatment, education and prevention was enlarged to include programs within the Armed Forces, (the Selective Service Amendments (P.L. 92-129)); the Public Health Service (Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-157)); the Bureau of Prisons (amendments to the Narcotic Addicts Rehabilitation Act of 1966 (P.L. 92-293 and P.L. 92-420)); and HEW (Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-424)); (Social Security Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-603)); and extension of the (Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968 (P.L. 92-381)). Through amendments to the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 92-73), an independent Commission on Marihuana was established to study the extent and nature of marihuana abuse in the U.S.

At the White House, a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP) was created to coordinate and direct Federal demand reduction efforts (Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255)). This important Act also provided for the creation of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) within the National

Institute of Mental Health by December 31, 1974. NIDA was authorized to administer the programs and the authorities of the Secretary of HEW with respect to drug abuse prevention functions.

Supply reduction efforts were aimed domestically at prohibiting Federal subsidies to farmers knowingly allowing the harvest of wild marihuana on their land (Department of Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection Appropriations Act, 1972 (P.L. 92-73)). Internationally, laws were directed toward suspending foreign assistance to countries not cooperating in international drug enforcement (Foreign Assistance Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-226)); strengthening the International Narcotics Control Board in its attempt to discourage illicit traffic (Protocol Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 (Exec. J. 92-2)); and authorizing \$42.5 million to the President for assistance to narcotics control efforts by other nations and international organizations (Foreign Relations Authorizations Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-352)).

The first major piece of drug legislation enacted by the 93rd Congress was the Crime Control Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-83), which extended for three additional years the law enforcement assistance programs under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. This law also contained a provision requiring States receiving grants for correctional programs to provide drug and alcoholism treatment programs.

Further congressional attention focused on assistance to addicts by authorizing food stamps for eligible addicts in rehabilitation programs (Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-86)); by extending and revising grants to States for vocational rehabilitation services (Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112)); by authorizing funding for special volunteer or demonstration programs which provide community-based peer group counselling for drug abusers (Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-113)); by requiring health maintenance organizations to provide treatment and referral services for alcoholism and drug abuse (Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-222)); by providing job training and employment opportunities for special target groups, including the poor and criminal offenders (Comprehensive Employment Training Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-203)); by providing for public services, including drug abuse treatment and prevention as part of community development projects administered by HUD (Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-383)); by providing for care of drug dependent persons released under the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-619), in appropriate facilities; by transferring to a new Community Services Administration in HEW the health services for the poor, including addiction treatment and rehabilitation, formerly under the Office of Economic Opportunity (Headstart, Economic Opportunity, and Community Partnership Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-644)); and finally, by creating a new HEW agency, the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) to supervise programs administered by three separate institutes: the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974

(P.L. 93-282)). The Social Services Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-647) created a new title to the Social Security Act which authorized States to include drug abuse treatment with up to \$2.5 billion in Federal monies to be dispersed according to population.

Through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415) Congress expanded Federal drug and alcohol programs directed toward youth. This Congress also authorized a total of \$90 million over a period of three years for drug and alcohol abuse education programs to be focused on primary and secondary schools and administered by the Commissioner on Education (Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Act Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-422)).

By far the most significant enforcement strategy approved by the 93rd Congress was Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, which consolidated the myriad drug enforcement agencies into a single Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) within the Justice Department. DEA was extended for five years, through FY 1979, in amendments to the Controlled Substances Act (P.L. 93-48). These amendments also repealed laws permitting "no-knock" searches by Federal agents.

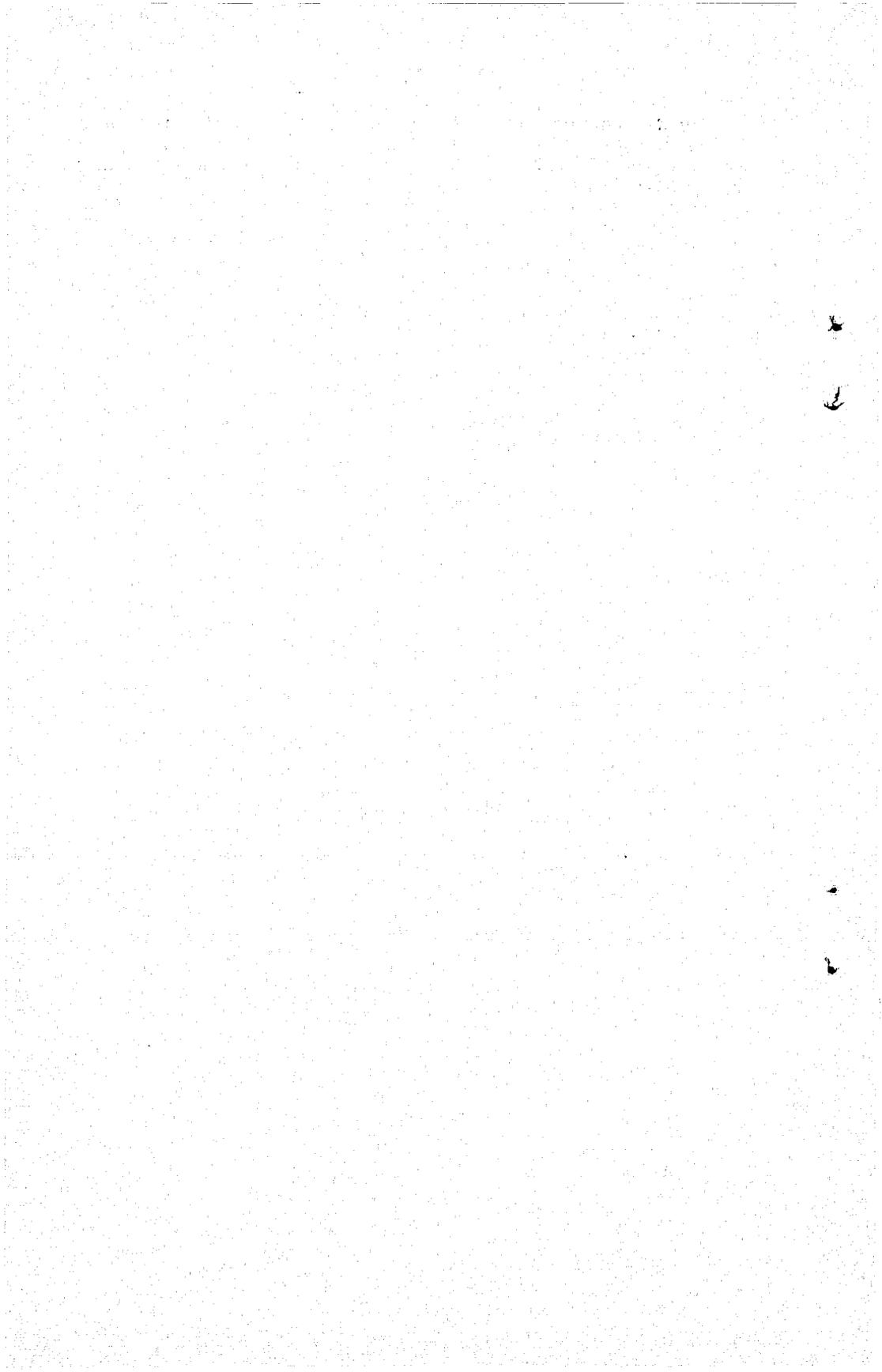
The new enforcement problem related to the illicit diversion of the narcotic synthetic methadone, widely used in the treatment of narcotic dependence, led to an increase in the regulation of this drug (Narcotic Addict Treatment Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-281)).

The legislative activity of the 94th Congress in 1975 focused almost exclusively on demand reduction. The Community Mental Health Centers Act was extended for two additional years with provisions that centers provide treatment services for addicts where needed through the Community Mental Health Center Amendments of 1975 (P.L. 94-63). The Health Maintenance Organization program was extended and revised (P.L. 94-460). The Rehabilitation Act was extended through FY 1978 (P.L. 94-230), as were the major grant programs administered by NIDA under the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (amendments to the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 94-237)). These same amendments also established on a two-year basis an Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP) in the Executive Office of the President, to succeed the defunct SAODAP in the effort to provide coordination and policy formulation for Federal prevention and control of drug abuse. The amendments transferred to NIDA the former SAODAP authority to provide technical assistance on drug abuse problems to States and localities, and specifically authorized NIDA research efforts related to non-addictive substitutes for narcotics, narcotic antagonists and detoxification agents. Special provisions were made for prevention and treatment of drug abuse among women and individuals under the age of 18 through the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-371).

The 94th Congress directed attention to drug abuse in the military in the Defense Department Appropriations Act of 1977. Although the Act contained no formal provision, the conference report specified termination of the random urinalysis drug detection programs of the Armed Forces by October 1, 1976, with the funds saved to be redirected to military alcohol abuse programs. In addition, it was stipulated that

participation in a drug or alcohol abuse treatment program was not a justifiable basis to deny reenlistment. The Veterans Omnibus Health Care Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-581) provided health services, including drug abuse treatment, for veterans and prohibited discrimination against admitting drug dependent veterans to VA health care facilities.

Legislation relating to supply reduction was exemplified by the International Security Assistance and Arms Export Control Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-329) which extended the international narcotics control program of the Foreign Assistance Act for an additional two years; forbade any funding to countries with significant illegal traffic in opiates; and prohibited participation by any U.S. official in direct narcotics arrests in a foreign country. The other significant supply reduction measure passed by this Congress was the Crime Control Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-503) which extended for three years law enforcement assistance program authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.



I. DRUG-SPECIFIC LEGISLATION

A. 91ST CONGRESS

P.L. 91-177 (S. 3016)—ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1969

History

Congress in its Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1969 provided for a new drug rehabilitation program, designed to supplement programs already being carried out under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and States, and local communities. This new program was needed because existing authority only related to programs regarding narcotic addiction.

Purpose

To establish a drug rehabilitation program designed to discover the causes of drug abuse and addiction, to treat narcotic and drug addiction and the dependence associated with drug abuse, and to rehabilitate the drug abuser and drug addict.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation—Prevention—Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 106—Establishment of a Drug Rehabilitation Program.—Creates a drug rehabilitation program designed to:

- (1) find solutions to prevent and treat all forms of drug addiction and drug abuse;
- (2) rehabilitate drug addicts and abusers;
- (3) discover the causes of drug abuse and addiction;
- (4) Use a community-based approach emphasizing maintenance of the family structure as well as recovery of the individual drug abuser or addict by encouraging the use of neighborhood facilities and the services of recovered drug abusers and addicts as counselors, and stress the reentry of the drug abuser and addict into society rather than his institutionalization.

Authorization:

Directs that for this program not less than the following amounts should be made available: \$5 million for FY 1970 and \$15 million for FY 1971.

P.L. 91-211 (S. 2523)—COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER AMENDMENTS OF 1970

History

Congress, because of its growing recognition of the detriment to persons and communities from narcotic addiction, specifically addressed the problems of narcotic addicts in the Community Mental Health Center Amendments of 1970. These narcotic addiction provisions

represented a continuation of the congressional concern displayed in 1968 by the passage of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act.

Purpose

(1) To provide for an additional three years an increased funding for narcotic addict treatment and rehabilitation programs established by the 1968 amendments to the Act;

(2) To establish new grant authority in an effort to stimulate imaginative treatment for narcotic addicts;

(3) To emphasize that every community mental health center may use grant assistance to help persons suffering from any mental or emotional disability, particularly adolescent narcotic addicts or drug abusers;

(4) To direct that the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) take all appropriate steps to direct more attention to problems of drug abuse and aggressively pursue programs designed to stimulate the interest of professionals in this field.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 201(b)(1)—Extension of Duration of Grants.—Amends the Community Health Centers Act to change the duration of center grants, including narcotic centers, from four years and three months to eight years.

Sec. 301(a)—Extension of Programs for Facilities for Alcoholics and Narcotic Addicts.—Authorizes for this program \$15 million for FY 1970, \$30 million for FY 1971, \$35 million for FY 1972, and \$40 million for FY 1973.

Sec. 301(c)—Grants for Projects to Assess Local Needs.—Authorizes an expenditure not to exceed five percent of the total amount appropriated for this program to be spent on grants to local public or nonprofit private organizations to cover up to 100 percent of the costs (not to exceed \$50,000) of projects for: (1) assessing local needs for programs for narcotic addicts and alcoholics; (2) designing such programs; (3) obtaining local financial and professional assistance for such programs; and (4) fostering community involvement in initiating and developing such programs.

Sec. 302—Increase in Maximum Federal Share of Construction Projects for Facilities.—Increases from 66½ percent to 90 percent the Federal share of construction projects for facilities for alcoholics or narcotic addicts to be constructed in urban or rural poverty areas.

Sec. 303—Federal Share of Staffing Grants.—Sets the following schedule for the Federal share of costs to compensate professional and technical personnel of facility treating alcoholics or narcotic addicts: (a) 80 percent first two years; (b) 75 percent third year; (c) 60 percent fourth year; (d) 45 percent fifth year; (e) 30 percent sixth through eighth year.

In the case of a facility in an urban or rural poverty area, the maximum Federal share will not exceed: (a) 90 percent first two years, (b) 80 percent third year, (c) 75 percent fourth and fifth year, (d) 70 percent sixth through eighth year.

Sec. 305—Direct Grants for Special Projects.—Authorizes direct grants for special projects and programs for treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts which demonstrate new or relatively effective or efficient methods of delivery of services to such narcotic addicts.

Sec. 501—Grants for Consultation Services.—Authorizes grants not to exceed on an annual basis \$5 million to assist in compensating, under an established formula, professional and technical personnel who provide consultation services to various community mental health treatment facilities including treatment facilities for narcotic addicts.

P.L. 91-296 (H.R. 11102)—MEDICAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION AMENDMENTS OF 1970

History

A Senate floor amendment to the Hospital and Medical Facilities Construction and Modernization Amendments of 1970, Public Law 91-296, requires the Secretary of HEW to make an annual report to the Congress on the health consequences of marihuana use. (It passed the Senate and was amended, April 7, 1970. The Senate agreed to a conference report on June 8, 1970. The House agreed to a conference report on June 10, 1970. The House passed the bill over the Presidential veto on June 25, 1970 and the Senate passed the bill over the Presidential veto on June 30, 1970.)

Purpose

To require submission of an annual report to the Congress that would serve as an authoritative source on the health consequences of using marihuana, and would contain such recommendations for legislative and administrative action as the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) deemed appropriate.

Provisions

Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 501—Congressional Findings.—Finds that the increasing use of marihuana in the United States, particularly among young people means there is a need for a better understanding of the health consequences of using marihuana. Concludes that there is presently a lack of an authoritative source for obtaining information involving the health consequences of using marihuana.

Sec. 502—Health/Research Reports.—Requires the Secretary of HEW, after consultation with the Surgeon General and other appropriate individuals to submit on an annual basis a report to the Congress containing: (1) current information on the health consequences of using marihuana; and (2) such recommendations for legislative and administrative action as he may deem appropriate.

P.L. 91-513 (H.R. 18583)—COMPREHENSIVE DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT OF 1970

History

Enactment of this law was the culmination of a concerted effort by the administration and congressional leaders to reform the heterogeneous body of Federal narcotics legislation and to make more uniform the penalties for violations of drug laws. Hearings on narcotics and

drug abuse were held in both chambers by various committees during the 91st Congress. The administration proposed law (S. 2637) was a law enforcement-oriented bill which ran into opposition in part because it retained mandatory minimum sentences for possession of drugs and it continued to treat possession and use of marihuana as a felony. Later, this proposal was revised by the administration to provide for a more flexible penalty structure and to distinguish between the possession and sale of marihuana.

The Senate approved a bill (S. 3246) that was essentially a law enforcement measure. Although substantially different from the original S. 2637, the Senate bill was supported by the administration. The Senate bill, the Controlled Dangerous Substances Act, unified and revised existing Federal drug and narcotic laws and rationalized the penalty structure.

A jurisdictional dispute arose in the House because of the manner in which drug and narcotic legislation was structured previously, resulting in both the House Commerce and Ways and Means Committees holding hearings on the administration's drug bill in 1970.

The two House committees worked together and reported out a new bill (H.R. 18583) which was a broader attack on the drug problem than the administration proposal. The House bill dealt with treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers and narcotic addicts; drug abuse prevention and education; as well as drug laws and their enforcement.

During Senate consideration of H.R. 18583 even broader provisions dealing with rehabilitation, education, and treatment were added. However, the conferees eliminated the broader Senate substitute and restored the House-passed version. (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Vol. XXVI, 1970)

Purpose

- (1) To provide increased research into drug abuse and dependence;
- (2) To provide expanded programs of rehabilitation, treatment, and drug abuse education;
- (3) To unify Federal narcotic laws;
- (4) To change the entire penalty structure for violations of Federal narcotic laws;
- (5) To provide new tools for more effective law enforcement;
- (6) To improve the administration and regulation of the manufacture, importation and exportation of controlled dangerous substances.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 1—Expansion of Drug Abuse Programs Under Community Mental Health Centers Act.—Increases the scope of the Community Mental Health Centers Act in the field of drug abuse by making "other persons with drug abuse and drug dependence problems" eligible for programs. Prior to this addition, programs were geared solely toward narcotic addicts.

Sec. 1(b)—Authorizations.—Increases authorizations for the narcotic and drug abuse rehabilitation centers program under the Community Mental Health Centers Act (P.L. 91-211) from \$30 million to \$40 million for FY 1971, from \$35 million to \$60 million for FY 1972, and from \$40 million to \$80 million for FY 1973.

Sec. 1(c)—Special Projects for Narcotic Addicts and Drug Dependent Persons.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW "to make grants to public or nonprofit private agencies and organizations to cover a portion of the costs of programs for treatment and rehabilitation of narcotic addicts or drug dependent persons which include one or more of the following: (1) detoxification services or (2) institutional services (including medical, psychological, educational, or counseling services) or (3) community-based aftercare services."

Provides that grants under this section may be funded for up to eight years of operation and the Federal share of the costs may be up to 80 percent for the first two years, 75 percent for the third year, 60 percent for the fourth year, 45 percent for the fifth year, and 30 percent for the last three years. To carry out this special projects section, the following amounts were authorized to be appropriated: not to exceed \$20 million for FY 1971, \$30 million for FY 1972, and \$35 million for FY 1973.

Sec. 2—Public Health Service Hospitals Treatment Authority.—Amends Title III of the Public Health Service Act to authorize the treatment in Public Health Service hospitals of persons with drug problems other than addiction to narcotics.

Sec. 4—Medical Treatment of Narcotic Addiction.—Directs the Secretary of HEW, after consultation with the Attorney General and with national organizations and representatives of persons knowledgeable and experienced in treatment of narcotic addicts, to determine the appropriate methods of medically treating the various classes of narcotic addicts and to report thereon from time to time to Congress.

Prevention/Education (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 1(c)—Drug Abuse Education.—Authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) to make grants to States, other political subdivisions, and public or nonprofit agencies and organizations for drug abuse education programs;

Also directs the Secretary of HEW acting through the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) to serve as a focal point for the collection and dissemination of information related to Federal drug abuse education efforts;

Authorizes to be appropriated for those drug abuse education programs \$3 million for FY 1971, \$12 million for FY 1972, and \$14 million for FY 1973.

Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 3—Privacy of Subjects of Drug Abuse Research.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to allow persons engaged in research on the use and effect of drugs to protect the privacy of individuals who are the subjects of such research by withholding from persons not involved in the research the names or identifying characteristics of the research subjects. Researchers may not be compelled in any civil, criminal, administrative, legislative or other proceeding to identify individuals acting as research subjects.

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 103—Numbers of Enforcement Personnel.—Authorizes the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in FY 1971 to add at least

300 agents together with necessary support personnel to its enforcement staff, and authorizes an annual appropriation of \$6 million for that purpose, beginning in FY 1971.

Sec. 202—Schedules of Controlled Substances.—Schedule I includes drugs or other substances with a high potential for abuse and no currently accepted medical treatment use. Substances classified under this schedule include: many of the opiates, heroin and some other opium derivatives, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), marihuana, mescaline, peyote and some other hallucinogenic substances.

Schedule II contains substances with a high potential for abuse that have currently accepted medical use. Methadone and liquid injectable methamphetamine are included on this schedule along with other substances whose abuse might lead to severe psychological or physical dependence.

Schedule III contains many of the other amphetamines and barbiturates and other drugs that have a currently accepted medical use and a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III.

Schedule IV includes barbital, chloral hydrate, phenobarbital and other drugs that have a currently accepted medical use and a low potential for abuse relative to the drugs or other substances in Schedule III.

Schedule V includes substances that contain limited quantities of narcotic drugs used in medical treatment with low potential for abuse relative to the substances in Schedule IV.

Secs. 301-309—Registration of Manufacturers, Distributors, and Dispensers of Controlled Substances.—Authorizes the Attorney General to adopt rules and regulations dealing with the registration and control of manufacturers, distributors, and dispensers of controlled substances. This authority includes setting production quotas for the amount of substances in Schedules I and II to be produced each year. It also includes labeling and packaging requirements; establishes set requirements for written prescriptions for Schedule II drugs, written or oral prescriptions for Schedule III and IV substances; and requires that no controlled substance in Schedule V can be distributed or dispensed other than for a medical purpose.

Sec. 401—Prohibited Acts and Penalties Relating to the Manufacturing, Distribution, and Dispensing of Controlled Substances.—Revises the entire penalty structure for unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing or possession with the intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense a controlled substance or counterfeit substance. Eliminates all mandatory minimum sentences except for persons with a prior conviction for violating this Act. The severity of the penalty depends on which schedule the substance involved was on and whether or not the defendant had a prior conviction for violating this Act. The penalties range from a term of imprisonment of not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$5,000, or both, to a term of imprisonment of not more than 30 years, a fine of not more than \$30,000, or both. Provides that the penalty for distribution of a small amount of marihuana for no remuneration be the same as that for mere possession.

Sec. 403(b)—Unlawful Use of Communications Facility.—Makes it a felony to use the mails or other communication facility to commit a felony under this Act.

Sec. 404—Penalty for Simple Possession.—Provides that possession of a controlled substance by a first offender, for his own use, be treated as a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in prison and a fine of up to \$5,000, or both. If the person found guilty of a violation under this section was not over 21 at the time of the offense, he may, after court adjudication and/or completion of probation, apply for an order to expunge his record.

Sec. 405—Penalty for Distribution to Persons Under Age Twenty-One.—Provides that anyone over the age of 18 who distributed a controlled substance to anyone under the age of 21 would receive twice the authorized penalty for that offense.

Sec. 408—Penalty for Continuing Criminal Enterprise.—Provides that any professional criminal convicted of trafficking in drugs shall receive a mandatory minimum sentence of 10 years and a maximum fine of \$100,000 for a first offense and a minimum term of 20 years and a maximum fine of \$200,000 for a second.

Sec. 409—Dangerous Special Drug Offender Sentencing.—Authorizes special sentencing procedures for persons who fall into a category of dangerous special drug offenders. Defendants in a special post conviction hearing might be placed in this category if they were convicted of a third serious drug offense, if they are professional criminals convicted of a serious drug offense, or organized crime figures. Under this section, such a defendant could be given more severe sentences of up to 25 years in prison. However, the sentence may not be disproportionate in severity to the maximum term otherwise authorized by law for such felonious violation.

Sec. 509—Search Warrants.—Authorizes search warrants which specifically allow enforcement officers to enter without notice (no knock) premises to be searched if there is probable cause to believe the property sought might be easily and quickly destroyed or disposed of, or if giving the notice might endanger the life of the enforcement officer or another person.

Sec. 601—Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse.—Creates a Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse to study the problems and report to the Congress within one year on marijuana and within two years on drug abuse.

Sec. 709—Authorizations.—Authorizes to be appropriated for the Justice Department to carry out its functions under this title, not to exceed \$60 million for FY 1972, \$70 million for FY 1973, and \$90 million for FY 1974.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 201—Authority to Control Standards and Schedules.—Vests authority to control dangerous substances in the Attorney General. Empowers the Attorney General to seek, and to be bound by, the advice of the Secretary of HEW before putting a substance under control or removing a substance from control.

Education/Training—Research (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 502—Education and Research Programs by the Attorney General.—Authorizes the Attorney General to carry out education and research programs directly related to enforcement of laws under his jurisdiction concerning drugs or other substances subject to control under this Act.

Sec. 503—Cooperative Arrangements.—Directs the Attorney General to cooperate with local, State, and Federal agencies concerning traffic in controlled substances and in suppressing the abuse of controlled substances.

International Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Secs. 1002-1003—Importation and Exportation of Controlled Substances.—Establishes a unified system of controls over the importation and exportation of controlled substances listed in this Act. Prohibits importation of Schedule I or II substances or any narcotic drug in Schedules III, IV or V without the special consent of the Attorney General.

Sec. 1006—Exemption Authority.—Authorizes the Attorney General to exempt from the controls established in this Act an individual possessing a controlled substance for personal medical use. The Attorney General also may exempt any compound, mixture, or preparation that while containing a controlled depressant or stimulant also contains other ingredients which tend to vitiate the potential for abuse.

Secs. 1010-1014—Penalties.—Revises the penalty structure for violations of the control laws and eliminates mandatory minimum sentences. Establishes twice the term of imprisonment and twice the amount of fine authorized for a person convicted of a second or subsequent offenses under this Act.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 1200—Advisory Councils' Report.—Directs the Secretary of HEW to report annually to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on activities of all advisory councils established by the Public Health Service Act (P.L. 78-410) or the Mental Retardation Facilities and Community Mental Health Centers Construction Act of 1963.

P.L. 91-527 (H.R. 14252)—THE DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT OF 1970

History

Congress passed the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 because of its recognition that drug abuse "diminishes the strength and vitality of the people of our Nation"; that such abuse is increasing; that there is "a lack of authoritative information and creative projects designed to educate students and others" in this area; and that government and private efforts are required to remedy the situation.

Purpose

To encourage the development of new and improved curricula on the problem of drug abuse to demonstrate their use and evaluate their effectiveness in model educational programs, to disseminate curricular materials, to provide training programs for teachers, counselors, law enforcement officials, and other public service and community leaders, and to offer community education programs for parents and others, on drug abuse problems.

Provisions

Prevention/Education (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 3—Drug Abuse Education Projects.—Directs the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) to make “grants to, and contracts with, institutions of higher education, State and local education agencies, and other public and private agencies, institutions, and organizations to support research, demonstration, and pilot projects designed to educate the public on problems related to drug abuse.” Funds appropriated for grants and contracts may be used for a variety of drug education activities including;

- (1) development of curricula on the use and abuse of drugs;
- (2) testing effectiveness of curricula development;
- (3) dissemination of curricula material;
- (4) evaluation of education programs using curricular material;
- (5) preservice and inservice training programs on drug abuse for educational personnel, law enforcement officials, public service and community leaders;
- (6) community education programs on drug abuse especially for parents;
- (7) evaluations of the training and community education programs;
- (8) recruitment, training, organizing, and employing professional and other persons, including former drug abusers or drug dependent persons, in programs of public education in drug abuse.

In addition, funds may be made available to State educational agencies in assisting local educational agencies sponsoring drug abuse education programs.

Sec. 4—Community Education Projects.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW “to make grants or enter into contracts with public or private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions for planning and carrying out community-oriented education programs on drug abuse and drug dependency for the benefit of interested and concerned parents, young persons, community leaders, and other individuals and groups within a community.”

Sec. 5—Technical Assistance.—Requires that HEW personnel and the Attorney General, when requested, render technical assistance to local education agencies, public and private nonprofit organizations, and institutions of higher education to develop and implement programs on drug abuse education.

Authorization

Sec. 3—Drug Abuse Education Projects.—Authorizes \$5 million for FY 1971, \$10 million for FY 1972, and \$14 million for FY 1973 to carry out Section 3.

Sec. 4—Community Education Projects.—Authorizes to be appropriated \$5 million for FY 1971, \$10 million for FY 1972, and \$14 million for FY 1973 to carry out provisions of this section.

P.L. 91-644 (H.R. 17825)—OMNIBUS CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970

History

Passage of the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 cleared the way for massive Federal aid to State and local programs designed to strengthen the system of criminal justice. The major thrust of the

Congress in passing this statute was to authorize funding and set the course for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for fiscal 1971, 1972 and 1973. Although the main congressional interest in this law involved LEAA, the statute also was used to provide for stricter sentences when a person committing a Federal crime carries a gun; and to authorize the Federal Government to increase the legal protection of Members of Congress and the President. From the standpoint of narcotics abuse and control one of the most important parts of the legislative process was the conference decision to adopt the Senate's definition of law enforcement. The Senate defined law enforcement to include programs relating to the prevention, control or reduction of narcotic addiction. Under the House bill narcotic addiction was not specifically included in the law enforcement definition.

Purpose

(1) To make a variety of amendments of Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-351) which established the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration;

(2) To establish a federally subsidized plan of low cost life insurance for State and local law enforcement officers;

(3) To provide for an overall Attorney General's annual report on Federal law enforcement and criminal justice assistance activities, which would bring together information from crime control and related programs throughout the Government.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand and Supply Reduction)

Sec. 2—Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.—Establishes within the Department of Justice under the general authority of the Attorney General, a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration composed of an Administrator of Law Enforcement Assistance and two Associate Administrators of Law Enforcement Assistance.

Sec. 3—Planning Grants.—Amends Section 203(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide that the State Planning Agency and any regional planning units within the State shall be representative of the law enforcement agency, units of general local governments, and public agencies maintaining programs to reduce and control crime.

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction) Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 4—Grants to Build Addict Treatment Centers.—Authorizes grants for constructing buildings or other physical facilities relating to law enforcement, including centers for the treatment of narcotic addicts.

Education/Training (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 5—Training for Prosecuting Organized Crime.—Authorizes grant support for a training program for prosecuting attorneys from State and local offices engaged in the prosecution of organized crime.

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 9—Definition of Law Enforcement.—Defines law enforcement under this Act to include "programs relating to the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency or narcotic addiction."

B. 92D CONGRESS

EXEC. J. 92-2 (26 UST 1439)—PROTOCOL (1972) AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS OF 1961

History

In 1961, 73 countries (including all the major powers except the People's Republic of China) met to institutionalize and simplify the international narcotic organizations by creating the Single Convention. The Convention provides different schedules for different drugs, depending on their properties. However, a notable omission was the failure to provide the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) with sufficient monitoring and enforcement powers. Therefore, in 1972, a conference was held to amend the Single Convention, primarily to strengthen the INCB in its attempt to discourage illicit traffic. The amendment strengthened INCB by allowing the Board to commence an inquiry when a country appeared to be violating the treaty. This inquiry could lead to successive investigative stages, and if need be, the Board might recommend an import or export embargo against the country. The United States ratified this protocol without floor debate by the Senate.

Purpose

To increase the authority of the International Narcotics Control Board by explicitly directing it to combat the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs.

*Provisions**International Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)*

(1) Strengthens the international control machinery to enable it more effectively to uncover and curb both the excess and illicit cultivation of the opium poppy, as well as the illicit production, manufacture, and trafficking in narcotic drugs; (2) expands the provisions of existing bilateral extradition treaties with a view to assuring that offenders of narcotic laws will find no haven from prosecution; and (3) establishes guidelines for avoiding drug abuse and for the treatment of individuals. (*Exec. Report No. 92-33, p. 1*)

P.L. 92-13 (H.R. 18583)—AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPREHENSIVE DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION ACT OF 1970

History

During the consideration of H.R. 18583 (which became the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970), an amendment was adopted establishing the Commission on Marihuana, to study, among other matters—the extent of marihuana in the United States; the efficiency of existing marihuana laws; the pharmacology of the drug and its immediate and long-term effects, both physiological and psychological; the relationship of marihuana use to aggressive behavior and crime; the relationship between marihuana and the use of other drugs; and the international control of marihuana. The bill further required that a report be submitted to the Congress and the President within one year. Subsequently, that section of the bill was amended to broaden the duties of the Commission to require that it conduct a two-year study of the causes of drug abuse and their relative significance, with a report and recommendations to the President and the Congress at the conclusion of that study. No change was made

at that time in the \$1 million ceiling on expenditures of the Commission. The current amendment now increases the amount of expenditures by establishing expenditures of \$4 million for the Commission. (*U.S. Code Congressional and Administrative News*, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, pp. 1040-1041.)

Purpose

To increase the appropriations authorization for the Commission on Marihuana and Drug Abuse.

Provisions

Research (Demand and Supply Reduction)

Sec. 601(f)—Authorization.—Provides that "total expenditures of the Commission shall not exceed \$4 million."

P.L. 92-73 (H.R. 9270)—AGRICULTURE-ENVIRONMENTAL AND CONSUMER PROTECTION APPROPRIATION ACT OF 1972

History

Congressman Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.) sponsored through the House Appropriations Committee H.R. 9270 which provided that no crop subsidy funds be made available to any person who allowed marihuana to be grown on any land he owned or controlled. This bill was modified by the Senate Appropriations Committee by denying funds only to farmers who deliberately grew marihuana for illegal uses, since the farmer might be unaware of the presence of the weed on his property. This provision was adopted in the Conference Report and passed by the House and Senate.

Purpose

To deny Federal crop subsidy funds to any person who knowingly grew marihuana on his land.

Provisions

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 508—Knowingly Harvesting Marihuana.—Directs that no part of these funds contained in this Act may be used to make production or other payments to a person, persons, or corporations who harvest or knowingly permit to be harvested for illegal use, marihuana, or other such prohibited drug-producing plants on any part of lands owned or controlled by such persons or corporations.

P.L. 92-129 (H.R. 6531)—AMENDMENTS TO THE MILITARY SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1967

History

These amendments were intended to serve as an "interim step" in combating the serious problem of drug abuse in the Armed Forces. The conferees intended this amendment to be a prelude to further legislative action by the Armed Services Committee during the 92nd Congress.

Purpose

(1) To identify, treat, rehabilitate members of the Armed Forces who are drug or alcohol dependent persons;

(2) To identify drug or alcohol dependent persons at Armed Forces examining and entrance stations and to refuse them entrance into the Armed Forces and refer them to civilian treatment facilities.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 501 (a, b)—Identification and Treatment of Drug and Alcohol Dependent Persons in the Armed Forces.—Requires the Secretary of Defense to prescribe and implement procedures utilizing all practical available methods, and to provide necessary facilities to:

(1) identify, treat, and rehabilitate members of the Armed Forces who are drug or alcohol dependent persons, and

(2) identify those individuals examined at Armed Forces examining and entrance stations who are drug or alcohol dependent persons, refuse them entrance into the Armed Forces, and refer them to civilian treatment facilities.

Requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress within 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, concerning: (1) the plans and programs which have been initiated to carry out the purposes of the programs listed above, and (2) recommendations for additional legislative action needed to effectively combat drug and alcohol dependence in the Armed Forces and to effectively treat and rehabilitate any member who is a drug or alcohol dependent person.

P.L. 92-157 (H.R. 8629)—COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH MANPOWER TRAINING ACT OF 1971

History

In providing assistance to health profession schools to combat drug abuse, Congress made the following findings:

- (a) more drugs are being used by more people than ever before;
- (b) drug usage for therapeutic use is at an all-time high;
- (c) the effects of drugs are powerful and complicated;
- (d) the drug abuse problem of this nation, especially among young people has reached alarming proportions;
- (e) it is imperative that physicians and dentists be prepared to administer drugs safely and effectively and to advise and counsel patients and the public on the effects of drugs;
- (f) greater emphasis on all aspects of drug use and drug abuse is urgently needed in the training of physicians and dentists.

Purpose

To add new authority to assist schools of medicine, osteopathy, and dentistry in establishing and operating programs (or modifying existing programs), and give increased emphasis and training in the science of clinical pharmacology, drug use and abuse, and in the assessment of various therapeutic regimens.

Provisions

Training (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 772—Special Project Grants and Contracts.—Permits the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to assist

schools of medicine and osteopathy to meet the costs of establishing and operating programs at their schools (and where applicable, other health profession schools), to:

(a) provide increased emphasis on, and training in, the science of clinical pharmacology, the prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation of alcoholism and drug dependence, and the evaluation of the efficacy of various therapeutic methods, or

(b) provide increased emphasis on, and training and research in, the science of human nutrition and the application of such science to health.

P.L. 92-226 (S. 2319)—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1971

Purpose

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the President to furnish assistance to foreign countries to enable that country to control or eliminate the production, processing or distribution of drugs within or across its boundaries.

Provisions

International Law Enforcement—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 481—International Narcotics Control.—Authorizes the President to conclude agreements with other countries to facilitate control of the production, processing, transportation, and distribution of narcotic analgesics, including opium and its derivatives, other narcotic drugs and psychotropics, and other controlled substances as defined in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.

Authorizes the President, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to furnish assistance to any country or international organization, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for the control of the production of, processing of, and traffic in narcotic and psychotropic drugs. Allows the President, in furnishing such assistance, to use any of the funds made available to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Makes available to the President several sanctions to be used if he determines that the government of a country has failed to take adequate steps to prevent narcotic drugs and other controlled substances (as defined by the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970) produced or processed in whole or in part or transported through such country, from being sold illegally within the jurisdiction of such country to United States Government personnel or their dependents, or from unlawfully entering the United States. The sanctions available to the President are:

(1) suspension of economic and military assistance furnished under this or any other Act; and

(2) suspension of sales under the Foreign Military Sales Act and under Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

Provides that such suspensions shall continue until the President determines that the government of the offending country has taken adequate steps to carry out the purposes of this section.

P.L. 92-255 (S. 2097)—DRUG ABUSE OFFICE AND TREATMENT ACT
OF 1972

History

President Richard M. Nixon called for the creation of a Special Action Office during his drug abuse message of June 17, 1971. On March 17, 1972, Congress passed the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, which provided for a coordinated Federal attack on the problem of drug abuse.

There were major compromises made between the House Conference Report (H. Rept. 92-920) and the Senate Conference Report (S. Rept. 92-700). The Conferees retained a House provision guaranteeing congressional access to information and personnel of the Special Action Office. This was designed to prevent the White House from claiming executive privilege to bar the director's appearance before hearings of congressional committees. They also dropped U.S. Postal Service employees from inclusion in the drug abuse programs that the Civil Service Commission was to develop for Federal employees. The conferees agreed with the Postal Service contention that inclusion would be inconsistent with its non-governmental status. They also amended the date that the National Institute on Drug Abuse was to be created within the National Institute of Mental Health. The date was changed to December 31, 1974, in order to allow the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare sufficient time to establish the Institute.

Purpose

To provide for a coordinated Federal attack on drug abuse by developing national strategy as well as improving efforts in all drug abuse areas.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 201-202—Establishment of Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.—Establishes the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention in the Executive Office of the President. Provides that the establishment of this Office shall not be construed to affect access by the Congress or committees of either House to (1) information, documents and studies in the possession of, or conducted by the Office, or (2) personnel of the Office.

Requires the President to appoint a Director to head the Office, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 209—Notice Relating to the Control of Dangerous Drugs.—Requires that the Attorney General provide the Director with timely notice that he intends to initiate a proceeding under Section 201(a) of the Controlled Substances Act, because he has determined that there is evidence that:

(1) a drug or other substance, which is not a controlled substance (as defined in Section 101(6) of such Act) has a potential for abuse, or

(2) a controlled substance should be transferred or removed from a schedule under Section 202 of such Act.

Requires that any information forwarded by the Secretary of HEW to the Attorney General pursuant to Section 201(f) of such Act, shall also be forwarded to the Director.

Sec. 221—Concentration of Federal Effort.—Requires the Director to provide overall planning and policy; to establish objectives and priorities for all Federal drug abuse prevention functions; and to consult, from time to time, with the National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention. Further requires the Director to:

(1) review the regulations, guidelines, requirements, criteria and procedures of operating agencies in terms of their consistency with the policies, priorities, and objectives that he provides or establishes and to assist such agencies in making such additions or changes as may be appropriate;

(2) recommend changes in organization, management, and personnel, which he deems advisable to implement the policies, priorities, and objectives that he has provided or established;

(3) review related Federal legislation in the areas of health, education, and welfare that provide for medical treatment or assistance, vocational training, or other rehabilitative services and assure that the respective administering agencies, consistent with the purposes of this Act construe drug abuse as a health problem;

(4) conduct or provide for evaluations and studies of the performance and results achieved by Federal drug abuse prevention functions, and of the prospective performance and results that might be achieved by alternative programs and activities supplementary to or in lieu of those currently being administered;

(5) require departments and agencies engaged in Federal drug abuse prevention functions to submit such information and reports as the Director determines to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act, or that may be required by him;

(6) coordinate (except as provided in the second sentence of Section 213); (a) the performance of drug abuse prevention functions by Federal departments and agencies; and (b) the performance of such functions with the performance of Federal departments and agencies of other functions which he determines may have an important bearing on the success of the entire Federal effort against drug abuse; and

(7) develop improved methods for determining the extent of drug addiction and abuse in the United States.

Sec. 222—Funding Authority.—Authorizes the Director, in the implementation of his authority under Section 221, to carrying out the purposes of this Act to review and modify, as they pertain to Federal drug abuse prevention functions, the implementation plans for any Federal program, and the budget requests of any Federal department or agency.

Further authorizes the Director to make funds available (to the extent not inconsistent with the applicable appropriation Acts), from appropriations to the Federal departments and agencies to conduct drug abuse prevention functions.

Sec. 225—Single Non-Federal Share Requirement.—Provides that when funds are made available by more than one Federal agency to be used by an agency, organization, or individual to carry out a drug abuse prevention function, a single non-Federal share requirement may be established according to the proportion of funds advanced by each Federal agency.

Sec. 227—Resolution of Federal Department or Agency Conflicts.—Requires that if the Director determines in writing that the manner in which any Federal department or agency is conducting any drug abuse prevention function or drug traffic prevention function substantially impairs the effective conduct of any other such function, he shall submit his findings and determinations in writing to the President. Permits the President to then direct the Federal department or agency in question to conduct the function in the future under such policy guidelines as he may specify to eliminate the impairment.

Sec. 229—Technical Assistance to State and Local Agencies.—Requires the Director to coordinate Federal drug abuse prevention functions with such functions of State and local governments; and provide for a central clearinghouse for Federal, State, and local governments, public and private agencies, and individuals who seek drug abuse information and assistance from the Federal Government.

Permits the Director, in order to carry out his functions under this section, to:

(1) provide technical assistance (including advice and consultation) relating to local programs, technical and professional assistance, and task forces of public officials or other persons assigned to work with State and local governments, to analyze and identify State and local drug abuse problems and assist in the development of plans and programs to meet the identified problems;

(2) convene conferences of State, local, and Federal officials, and such other persons as the Director shall designate, to promote the purposes of this Act;

(3) draft model legislation concerning State and local drug abuse programs and activities, and make these available to State and local governments; and

(4) promote the promulgation of uniform criteria, procedures, and forms of grant or contract applications for the drug abuse control and treatment proposals that are submitted by State and local governments, private organizations, institutions, and individuals.

Sec. 231—Federal Drug Council.—Authorizes the Director at his discretion and in order to further the purposes of this Act to convene a council of officials representative of Federal departments and agencies (including intelligence agencies) that are responsible for Federal drug abuse prevention functions or Federal drug traffic prevention functions.

Sec. 232—International Negotiations.—Authorizes the President to designate the Director to represent the Government of the United States in discussions and negotiations relating to drug abuse prevention and/or drug traffic prevention.

Sec. 233—Annual Report.—Requires the Director to submit to the President and Congress, prior to March 1 of each year, a written report on the activities of the Office. Provides that the report shall specify the objectives, activities, and accomplishments of the Special Action Office, and shall contain an accounting of the funds that were spent pursuant to this title.

Secs. 251-253—Establishment of National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention.—Establishes a National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention, which shall consist of 15 members.

Requires that the Secretary of HEW, the Secretary of Defense, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, or their respective designees shall be members of the Council *ex officio*. Requires that the President appoint the remaining members of the Council, who shall serve at his pleasure. Requires that appointments be made from persons who by virtue of their education, training, or experience are qualified to carry out the functions of members of the Council.

Requires that four of these members be officials of State or local governments, or of governmental agencies which are actively engaged in drug abuse prevention functions.

Requires that the President designate the Chairman of the Council, and that the Council shall meet at the call of the Chairman at least four times a year.

Sec. 255—Functions of the Council.—Requires that the Council, from time to time, make recommendations to the Director regarding overall planning and policy, and the objectives and priorities for all Federal drug abuse prevention functions. Permits the Council to make recommendations to the Director with respect to the conduct of, or need for, any drug abuse prevention functions, which are or in its judgment should be, conducted by or with the support of the Federal Government.

Sec. 301—Development of National Drug Abuse Strategy.—Requires that the President, immediately upon the enactment of this title, direct the development of a comprehensive, coordinated long-term Federal strategy for all drug abuse prevention functions and all drug traffic prevention functions conducted, sponsored, or supported by any department or agency of the Federal Government. Requires that the President initially promulgate this strategy no later than nine months after the enactment of this title.

Sec. 302—Strategy Council.—Requires that the President, in order to develop the strategy, establish a Strategy Council whose membership shall include the Director of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (until June 30, 1975) the Attorney General, the Secretaries of HEW, State and Defense, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and other officials that the President may deem appropriate. Requires that until June 30, 1975, the Director provide such services as are required to assure that the strategy is prepared and that thereafter, the President shall designate the officer or agency of the United States that will provide such services. The strategy shall be subject to review and written comment by those Federal officials who participate in its preparation.

Sec. 303—Content of Strategy.—Requires that the strategy contain:

(1) an analysis of the nature, character, and extent of the drug abuse problem in the United States, including examination of the interrelationships between various approaches to solving the drug abuse problem and their potential for interacting both positively and negatively with one another;

(2) a comprehensive Federal plan, with respect to both drug abuse prevention functions and drug traffic prevention functions, which shall specify the objectives of the Federal strategy and how all available resources, funds, programs, services, and facilities authorized under relevant Federal law should be used; and

(3) evaluate the performance and results achieved by Federal drug abuse and drug traffic prevention functions, and the prospec-

tive performance and results that might be achieved by programs and activities in addition to, or in lieu of those currently being administered.

Sec. 305—Review and Revision of Strategy.—Requires that the strategy be reviewed, revised as necessary, and promulgated as revised from time to time as the President deems appropriate, but not less often than once a year.

Sec. 404—Drug Abuse Prevention Function Appropriations.—Requires that any request for appropriations by a department or agency of the Government submitted after the date of enactment of this Act specify: (1) on a line item basis, that part of the appropriation which the department or agency is requesting to carry out its drug abuse prevention functions; and (2) the authorization of the appropriations requested to carry out each of its drug abuse prevention functions.

Sec. 405—Special Reports by the Secretary of HEW.—Requires that the Secretary of HEW develop, and submit to the Congress and the Director within ninety days after the date of enactment of this Act, a written plan for the administration and coordination of all drug abuse prevention functions within HEW. Requires that the report list each program conducted and each service provided in carrying out such function, describe how such programs and services are to be coordinated, and describe the steps taken or to be taken to insure that such programs and services will be administered so as to encourage the broadest possible participation of professionals and paraprofessionals in the fields of medicine, science, the social sciences, and other related disciplines.

Requires that the Secretary submit to the Director (for inclusion in the annual report), a report describing model and experimental methods and programs for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, a description of the advantages of each method and program, and an evaluation of the success or failure of each method or program. Requires that the Secretary's report contain recommendations for the development of new and improved methods and programs for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers, for community implementation of such methods and programs, and for such legislation and administrative action as he deems appropriate.

Sec. 406—Additional Drug Abuse Prevention Functions of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.—Requires that the Secretary:

(1) operate an information center for the collection, preparation, and dissemination of all information relating to drug abuse prevention functions. The center shall include information concerning State and local drug abuse treatment plans, and the availability of treatment resources, training and educational programs, statistics, research, and other pertinent data and information;

(2) investigate and publish information concerning uniform methodology and technology for determining the extent and kind of drug use by individuals and the effects that individuals are likely to experience from such use;

(3) gather and publish statistics pertaining to drug abuse. The Secretary shall also promulgate relations specifying that public and private entities and individuals, on a voluntary basis, are to

maintain records, and submit certain statistics and reports concerning drug abuse;

(4) review and publish an evaluation of the adequacy and appropriateness of any provision relating to drug abuse prevention functions that are contained in the comprehensive State health, welfare, or rehabilitation plans submitted to the Federal Government pursuant to Federal law. This includes those submitted pursuant to certain sections of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act, Public Health Service Act, and the Community Mental Health Centers Act.

Requires that the Secretary, after December 31, 1974, will carry out the above functions through the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Sec. 409.—Formula Grants to States.—Authorizes the following amounts to States:

- (1) \$15 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972;
- (2) \$30 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973;
- (3) \$40 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974;
- (4) \$45 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

Requires that a State, in order to receive a grant, must submit a State plan for planning, establishing, conducting, and coordinating projects for the development of more effective drug abuse prevention functions in the State, and the manner in which the State will evaluate these functions. Lists the information that must be contained in a State plan.

Permits grants to be made to States for: (1) the preparation of State plans; (2) the expenses of carrying out projects of the State plan, and for the evaluation of the results of such plans; and (3) the State administrative expenses (up to a limit) for carrying out a State plan.

Requires the Secretary of HEW to allot the sums for each fiscal year among the States on the basis of the relative population, financial need, and the need for more effective conduct of drug abuse prevention functions.

Sec. 502.—Establishment of National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse.—Amends the Public Health Service Act to establish a National Advisory Council on Drug Abuse. Provides that the Council shall advise, consult with, and make recommendations to the Secretary concerning matters relating to the activities and functions of the Secretary in the field of drug abuse. These include the development of new programs and priorities, the efficient administration of programs, and the supplying of needed scientific and statistical data and program information to professionals, paraprofessionals, and the general public.

Provides that the Council shall also make recommendations concerning policies and priorities concerning grants/contracts in the field of drug abuse.

Sec. 214.—Authorized Appropriations.—Authorizes the following appropriations (except for the provisions of Sections 223 and 224):

- (1) \$5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972;
- (2) \$10 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973;
- (3) \$11 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974;
- (4) \$12 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

These sums may be used during the current or following fiscal year.

Authorizes the following appropriations for carrying out the provisions of Section 223:

- (1) \$40 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973;
- (2) \$40 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974;
- (3) \$40 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 213—Statutory Requirements Unaffected, Health Care to Veterans.—Requires the Director and other Federal officers to adhere to (except as authorized in Section 225) all limitations and requirements, including standards, criteria, or cost-sharing formulas, prescribed by law with respect to any Federal program or activity.

Require that no section of this Act (except with respect to the conduct of drug abuse prevention functions) shall be construed to limit the authority of the Secretary of Defense concerning the operation of the Armed Forces or the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs authority to furnish health care to veterans.

Sec. 401—Community Mental Health Centers.—Amends Section 221 of the Community Mental Health Centers Act (42 U.S.C. 2688a) by adding the following requirements for the approval of applications for grants for a fiscal year beginning after June 30, 1972:

(1) that if the Secretary of HEW determines that it is feasible for the center to provide a treatment and rehabilitation program for drug addicts and other persons with drug abuse and other drug dependence problems residing in the area served by the center, and that there is a need for such a program in the area, the application must contain or be supported by assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that the center will provide such a program during the fiscal year; or

(2) that if the Secretary determines that it is feasible for the center to assist the Federal Government in treatment and rehabilitation programs for drug addicts and other persons with drug abuse and other drug dependence problems who are in the area served by the center, the application must contain or be supported by assurances satisfactory to the Secretary that the center will enter into agreements with departments or agencies of the Government, which allow the center to be used in the treatment and rehabilitation programs provided by the departments or agencies.

Authorizes the following amounts to community mental health centers to assist them in meeting the requirements of the amendment: \$60 million each for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1973, June 30, 1974, and June 30, 1975.

Sec. 402—Public Health Service Facilities.—Amends Section 341(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 257(a)) (relating to care and treatment of narcotic addicts and other drug abusers). Requires that the Secretary establish a treatment and rehabilitation program for drug addicts and other persons with drug abuse and drug dependency problems, for each hospital or appropriate medical facility of the Service, and for use by those in the service area of the hospital or facility. This requirement does not apply if the Secretary of HEW determines that there is not sufficient need for this type of program in the hospital or facility.

Allows the Secretary to enter into agreements with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, the Secretary of Defense, and the head of any other department or agency of the Government. Agreements shall provide that the Service's hospitals and other appropriate medical facilities may be used in treatment and rehabilitation programs provided by the department or agency for drug addicts and other persons with drug abuse and other drug dependence problems, who are in areas served by such hospitals or other facilities.

Sec. 403—State Plan Requirements.—Amends Section 314(d)(2)(K) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 246(d)) (requires that for approval, a State plan for provision of public health services must provide for services for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and drug dependence, commensurate with the extent of the problem) by adding that the State plan include provisions for (1) licensing or accreditation of facilities in which treatment and rehabilitation programs are conducted for persons with drug abuse and other drug dependence problems, and (2) the expansion of State mental health programs in the field of drug abuse and drug dependence, and for other prevention and treatment programs in such field.

Sec. 407—Admission of Drug Abusers to Hospitals for Emergency Treatment.—Requires that no private or public general hospital that receives support in any form from any program supported in whole or in part by funds appropriated to any Federal department or agency may refuse admission or treatment to a drug abuser suffering from an emergency medical condition, solely because of their drug abuse or drug dependence. Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to make regulations to enforce this policy, including the right to suspend or revoke, after opportunity for a hearing, all or part of any support of any kind that the hospital receives from any program administered by the Secretary.

Sec. 408—Confidentiality of Patient Records.—Requires that records of the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of any patient which are maintained in connection with the performance of any drug abuse prevention function authorized or assisted under any provision of this Act, shall be confidential, and may be disclosed only for the following purposes and circumstances:

(1) If the patient gives his written consent, the content of his records may be disclosed to (a) medical personnel for the purpose of diagnosis or treatment of the patient, and (b) governmental personnel for the purpose of obtaining benefits to which the patient is entitled.

(2) If the patient does not give his written consent, the content of such record may be disclosed to (1) medical personnel to the extent necessary to meet a bona fide medical emergency, (2) qualified personnel for the purpose of conducting scientific research, management or financial audits, or program evaluation. Such personnel may not identify an individual patient directly or indirectly, in any report of such research audit, or evaluation, or otherwise disclose patient identities in any manner; and (3) if authorized by an appropriate order of a court of competent jurisdiction granted after application showing good cause.

Requires that unless a court order is granted, no record may be used to initiate or substantiate any criminal charges against a patient

or to conduct any investigation of a patient. All prohibitions concerning records also apply to former patients.

Sec. 410—Special Project Grants/Contracts.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to make grants to public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, or institutions and enter into contracts with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to:

(1) provide training seminars, educational programs, and technical assistance for the development of drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs for employees in the private and public sectors;

(2) provide directly or through contractual arrangements for vocational rehabilitation counseling, education, and services for the benefit of persons in treatment programs and to encourage efforts by the private and public sectors of the economy to recruit, train, and employ participants in treatment programs;

(3) establish, conduct, and evaluate drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs within State and local criminal justice systems; and

(4) establish, conduct, and evaluate drug abuse prevention and treatment programs.

Further, requires the Secretary of HEW to:

(1) make grants to or contract with groups composed of individuals representing a broad cross-section of medical, scientific, or social disciplines for the purpose of determining the causes of drug abuse in a particular area, prescribing methods for dealing with drug abuse in a particular area, prescribing methods for dealing with drug abuse in such an area, or conducting programs for dealing with drug abuse in such an area; and

(2) make research grants to public and private nonprofit agencies, organizations, and institutions and enter into contracts with public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions, and individuals for improved drug maintenance techniques or programs; and

Authorizes the following amounts:

(1) \$25 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972;

(2) \$65 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973;

(3) \$100 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974;

(4) \$160 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

Sec. 413—Drug Abuse Among Federal Civilian Employees.—Requires that the Civil Service Commission be responsible for developing and maintaining, in cooperation with the Director and with other Federal agencies and departments, appropriate prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs and services for drug abuse among Federal civilian employees. The policies and services are to make optimal use of existing governmental facilities, services, and skills.

Requires that the Director foster similar drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and services in State and local governments, and in private industry.

Provides that no person may be denied or deprived of Federal civilian employment or a Federal professional or other license or right solely on the ground of prior drug abuse.

*Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—Training—
Research—Treatment/Rehabilitation—Prevention—Education
(Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 501—National Institute on Drug Abuse.—Establishes, effective December 31, 1974, a National Institute on Drug Abuse in the National Institute of Mental Health. The Institute will administer the programs and authorities of the Secretary of HEW with respect to drug abuse prevention functions. Requires that the programs of the Institute be administered so as to encourage the broadest possible participation of professionals and paraprofessionals in the fields of medicine, science, the social sciences, and other related disciplines.

Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 224—Encouragement of Certain Research and Development.—Requires that the Director (in carrying out the functions of Section 221 of this Act) encourage and promote (by grants, contracts, or otherwise) expanded research programs to create, develop, and test:

- (1) nonaddictive synthetic analgesics to replace opium and its derivatives in medical use;
- (2) long-lasting, nonaddictive blocking or antagonistic drugs or other pharmacological substances for treatment of heroin addiction; and
- (3) detoxification agents which, when administered, will ease the physical effects of withdrawal from heroin addiction.

Authorizes the Director, in carrying out this section, to establish or provide for the establishment of clinical research facilities.

*Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—Prevention
(Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 223—Special Fund.—Establishes a special fund to provide additional incentives to Federal departments and agencies to develop more effective drug abuse prevention functions and to give the Director the flexibility to encourage, and respond quickly and effectively to, the development of promising programs and approaches. Requires that the sums appropriated to the fund may be utilized (except as provided in subsection (c) of this section) only after their transfer, at the order and discretion of the Director, to any Federal department or agency (other than the Special Action Office) and only for the purpose of:

- (1) developing or demonstrating promising new concepts or methods in respect to drug abuse prevention functions; or
- (2) supplementing or expanding drug abuse prevention functions which the Director finds to be exceptionally effective or for which he finds that there exists exceptional need.

Requires that not more than 10 percent of such sums as are appropriated to the fund may be spent by the Director through the Special Action Office to develop and demonstrate promising new concepts or methods in respect to drug abuse prevention functions.

*Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—Training
(Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 412—National Drug Abuse Training Center.—Requires the Director to establish a National Drug Abuse Training Center to develop, conduct, and support a full range of training programs relating to drug abuse prevention functions. The Director shall

consult with the National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention regarding the general policies of the Center. Allows the Director to supervise the operation of the Center initially, but the supervision of the operation of the Center will be transferred to the National Institute on Drug Abuse not later than December 31, 1974. Requires that the center shall conduct or arrange for training programs, seminars, meetings, conferences, and other related activities, including the furnishing of training and educational materials for the use by others.

Requires that the services and facilities of the Center be available to (1) Federal, State, and local government officials, and their respective staffs; (2) medical and paramedical personnel, and educators, and (3) other persons, including drug dependent persons, requiring training or education in drug abuse prevention.

Authorizes the following amounts:

- (1) \$1 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972;
- (2) \$3 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1973;
- (3) \$5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1974;
- (4) \$6 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1975.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—International Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 226—Recommendations Regarding Drug Traffic Prevention Functions.—Allows the Director to make recommendations to the President in connection with any Federal drug traffic prevention function. Requires that the Director consult with and be consulted by all responsible Federal departments and agencies regarding the policies, priorities, and objectives of such functions.

Sec. 228—Liaison with all Drug Traffic Prevention Functions of the Federal Government.—Requires that one of the Assistant Directors of the Office maintain communication and liaison with all drug traffic prevention functions of the Federal Government.

**P.L. 92-293 (S. 2713)—NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION ACT
AMENDMENT OF 1972**

History

In March 1971, the House Judiciary Committee reported that approximately 30 percent of the 11,000 people per year who are committed to serve sentences in institutions operated by the U.S. Bureau of Prisons have drug-related problems, or have been convicted of drug-related crimes. Of these commitments, however, only one or two percent were under the special sentencing provisions of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-793). The 1972 amendment removes this exclusion by providing authority for treatment and rehabilitation in community-based facilities during probation, parole, or mandatory release, of those drug dependent persons who cannot receive treatment under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act (H. Rept. 92-941).

Purpose

To assure that treatment will be available to addicts who do not qualify for treatment under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966, which exempted criminal narcotic offenders from rehabilitation treatment (specifically offenders convicted of (1) a crime of

violence, (2) narcotics trafficking, (3) two or more felonies, (4) narcotic addiction on three or more occasions, or (5) for whom a prior felony charge is pending or a sentence following conviction has not been fully served).

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 1-2—Treatment of Prisoners.—Provides that participation in a treatment program may be a condition of probation, parole or of mandatory release for a narcotic addict or a drug-dependent person. In order for the court to do so, the Attorney General must certify that a suitable program is available. If an individual's participation in a program should be terminated because he either would gain no further significant benefit or would adversely affect others, the Attorney General must notify the board of parole.

P.L. 92-352 (H.R. 14734)—FOREIGN RELATIONS AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1972

History

Congress had stated in the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended, that effective international cooperation is necessary to put an end to the illicit production, smuggling, trafficking in, and abuse of dangerous drugs. The 1972 Act includes a section which authorizes funding for the international narcotics program for fiscal year 1973.

Purpose

To provide an authorization of appropriations for fiscal 1973 for the Department of State and the United States Information Agency (USIA).

Provisions

International Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 503—Presidential Authorization to Control Narcotics Assistance Funds.—Authorizes the President to:

(1) “. . . conclude agreements with other countries to facilitate control of the production, processing, transportation, and distribution of narcotic analgesics, including opium and its derivatives, other narcotic drugs and psychotropics, and other controlled substances as defined in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970.”

(2) “. . . furnish assistance to any country or international organization, on such terms and conditions as he may determine, for the control of the production of, processing or, smuggling of, and traffic in, narcotic and psychotropic drugs.”

(3) suspend economic and military assistance and sales to countries failing to cooperate in narcotics control.

Authorization

Sec. 503—Authorization for Appropriations.—Authorizes appropriations in fiscal 1973 of \$42.5 million to the President for assistance to narcotics control efforts by other nations and international organizations.

P.L. 92-387 (H.R. 9936)—DRUG LISTING ACT OF 1972

History

Under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (P.L. 78-781) every establishment engaged in the manufacture, preparation, propagation, compounding or processing of a drug must register annually with the Secretary of HEW. This registration while providing the Secretary with a complete list of drug establishments, did not permit the Secretary to determine what drugs were being manufactured and commercially distributed by these establishments. Congress concluded that the effective enforcement of the drug provisions of that Act requires the ready availability of a current inventory of all marketed drugs, the Drug Listing Act of 1972 contains no new substantive requirements with respect to marketed drugs. It merely provides the Secretary with an effective means of surveillance of drug products being produced and the legal basis for their marketing.

Purpose

To provide the Secretary of HEW with a current list of each drug manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed by a drug establishment registered under the Act. The list would be revised semi-annually.

*Provisions**Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)*

Sec. 3—Drug Listing Regulations.—Adds a new subsection of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, to require that every drug establishment registered under Section 510 of the Act shall, as part of the registration, file with the Secretary of HEW a list of all drugs, by both established name and proprietary name, being manufactured, prepared, propagated, compounded, or processed for commercial distribution, whether in intrastate or interstate commerce.

Requires the establishment to initially list all drugs it manufactures and every subsequent June and December it must notify the Secretary to add any drug not previously listed, or to delete any drug discontinued, or to add any drug for which manufacturing has resumed after a previous reported discontinuance. Requires the establishment, in addition to listing the name of each drug, to include a reference to the authority for the marketing of each drug and a copy of all labeling for any such drug. Finally, permits the Secretary to require every establishment to submit a list of each drug product containing a particular ingredient, if such a list is necessary to carry out the purpose of the Act.

P.L. 92-420 (H.R. 9223)—NARCOTIC ADDICT REHABILITATION
AMENDMENTS OF 1971*History*

In his 1971 message on drug abuse, President Nixon requested legislation which would amend the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 (P.L. 89-793) to permit the use of methadone in narcotic addiction treatment programs. The 1966 Act did not provide for control of addiction because no drug had been proven a useful tool of rehabilitation at that time. The Committee on the Judiciary, in its report accompanying H.R. 9323, pointed out that the use of methadone to treat narcotic addiction does not purport to eliminate the use of other forms

of treatment. The Committee recommended "to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare the establishment of standards and criteria for the evaluation of methadone as a treatment device for the controlling of narcotic addiction, as well as for the evaluation of all of the other forms of treatment currently used under the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act."

Purpose

To amend the definition of "treatment" in the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966.

Provision

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 2—Definition.—Amends the definition of "treatment" to include "confinement and treatment in an institution and under supervised aftercare in the community and includes, but is not limited to, medical, educational, social, psychological, and vocational services, corrective and preventive guidance and training, and other rehabilitative services designed to protect the public and benefit the addict by eliminating his dependence on addicting drugs, or by controlling his dependence, and his susceptibility to addiction."

P.L. 92-424 (H.R. 12350)—ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1972

History

Extension of the Office of Economic Opportunity's (OEO) legal and fiscal authority and the establishment of a comprehensive national child development program evolved into one of the most controversial domestic legislative issues of 1971. On December 7, 1971, Congress cleared a bill (S. 2007) extending OEO for two years and establishing a child development program. President Nixon vetoed the bill specifically objecting to these provisions which established a comprehensive child development program; restricted his authority to appoint a board of directors to a proposed independent National Legal Services Corporation; earmarked funds for specific OEO programs; and prohibited the transfer of any OEO program to another Federal agency. The conflict between Congress and the President over the extension of the anti-poverty program carried over into the second session of the 92nd Congress. Although H.R. 12350 passed both the House and the Senate by decisive margins, disagreement between the administration and the Congress led to protracted conference sessions. The conferees deleted the section establishing the independent legal services agency and reduced the overall authorizations.

Purpose

To meet the large and growing problem of drug use among the poor through the basic model, community-based drug rehabilitation program which would provide a mix of needed services including methadone maintenance, abstinence, outpatient services, day care and residential treatment. (H. Rept. 92-815).

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 10—Drug Rehabilitation Program.—Authorizes the OEO Director to undertake special programs aimed at promoting employment

opportunities for rehabilitated addicts or addicts enrolled and participating in methadone maintenance treatment or therapeutic programs and assisting employers in dealing with drug addicts among formerly hardcore unemployed. Priority is given to veterans and employers of veterans.

Prevention/Education (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 14—Youth Recreation and Educational Services.—Authorizes the OEO Director to make grants or enter into contracts to provide disadvantaged youth recreation, physical fitness instruction and related educational and counseling services (including drug abuse education).

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 27—Evaluation and Coordination.—Authorizes the OEO Director to provide comprehensive evaluation of programs under this and related Acts; requires other Federal agencies administering programs related to this Act to cooperate with him; requires the Director to consult with State agencies; requires the Director to publish summaries of evaluations; and permits other agencies administering programs under this Act to conduct similar evaluations.

Authorization

Sec. 2—Extension of Act.—Extends for three years all programs authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act.

Sec. 3—Authorizations.—Authorizes \$4.75 billion in fiscal 1973-74 for programs administered under the Economic Opportunity Act.

P.L. 92-603 (H.R. 1)—SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1972

History

In October 1972, Congress cleared for the President this \$5.3 billion bill increasing social security, medicare and medicaid benefits but providing no reform for family welfare programs despite the fact that in 1971, President Nixon termed the enactment of comprehensive welfare reform by the 92nd Congress "White House priority number one." Provisions aimed at reforming the basic family welfare program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), were deleted from the bill by House and Senate conferees when it became obvious that they could not compromise their differences during the short time remaining in the second session. Among the many provisions in these amendments are several which deal with eligible persons who are drug addicts.

Purpose

To exclude from benefit eligibility family members who are determined by the Secretary of HEW to be incapacitated because of drug abuse or alcoholism and who refuse to take remedial treatment. These people would ordinarily be those required to register for work or training but are not so required because of drug or alcohol abuse. Appropriate treatment would be furnished at Government expense at an approved institution or facility and the patient would be expected to comply with all facets of such treatment. (H. Rept. No. 92-231).

*Provisions**Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 301(S)(A)—Treatment.—Provides that if an individual who receives disability benefits under the new supplemental security income program for the aged, blind, or disabled (Title XVI) is an alcoholic or drug addict, then such person must undergo appropriate treatment.

Sec. 1615—Rehabilitation.—Provides that no disabled individual shall be eligible for benefits if he refuses without good cause to accept vocational rehabilitative services to which he is referred by the Secretary of HEW.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 301(S)(B)—Compliance and Evaluation.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to monitor and test individuals who are in the Federal benefits program in order to assure compliance and determine the extent to which the requirement has been complied with.

Requires the Secretary to submit an annual report to the Congress with regard to the above provision.

C. 93D CONGRESS

P.L. 93-83 (H.R. 8152)—CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1973

History

In belief that crime is essentially a local problem, Congress in 1968 enacted the Crime Control and Safe Streets Act which created the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) and the law enforcement assistance program to aid State and local governments in "strengthening and improving law enforcement at every level." Through the Crime Control Act of 1973 Congress extended the authorization for LEAA through fiscal 1976.

The Nixon administration had proposed that Congress reduce Federal controls over and remove most Federal requirements imposed on grant recipients, thus converting the program into special revenue sharing. Congress rejected that approach, which Nixon had first proposed in 1971.

Congress also rejected appeals by the Nation's mayors that high-crime urban areas be given direct access to law enforcement aid. Similar requests had been denied in 1968 and 1970.

Purpose

To reduce and prevent crime and juvenile delinquency, and to insure the greater safety of the people by: (1) encouraging States and units of general local government to develop and adopt comprehensive plans based upon their evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and criminal justice; (2) authorizing grants to States and units of local government in order to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice; and (3) encouraging research and development directed toward the improvement of law enforcement and criminal justice and the development of new methods for the prevention and reduction of crime and the detection, apprehension, and rehabilitation of criminals.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand and Supply Reduction)

Sec. 201—Establishment of LEAA.—Establishes within the Department of Justice a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), composed of an Administrator and two Deputy Administrators. (See also P.L. 91-644, the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970.)

Sec. 202—State Planning Agencies.—Authorizes LEAA to make grants to States for the establishment and operation of State law enforcement and criminal justice planning agencies for the preparation, development and revision of the comprehensive State plan required for purposes of obtaining a Federal grant.

Sec. 203—Local Participation.—Requires that at least 40 percent of all Federal planning grant funds granted to the State Planning Agency for any fiscal year be available to local governmental units to participate in the formulation of the required comprehensive State plan, subject to a possible waiver of this funding requirement by LEAA.

Sec. 204—Federal Contribution.—Provides that a Federal grant for planning shall not exceed 90 percent of the expenses incurred by State and local governments and may be up to 100 percent of the expenses incurred by regional planning units.

Sec. 205—State Allocations.—Authorizes LEAA to allocate \$200,000 to each State and allocate the remainder of available funds to the States according to their relative populations.

Sec. 402(c)—Report of National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.—Requires the Institute to report annually to the President, the Congress and the State planning agencies on the research and development activities and the results of evaluations undertaken by the Institute.

Sec. 670—LEAA Report.—Requires the Attorney General to submit to the President and the Congress within 90 days of the end of each second fiscal year a report of Federal law enforcement and criminal justice assistance activities.

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 301(b)—Organized Crime.—Authorizes LEAA to make Part C grants to States having approved comprehensive State plans for, "the organization, education, and training of special law enforcement and criminal justice units to combat organized crime, including the establishment and development of State organized crime prevention councils, the recruiting and training of special investigative and prosecuting personnel, and the development of systems for collecting, storing, and disseminating information relating to the control of organized crime."

Sec. 301(b)(1)—Public Protection.—Authorizes LEAA to make Part C grants for "public protection, including the development, demonstration, evaluation, implementation, and purchase of methods, devices, facilities, and equipment designed to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice and reduce crime in public and private places."

Sec. 601(b)—Definition.—Defines organized crime to be the unlawful activities of the members of a highly organized, disciplined as-

sociation engaged in supplying illegal goods and services, including narcotics.

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 301(b)(4)—Treatment Centers.—Authorizes LEAA to make Part C grants for law enforcement purposes to States having approved comprehensive State plans for constructing buildings or other physical facilities, including centers for the treatment of narcotic addicts. The portion of a Federal construction grant is limited to 50 percent of the cost of the program or project.

Sec. 453(9)—Correctional Programs.—Authorizes LEAA to make grants to State correctional institutions and facilities if the State planning agency develops a comprehensive plan that includes the development and operation of narcotic and alcoholism treatment programs in correctional institutions and facilities for those individuals who are incarcerated or on parole who are drug or alcohol addicts.

Research (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 402—National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.—Establishes within the Department of Justice a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, authorized to make grants/contracts to public agencies, institutions of higher education, and private organizations, to conduct research, demonstration or special projects, undertake research or instructional assistance, collect and disseminate information, and provide training programs.

Education/Training (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 406—LEAA Student Loans and Grants.—Authorizes LEAA to make payments to institutions of higher learning for loans, not exceeding \$2,200 per academic year per person for full-time enrollment in undergraduate or graduate programs leading to degrees or certificates directly related to law enforcement and criminal justice. The total amount of any such loan, plus interest, shall be canceled for service as a full-time officer or employee of a law enforcement and criminal justice agency at the rate of 25 percent of the total for each complete year of such service. Also provides for grants of up to \$250 per academic quarter or \$400 per semester for officers of any publicly funded law enforcement agency enrolled on a full-time or part-time basis in courses leading to a degree in law enforcement and criminal justice. These students must agree to remain in the service of his agency for a period of two years following completion of his course.

Also authorizes LEAA to provide funds for teacher preparation and improvement; institutional planning and development of law enforcement and criminal justice curricula; full-time student internships in criminal justice agencies; and training programs for prosecuting attorneys.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 454—Treatment Program Guidelines.—Authorizes LEAA to issue guidelines for drug treatment programs in State and local prisons and to coordinate (or assure coordination) of the development of the guidelines with the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.

Authorization

Sec. 520—Funding Authorizations.—Authorizes the appropriation of funds as are necessary for grants for planning, law enforcement, training, education, research, demonstration, and special grants, and correctional institutions and facilities not to exceed in the aggregate \$1 billion for FY 1974, and FY 1975, and \$1.25 billion for FY 1976. Funds appropriated for any fiscal year may remain available for obligation until expended. Beginning in FY 1972 and in each fiscal year thereafter, grants for correctional institutions and facilities shall be allocated an amount equal to not less than 20 percent of the amount allocated for law enforcement grants.

P.L. 93-86 (S. 1888)—AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1973

History

Until this time, persons participating in drug dependence and alcoholism treatment programs were excluded from the food stamp programs because they lived together in an institution which could not qualify as a "household" under the Act. The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 amends the Food Stamp Act of 1964, as amended, with respect to narcotics addicts and alcoholics in treatment.

Purpose

To provide authorization for the issuance of food stamps to any alcoholic or drug addict who is under the supervision of a private, non-profit organization or institution for treatment and rehabilitation.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 3(a)—Narcotics Addicts and Alcoholics Eligible for Food Stamps.—Provides that any narcotics addict or alcoholic who lives under the supervision of a private nonprofit organization or institution for the purpose of regular participation in a drug or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program is eligible to participate in the food stamp program.

Sec. 3(c)—Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs Defined by the Act.—Defines "drug addiction or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program" to be any such program conducted by a private nonprofit organization or institution which is certified by the State agency or agencies designated by the Governor as responsible for the administration of the State's programs for alcoholics and drug addicts pursuant to the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1972 and the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1973.

Sec. 3(f)—Food Stamp Coupons to Purchase Food Prepared at Treatment Center.—Provides that members of an eligible household who are narcotics addicts or alcoholics and regularly participate in addiction or alcoholic treatment and rehabilitation program may use coupons issued to them to purchase food prepared for or served to them during the course of such program.

P.L. 93-87 (S. 502)—FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ACT OF 1973

History

The highway safety bill was handled separately from the overall highway construction bill in the Senate because, as the Senate Public Works Committee stated in its report, safety programs could have been "obscured" in the overall bill. The House version of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 retained the safety provisions in Title II of the Act. These provisions, which included a section relating to research on drug use and driver behavior, were included in the final version of the overall bill. In addition, the final version reduced the funding authorization provided in the House bill by \$5 million for fiscal year 1974 and \$15 million for fiscal year 1975.

Purpose

To authorize research in the area of drug use and driver behavior.

*Provisions**Research (Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 208—Drug Use and Driver Behavior Highway Safety Research.—Provides authorization for research by public or private agencies, institutions and individuals to explore the relationship between consumption and use of drugs and their effect upon highway safety. Driver behavior research includes the characteristics of driver performance, the relationship of mental and physical abilities or disabilities to the driving task, and the relationship of frequency of driver accident involvement to highway safety.

Authorization

Authorizes the appropriation of \$10 million per year for each fiscal year ending June 30, 1974, June 30, 1975, and June 30, 1976, to be made out of the Highway Trust Fund.

P.L. 93-189 (S. 1443)—FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1973

History

The administration's foreign assistance program for international narcotics control, which was presented to Congress, detailed the proposed international narcotics assistance program for fiscal 1974 only and requested an open-ended authorization for fiscal 1975. The House International Relations Committee, reluctant to approve an open-ended authorization, authorized a sum equal to the 1974 authorization in order to provide the executive branch with a two-year authorization. In stressing that international narcotics programs were of the "highest priority," the Committee also added a provision requiring the President to transmit quarterly and semiannual reports to the Congress on all aspects of these programs. During Senate consideration of the Foreign Assistance Act, an amendment was passed to require the President to annually certify to Congress that a recipient country was taking adequate steps to control illicit opium. This amendment, which was deleted in conference committee, would have permitted Congress to suspend aid by passing a concurrent resolution rejecting the President's findings.

Purpose

To amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961:

- (1) To require the President to report to the Congress on all aspects of U.S. international narcotics control programs and activities;
- (2) To authorize appropriations for the international narcotics control programs.

*Provisions**Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Supply Reduction)*

Sec. 11(a)—Reports to Congress.—Requires the President to submit quarterly reports to the Congress on the programming and obligations of foreign assistance funds for narcotics control programs, and semiannual reports on the activities and operations carried out under this program.

International Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 11(b)—Authorizations for the International Narcotics Control Program.—Authorizes appropriations of \$42.5 million for fiscal years 1974 and 1975 for the international narcotics control program established under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

P.L. 93-218 (S. 2166)—OPIUM DISPOSAL ACT*History*

Under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act (50 U.S.C. 98-98h) the United States Government through the General Services Administration is authorized to maintain an opium supply to be held in the national stockpile. P.L. 93-218 was recommended by the two committees on Armed Services on the basis that there was currently a shortage of licit opium available to American pharmaceutical houses manufacturing morphine, codeine, and other medically required opium derivatives.

Purpose

To authorize the disposal of opium from the national stockpile.

*Provisions**Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Supply Reduction)*

Authorizes the Administrator of General Services to dispose of approximately 65,700 pounds of opium held in the national stockpile.

Provides that the disposition may be made without regard to the requirements of Section 3 of the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act *provided*, that the time and method of disposition shall be fixed with due regard to the protection of the United States against avoidable loss and the protection of producers, processors, and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets.

P.L. 93-247 (S. 1166)—CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT*History*

When child abuse legislation was first considered in the Senate, the administration was opposed to it. Subsequently, it reconsidered its

position and initiated many new programs and policies within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) by committing funds to activities relating to child abuse.

Purpose

(1) To provide financial assistance for a demonstration program for the prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect;

(2) To establish a National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect;

(3) To authorize the appropriation of \$15 million for FY 1974, \$20 million for FY 1975, and \$25 million for FY 1976, and the succeeding fiscal year.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 2—Creation of National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to establish the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect.

Authorizes the Center to compile, analyze, and publish annually a summary of research on child abuse and neglect; to develop and maintain an information clearinghouse on programs dealing with child abuse; to compile and publish training materials for personnel in the fields that deal with child abuse; to provide technical assistance to public and nonprofit private agencies and organizations; and to conduct research into the causes, prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect.

Sec. 3—Definition.—Defines "child abuse and neglect" as the physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, negligent treatment, or maltreatment of a child under the age of eighteen by a person who is responsible for the child's welfare.

Sec. 6—Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to appoint an Advisory Board composed of Federal agencies responsible for programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect, including the Office of Child Development and the Office of Education, the National Institute of Education, the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, the Social and Rehabilitation Service, and the Health Services Administration. The Advisory Board is to assist the Secretary in (1) coordinating programs and activities related to child abuse and neglect administered under this Act with programs and activities administered by Federal agencies that are members of the Board; and (2) developing Federal standards for child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs and projects.

Requires the Advisory Board to submit a report to the President and to the Congress on (1) programs administered or assisted under this Act and (2) programs, projects, and activities related to child abuse and neglect that are administered or assisted by Federal agencies that are members of the Board.

Authorizes the Secretary to use one-half of 1 percent, or \$1 million, whichever is less, of the funds appropriated under this Act for purposes of preparing the Advisory Board's report to the President and to the Congress. The report shall include a study of the relationship between drug addiction and child abuse and neglect.

Sec. 7—Coordination of Programs.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to ensure that there is effective coordination between programs related to child abuse and neglect under this Act and other such programs that are assisted by Federal funds.

Treatment/Rehabilitation—Prevention/Education (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 4—Demonstration Programs and Projects.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW, through the Center, to make grants and contracts with public agencies or non-profit private organizations for demonstration programs and projects designed to prevent, identify, and treat child abuse and neglect, including programs and projects for parent self-help and for preventing and treating drug-related child abuse and neglect. Not less than 50 percent of the funds appropriated under this Act for any fiscal year shall be used for carrying out this provision.

Authorizes the Secretary to use not less than 5 percent and not more than 20 percent of the appropriated funds to make grants to the States for the payment of reasonable and necessary expenses to assist States in developing, strengthening, and carrying out child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs.

Stipulates certain requirements that a State must meet in order to qualify for Federal assistance.

P.L. 93-281 (S. 1115)—NARCOTIC ADDICT TREATMENT ACT OF 1974

History

Pursuant to the enactment of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (P.L. 92-513), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued regulations concerning law enforcement and medical aspects of drug abuse. As the synthetic narcotic, methadone, was widely used in the treatment of narcotic dependence, the number of arrests of methadone diversion for illegal use and sale increased dramatically. According to crime reports, the number of such arrests increased 892 percent over a seven-year period ending in 1971. Reported deaths by methadone overdose also increased.

Diversion of methadone for illegal use and sale was attributed to unethical practices of certain doctors, negligent administration of legitimate programs, individual patients selling their prescribed drugs, and thefts of treatment center supplies, drugstore burglaries, and highjackings.

The Justice Department supported P.L. 93-281, which amended the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 802) to provide for the registration of practitioners conducting narcotic treatment programs.

Purpose

(1) To increase the regulation of methadone and other narcotic drugs used in the treatment of narcotic addicts;

(2) To permit flexibility in treatment, while requiring adequate accountability for narcotic drugs administered in that treatment;

(3) To increase DEA's ability to deal with law enforcement aspects of diversion;

(4) To maintain jurisdiction within FDA over the medical, scientific, and public health aspects of narcotic addiction treatment.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 2—Definitions.—Adds two new subsections to Section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act:

(a) defines “maintenance treatment” to mean the dispensing, for more than 21 days, of a narcotic drug in the treatment of an individual dependent upon heroin or other morphine-like drug; and

(b) defines “detoxification treatment” to mean the dispensing, not to exceed 21 days, of a narcotic drug in decreasing doses to an individual in order to alleviate adverse physiological or psychological effects incident to withdrawal from the continued or sustained use of a narcotic drug and as a method of bringing the individual to a narcotic drug-free state within such period.

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 3—Registering with the Attorney General.—Requires those who dispense narcotic drugs to individuals for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment to register annually with the Attorney General.

Sec. 4—Revoking or Suspending of Registration.—Provides that the Attorney General may revoke or suspend a registration to dispense a narcotic drug for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment if the registrant fails to comply with certain standards established by the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 5—Recordkeeping.—Extends the recordkeeping requirements of Section 307 of the Controlled Substances Act to the prescribing or administering of a controlled substance by a practitioner in the course of an individual’s maintenance or detoxification treatment. The new recordkeeping requirements are not intended to change or add to the existing requirements for practitioners who do not engage in maintenance or detoxification treatment.

P.L. 93-282 (S. 1125)—COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1974

History

This legislation focuses primarily on extending the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970 through fiscal 1976. Most Federal programs for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism and alcohol abuse would expire on June 30, 1974. Under P.L. 93-282, a total of \$374 million is authorized for fiscal 1975-76 for State formula grants and project grants for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism and alcohol abuse; and \$39 million is authorized for fiscal 1975-77 for special

grants to States that adopt basic provisions of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act, a measure designed to treat alcoholism as a disease, not a criminal offense.

The administration opposed the authorizations as excessive and proposed to reduce project funding in fiscal 1975. In the administration's view, Federal grants should be restricted to demonstration projects for testing treatment methods and State and local agencies should carry out the major efforts against alcoholism. The administration requested \$32 million in fiscal 1975 for project grant funding, compared to the \$80 million that was finally authorized in P.L. 93-282.

P.L. 93-282 also created an Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) to supervise programs administered by three separate institutes: the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Purpose

(1) To approach alcoholism and alcohol abuse from the perspective of comprehensive community care;

(2) To meet the problems of alcohol abuse and alcoholism through Federal assistance to the States and to community-based programs in order to meet the urgent needs of special populations;

(3) To develop methods for diverting problem drinkers from criminal justice systems into prevention and treatment programs;

(4) To declare that in addition to the programs under the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, programs under other Federal laws that provide Federal or federally assisted research, prevention, treatment, or rehabilitation in the fields of health and social services should be utilized to help eradicate alcohol abuse and alcoholism as a major problem.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 2—Findings.—Includes as a finding, that alcohol abuse is found with increasing frequency among persons who are multiple-drug abusers and among former heroin users who are being treated in methadone maintenance programs.

Sec. 201—Creation of ADAMHA.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to establish within HEW the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, headed by an Administrator appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation. Permits the Administrator, subject to the approval of the Secretary to appoint a Deputy Administrator.

Authorizes the Secretary, through the administration, to supervise the functions of the three national institutes to assure that the programs of each institute receive appropriate and equitable support and that there is cooperation among the institutions in the implementation of their programs.

Requires the Secretary to establish a National Panel on Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health to advise, consult, and recommend

to the Secretary concerning the activities carried out through ADAMHA Section 201(c) stipulates the composition of the three-person panel.

Sec. 204—Creation of NIDA.—Amends Section 501 of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (21 U.S.C. Sec. 1191) to establish the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to administer the programs and authorities of the Secretary of HEW with regard to drug abuse prevention. Authorizes NIDA, in carrying out the purposes of Sections 301-303 of the Public Health Services Act, to conduct comprehensive health, education, training, research, and planning programs for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and for the rehabilitation of drug abusers. Authorizes the Secretary to carry out through NIDA the administrative and financial management, policy development and planning, evaluation, and public information functions that are required for the implementation of programs and authorities of the Secretary.

Sec. 408—Confidentiality of Patient Records.—Provides for the confidentiality of drug patient treatment records, the disclosure of which may be made only for purposes and under circumstances expressly authorized under this section.

Requires that prior to June 30, 1975 when the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP) and its Director would be terminated as provided in Section 104 of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, the Director of SAODAP, after consultation with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, prescribe regulations concerning the safeguards and procedures with regard to the confidentiality and disclosure of drug patient treatment records. After June 30, 1975, this regulatory authority would be transferred to the Secretary of HEW.

Requires the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, through the Chief Medical Director, to prescribe regulations with regard to the records of veterans suffering from drug abuse. Requires the Administrator to consult with the Secretary of HEW in order to achieve the maximum possible coordination and implementation of the regulations that each prescribe.

Requires that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs submit to the appropriate committees of the House and Senate, a full report (1) on the regulations he has prescribed, (2) explaining the bases for any inconsistency between such regulations and those of the Secretary of HEW, (3) on the extent substance and results of his consultations with the Secretary, and (4) containing such recommendations for legislation and administrative action as he determines are necessary and desirable.

P.L. 93-348 (H.R. 7724)—NATIONAL RESEARCH ACT

History

This statute, which establishes a biomedical and behavioral research training awards program and creates a two-year National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, is the first legislation to address the ethical questions posed by the use of human subjects in biomedical and behavioral research and experiments, including research involving children, prisoners,

the mentally ill, human fetuses, and psychosurgery to control behavior.

The House-passed measure dealt only with research training program; the Senate-passed version added provisions to establish a permanent commission to monitor federally funded research on human experimentation. The final version established a temporary commission and a national advisory council for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research.

Title I of P.L. 93-348 is the National Service Award Act of 1974; Title II establishes the commission and a national advisory council to protect human subjects of biomedical and behavioral research.

Purpose

To increase the capability of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) to carry out their responsibility of maintaining a superior national program of research into the physical and mental diseases and impairments of man.

Provisions

Research/Training (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 103—National Research Service Awards.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to provide national research service awards for biomedical and behavioral research and training at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) and for biomedical and behavioral research and pre- and post-doctoral training at non-Federal public institutions and nonprofit private institutions.

Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to non-Federal public institutions and nonprofit private institutions for research training awards to individuals selected by the institutions.

Establishes regulations governing the awards.

Authorizes the appropriation of \$207,947,000 for fiscal year 1975, at least 25 percent of which is to be made available for awards to individuals.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 103—Biomedical and Behavioral Research Personnel Studies.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to arrange for a continuing study of the Nation's research training needs by the National Academy of Sciences or by other appropriate nonprofit private groups and to report annually on the study to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

P.L. 93-383 (S. 3066)—HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974

History

The first comprehensive housing measure since 1968, P.L. 93-383 provides Federal assistance and programs in eight major areas: block grant community development programs, housing assistance, mortgage credit, comprehensive planning grants to State and local governments,

rural housing assistance, standards for mobile home safety and construction and related research, demonstration and training programs, and under Miscellaneous Title VIII, establishes a National Institute of Building Sciences to propose nationally accepted standards for local building codes.

Purpose

(1) To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment with expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income.

(2) To support community development activities directed toward expanding and improving the quantity and quality of community services, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income, which are essential for sound community development and for the development of viable urban communities. (Sec. 101(c)(4).)

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 103—Authorization of Grants for Community Development Programs.—Authorizes the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to State and local governments and to incur Federal obligations, not to exceed \$8 billion. The amount approved shall become available on January 1, 1975 and shall remain available until obligated. Liquidation of the obligations shall not exceed \$2.5 billion prior to the close of fiscal year 1975; the obligations may be increased, not to exceed \$5.45 billion prior to the close of fiscal year 1976, and not to exceed \$3.4 billion prior to the close of fiscal year 1977.

Sec. 105(a)(8)—Eligibility Requirements for a Community Development Program.—Provides assistance to a Community Development Program if public services are not otherwise available in areas where other assisted activities are carried out in a concentrated manner and if such services are directed toward improving the community's public services and facilities, including those concerned with the employment, economic development crime prevention, child care, health, *drug abuse*, education, welfare, or recreation needs of persons residing in such areas and are directed toward coordinating public and private development programs.

P.L. 93-422 (H.R. 9456)—ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1974

History

The Congress, on September 4, 1974, cleared for the President H.R. 9456 which extended for three fiscal years, through 1977, authorizations for drug and alcohol abuse programs.

The legislation was significant because as it revised the 1970 Drug Abuse Education Act, it placed emphasis on the educational programs conducted in schools. The final version of the bill reserved 60 percent of appropriated funds for programs in elementary and secondary schools. The 1970 legislation provided for equal funding of both school and community based programs.

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, notably concerned, received assurances from the Office of Education of HEW that their training and evaluation functions would stress the importance of sound education in these programs, rather than the mere sharing of information.

Purpose

(1) To encourage the development and improved curricula on the problems of drug abuse; to demonstrate the use of such curricula in model educational programs and to evaluate the effectiveness thereof; to disseminate curricular materials and significant information for use in educational programs throughout the Nation; to provide training programs for teachers, counselors, law enforcement officials, and other public service and community leaders; and to offer community education programs for parents and others, on drug abuse problems;

(2) To provide leadership to schools and other institutions in the community by supporting projects to identify, evaluate, demonstrate, and disseminate effective strategies for prevention and early intervention and to provide training and technical assistance to schools and other segments of the community in adapting such strategies to identified local needs;

(3) To extend the Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 for three years.

Provisions

Education (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 2(c)—Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Projects.—Authorizes the Commissioner of Education to make grants to, and contracts with institutions of higher education, State and local agencies, and public and private education or community agencies, institutions, and organizations to support and evaluate demonstration projects to encourage the establishment of such projects throughout the Nation, to train educational and community personnel, and to provide technical assistance in program development. The Commissioner is to give priority to school based programs and projects in this regard.

Requires that not more than 10 per centum of the funds appropriated to carry out this Act are to be used for the payment of expenses incurred by State educational agencies for their assistance in the planning, development, and implementation of drug and alcohol abuse education programs.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 2(c)—Funds for Independent Analysis, Evaluation and Submission of Evaluation Report.—Authorizes the Commissioner of Education to use funds not in excess of 1 per centum of those appropriated in a fiscal year to carry out provisions of this Act for the purpose of providing for independent analysis and evaluation of the effectiveness of the drug and alcohol abuse education programs assisted under this section.

Directs the Commissioner to submit an evaluation report, not later than March 31 of each calendar year, to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Education and Labor and the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Sec. 2(d)—Recordkeeping.—Requires each recipient of Federal assistance under this Act to maintain such records as the Commissioner prescribes.

Grants the Secretary of HEW and the Comptroller General of the United States access to, for audit purposes, any books, documents,

papers, and records of the recipient that in their determination may be relevant to the grants/contracts for drug abuse education programs and projects.

Authorization

\$26 million for FY 1975; \$30 million for FY 1976; \$34 million for FY 1977, no less than 60 per centum of appropriated funds for a fiscal year are to be used for drug and alcohol abuse education programs and projects in elementary and secondary schools.

P.L. 93-481 (S. 3355)—AMENDING THE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT

History

Congress, on October 16, 1974, cleared for the President S. 3355, authorizing continuing funding through fiscal 1977 of the Drug Enforcement Administration and repealing laws permitting "no-knock" searches by Federal agents.

The Senate sought to fund the DEA through 1979, and to bar U.S. aid to any country that allowed the production of opium.

The three year funding plan of the House was adopted in Conference, as was the repeal of "no-knock" laws. The Senate amendment to bar foreign aid was dropped from the final legislation.

Purpose

To extend the authorization for appropriations for the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Provisions

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 1.—Extends the authorization of appropriations for three fiscal years for the costs of administration and enforcement of this Act.

Authorization

\$105 million for FY 1975; \$175 million for FY 1976; \$200 million for FY 1977.

P.L. 93-618 (H.R. 10710)—TRADE ACT OF 1974

History

On December 20, the last day of the 1974 session, Congress passed for the President's approval the Trade Act of 1974. Final approval came more than a year after House passage of H.R. 10710.

The bill had been held up in the Senate Finance Committee for months due to a dispute over the Jewish emigration policy of the Soviet Union. Following a compromise on that issue in October, the Finance Committee reported the bill on November 26 and it was passed by the Senate on December 13.

Passage of the bill was necessary for U.S. participation in the round of worldwide trade negotiations scheduled for February 1975. Previous U.S. negotiating authority had expired in 1967. The bill granted broad authority for the President to act on trade matters.

Purpose

To promote the development of an open, nondiscriminatory, and fair world economic system, to stimulate fair and free competition between the United States and foreign nations, to foster the economic growth of, and full employment in, the United States, and for other purposes.

Provisions

International Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 501—Authority to Extend Preferences.—Provides duty-free treatment for any eligible article from any beneficiary developing country in accordance with the provisions of this title.

Sec. 502—Beneficiary Developing Country.—(a) (1)—Designates such country as a “beneficiary developing country” for purposes of this title. Requires the President, prior to such designation, to notify the House of Representatives and the Senate of his intention to make such a designation. (2)—Requires the President to not terminate such designation unless he has notified, at least 60 days prior to such termination, the House of Representatives, the Senate and the country involved. (b) (5)—Requires the President to not designate any country a beneficiary developing country under this section if such country does not take adequate steps to cooperate with the United States to prevent the unlawful entry into the United States of narcotic drugs and other controlled substances (as listed in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, P.L. 91-513) produced, processed or transported in such country.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 606—International Drug Control.—Requires the President to submit a report to Congress at least once each calendar year listing those foreign countries in which narcotic drugs and other controlled substances are produced, processed, or transported for unlawful entry into the United States. Requires the report to include a description of the measures such countries are taking to prevent such production, processing, or transport.

The extension of preferential treatment to a developing country is thereby conditional on such country’s efforts to halt the illegal flow of narcotics and controlled substances from its borders.

P.L. 93-644 (H.R. 14449)—HEADSTAR¹; ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY, AND COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1974

History

The future of the Nation’s poverty program, in doubt for some two years, was at least temporarily sealed with Presidential approval of H.R. 14449 on January 4, 1975. While Congress agreed to continue Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) programs, it did not immediately agree on where to house these programs. The final compromise provided for the immediate abolition of OEO and the organization of an independent Community Services Administration as its replacement.

The President could later propose a reorganization plan for the administration of these programs, subject to congressional approval. A resolution of the Congress, however, was to be subject to Presidential veto.

Purpose

(1) To provide for the continuation of programs currently authorized under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964;

(2) To transfer the administration of programs formerly under the authority of the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to

other Federal departments and agencies (Headstart, Follow Through, Comprehensive Health Services and others have been transferred to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare);

(3) To establish a Community Action Administration under the Secretary of HEW with a Director to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 7—Comprehensive Health Services.—Establishes within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare a Comprehensive Health Services program which includes programs to aid in developing and providing comprehensive health services projects focused upon the needs of urban and rural areas having high concentrations or proportions of poverty and marked inadequacy of health services for the poor. Requires that these projects be designed to:

(A) provide for, with maximum feasible use of existing agencies and resources, comprehensive health services, such as preventive medical, diagnostic, treatment, rehabilitation, family planning, narcotic addiction and alcoholism prevention and rehabilitation, mental health, dental, and followup services, together with necessary related facilities and services; and

(B) assure that these services are made readily accessible to low-income residents of such areas, are furnished in a manner most responsive to their needs and with their participation and wherever possible are combined with, or included within, arrangements for providing employment, education, social or other assistance needed by the families and individuals served.

Sec. 7—Drug Rehabilitation and Alcoholic Counseling Programs.—Provides an Alcoholic Counseling and Recovery program designed to discover and treat the disease of alcoholism. Provides a Drug Rehabilitation program designed to discover the causes of drug abuse and addiction, to treat narcotic and drug addiction and the dependence associated with drug abuse, and to rehabilitate the drug abuse and drug addict. Requires that such programs be community based, serve the objective of the maintenance of the family structure as well as the recovery of the individual drug abuser or addict, encourage the use of neighborhood facilities and the services of recovered drug abusers and addicts as counselors, and emphasize the reentry of the drug abuser and addict into society rather than his institutionalization.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 7—Comprehensive Health Services (General Provision).—Requires the Secretary, prior to approval of any project, to consider the comments and recommendations of the local medical associations in the area and to consult with appropriate Federal, State, and local health agencies and to take the steps necessary to assure that the program will be carried on under competent professional supervision.

Authorizes that funds for financial assistance under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be allotted according to need, and may be used as necessary, to pay the full cost of projects.

D. 94TH CONGRESS

P.L. 94-120 (H.R. 7706)—TO SUSPEND THE DUTY OF NATURAL GRAPHITE UNTIL THE CLOSE OF JUNE 30, 1978

History

Meeting in Conference Committee on H.R. 7706, Senate conferees offered an amendment for which no corresponding provisions were included in the referred House bill. The amendment would change specific prohibitions in Title XX of the Social Security Act under certain circumstances. The amendment also leaves no doubt as to the application of the confidentiality provisions of the Comprehensive Alcohol Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974 to Title XX. The same provisions would apply to drug addicts.

The Senate amendment would have provided for these changes on a permanent basis and the conferees agreed to the amendment for the period ending January 31, 1976, at which time it would be repealed.

Purpose

(1) To provide funding to meet the costs of the initial detoxification of an alcoholic or drug dependent individual if such detoxification is essential to the provision of additional services for which the individual is eligible;

(2) To make explicit the application of the confidentiality provisions of the Comprehensive Alcohol Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974 for drug dependent persons.

*Provisions**Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 4.—Amendment to the Social Security Act.—Amends the Social Security Act for a period of four months (October 1, 1975–January 31, 1976) to require that:

(1) the Federal confidentiality provisions of Section 333 of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, be adhered to with respect to the provision of services to drug addicts and alcoholics;

(2) the entire rehabilitative process serve as the basis for determining the nature of treatment;

(3) the provision of funding for a period not to exceed 7 days, to meet the costs of initial detoxification, if such detoxification is essential to the provision of additional services for which the individual is eligible under this Title (Title XX of Social Security Act).

P.L. 94-237 (S. 2017)—AMENDMENTS TO DRUG ABUSE OFFICE AND TREATMENT ACT OF 1972

History

Despite administration objection, Congress insisted that a high level White House Office should coordinate Federal drug abuse programs. Accordingly, the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP) was created to replace the White House Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Protection (SAODAP). SAODAP, which was created in 1972, was dismantled by former President Gerald Ford and its duties transferred to the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)

at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). Congressional sponsors questioned how a fourth level HEW agency could coordinate the Federal Government's far-flung drug abuse programs and further disagreed with the administration's recommendation of the creation of a Cabinet-level committee to coordinate drug abuse programs.

Congressional sponsors also felt that research, one of the former SAODAP programmatic functions assumed by NIDA, should be explicitly delineated in the amendment. Moreover, to assure equitable medical treatment for persons suffering from narcotic addiction and drug abuse, congressional sponsors modified the language of the emergency medical provision for drug addicts to bring it into conformity with analogous provisions of the basic alcoholism and treatment legislation. The sponsors however, did not intend to have this section construed as a requirement that detoxification services must be provided by all hospitals.

Purpose

(1) To redesignate SAODAP and redefine its role as strictly that of coordination and policy direction;

(2) To confirm and clarify the programmatic role of the National Institute on Drug Abuse;

(3) To authorize \$689 million in fiscal 1976-78 to prevent drug abuse and treat addicts.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand and Supply Reduction)

Secs. 201-202—Creation of ODAP and Appointment of Director.—Establishes the Office of Drug Abuse Policy within the Executive Office of the President; authorizes the President to appoint the director of the office subject to Senate confirmation; bars the director from holding any other office in the Federal Government.

Secs. 221-223—Functions of the ODAP Director.—Requires the director to make recommendations to the President regarding priorities, objectives and policies for Federal drug abuse functions; to coordinate the performance of such functions; to review all Federal drug abuse regulations and to evaluate the performance of drug abuse functions.

Authorizes the President to designate the director to represent the U.S. in discussions and negotiations; requires the director to report annually to Congress and the President on ODAP's activities, objectives, accomplishments, and to account for funds expended.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 8—HEW Methodology for State Allotments.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to establish a methodology to assess and determine the incidence and prevalence of drug abuse in determining the need for more effective conduct of drug abuse prevention functions under the formula for State allotments.

Sec. 9—State Performance Standards for NIDA Grants.—Requires States to provide reasonable assurances that treatment and rehabilitation projects supported by funds made available by HEW have pro-

vided to the State agency a proposed performance standard or standards to measure, or research protocol to determine the effectiveness of such treatment or rehabilitation programs or projects.

Sec. 9—Inclusion of Alcoholism and Mental Health in State Plans.—Permits State plans submitted after January 1976 to include provisions relating to alcoholism or mental health.

Sec. 10—HEW Grants Applicant Proposals for Standards for Effectiveness.—Requires each applicant for an HEW treatment or rehabilitation grant under the special projects authority to propose performance standards or research protocols to measure their own effectiveness.

Sec. 14—Public Health Service Act.—Amends section 1513(e)(1)(A)(i) of the Public Health Service Act to include formula grants and special projects grants and contracts as provided under sections 409 and 410 of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act. This brings substance abuse treatment facilities under the Public Health Service Act.

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 407—Admission of Drug Abusers to Private and Public Hospitals.—The Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 prohibits federally aided hospitals from refusing admission or treatment to drug abusers suffering from emergency medical conditions, solely because of their drug abuse or drug dependence. P.L. 94-237 amends section 407 of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 by deleting "emergency" and "refused" and inserting in lieu thereof "discriminated against in," thus bringing it into line with the corresponding provision relating to alcohol abusers as set forth in the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974.

Sec. 10—HEW Priority in Funding Treatment Services.—Provides that where funds under this statute are used to fund treatment services, they should not be limited to opiate abuse but should provide support for treatment for non-opiate drug abuse including polydrug abuse.

Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 503—Encouragement of Certain Research by NIDA Director.—Transfers from SAODAP to NIDA responsibility for the encouragement of certain research and development and adds "less addictive" replacements for opium and its derivatives to the list of priority areas for research.

Prevention/Education (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 10—Primary Prevention.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to accord high priority to primary prevention (programs to discourage persons from beginning drug abuse) in implementing his special project grant authority.

Authorization

\$45 million for NIDA formula grants.

\$160 million for NIDA categorical grants-contracts.

\$700,000 for FY 1976 for ODAP.

\$500,000 for transition from SAODAP to ODAP.

\$2 million each for fiscal years 1977 and 1978 for ODAP.

\$7 million for NIDA research efforts relating to non-addictive substitutes for opium derivatives, non-addictive narcotic antagonists or narcotic-blocking drugs and more effective detoxification agents.

P.L. 94-329 (H.R. 13580)—INTERNATIONAL SECURITY ASSISTANCE AND ARMS CONTROL ACT OF 1976

History

Sponsors intended that the U.S. Ambassador in any country where U.S. narcotics control activities are being carried out shall exercise close supervision over such activities to insure that U.S. personnel do not become involved in sensitive internal law enforcement which would adversely affect U.S. relations with that country. Their intent, conferees said, was to preclude U.S. involvement in possibly violent action without hampering the legitimate role of government agencies in international narcotics control (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Vol. XXXII, 1976).

Purpose

To assist foreign countries in an effort to halt the illegal production of and trafficking in narcotics.

Provisions

International Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 504(a)—International Narcotics Programs.—Extends the International Narcotics Control Program under the Foreign Assistance Act for two years and provides that no part of these funds may be granted to any country where illegal traffic in opiates has been a significant problem unless and until the President determines and certifies to the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that assistance to such country is significantly reducing the amount of illegal opiates entering the international market.

Sec. 504(b)—Arrests by U.S. Officers in Foreign Countries.—Provides that no officer or employee of the United States may engage or participate in any direct police arrest action in any foreign country with respect to narcotics control efforts.

Sec. 504(c)—Presidential Study of U.S. International Narcotics Control Programs.—Directs the President to carry out a study with respect to methods through which U.S. narcotics control programs in foreign countries might be placed under the auspices of international or regional organizations. Further directs the President to transmit the results of such study to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate.

P.L. 94-371 (S. 3184)—COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976

History

Sponsors felt that coordination respecting prevention programs should be more carefully evaluated to determine what efforts and criteria can most effectively be implemented to prevent abuse of alcohol or any other drug.

Purpose

To amend the Drug Office and Treatment Act of 1972 to reflect congressional concern with programs for women and juveniles.

*Provisions**Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 10(a)(1)—State Plan Identification of Needs of Women and Juveniles.—Requires that State plans submitted for grants include an identification of the need for prevention and treatment of drug abuse and dependence by women and by individuals under the age of eighteen and provide assurance that prevention and treatment programs within the State will be designed to meet such needs.

Sec. 10(d)—Special Consideration of Needs of Women and Juveniles.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to give special consideration to grants and contracts applications for programs and projects for prevention and treatment of drug abuse and drug dependence by women and individuals under the age of eighteen.

Sec. 10(b)(1)—Change in Funding Levels.—Change the funding levels for grants programs submitted under Section 401 of the Drug Office and Treatment Act of 1972.

P.L. 94-401 (H.R. 12555)—SOCIAL SECURITY ACT OF CHILD CARE SERVICES

History

Title XX of the Social Security Act requires that individuals served by the program have incomes within specified limits. HEW regulations request the States to verify an applicant's statement and verification may sometimes require an employer contact. This raised the possibility that an employer could be informed that the employee is under treatment for addiction or alcoholism which in turn could result in the loss of his job, defeating the purpose of the rehabilitation effort. To prevent such situations, a provision already enacted into law in the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974 requires a special degree of confidentiality in dealing with treatment of such individuals. P.L. 94-401 makes permanent this modification.

Another problem related to the fact that under new law social services funding generally is not applicable to medical or residential type of care which is more appropriately funded under other programs. In itself this provision creates no difficulty for drug abuse and alcoholism programs, provided that the whole rehabilitation process is considered. However, there is a possibility under the laws and regulations that certain elements of the process could be looked at in isolation and found to be ineligible for funding. This amendment makes permanent two temporary changes in the law designed to correct the problem (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Vol. XXXII, 1976).

Purpose

(1) To extend the maximum period during which recipients of services on September 30, 1975 may continue to receive services under Title XX of that Act without individual determination.

(2) To facilitate and encourage the implementation by States of child day care services programs and acted pursuant to such title.

(3) To promote the employment of welfare recipients in the provision of child day care services.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 1—Eligibility Requirement for Social Services Assistance.—Amends Section 2002(a) of the Social Security Act to permit States to determine eligibility for social services programs except day care on a group basis; waives individual determination of eligibility of a State concluded that substantially all members of a group receiving a service have family income no greater than 90 percent of the State's median family income.

Sec. 6—Extension of Funding Services for Addicts and Alcoholics.—Extends through September 30, 1977, certain modifications provided under Public Law 94-120 governing fundings of services for addicts and alcoholics. The provision, which expired January 31, 1976, required that special confidentiality requirements of the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse Act be observed with regard to addicts and alcoholics; clarifies that the entire rehabilitative process must be considered in determining whether medical services provided to addicts and alcoholics can be funded as an integral part of a State social services program and provided for funding of a 7-day detoxification period even though social services funding is generally not available to persons in institutions.

P.L. 94-503 (S. 2212)—CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1976

History

Meeting the September 30 deadline set for the expiration of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), Congress cleared for the President that day a bill (S. 2212) extending the controversial agency for three years. President Ford signed it (P.L. 94-503) October 15.

The three-year extension represented an expected compromise between the Senate-proposed five-year extension passed July 26 and the one-year extension passed by the House September 2.

Critics of LEAA charged that it had wasted taxpayers' money on police gadgetry rather than supporting innovative anti-crime programs. Supporters argued that LEAA was invaluable to State and local governments in their fight against crime, and that new monitoring procedures would strengthen its operations. During consideration of the extension, congressional criticism was heavy but few members were willing to vote against a bill which provided substantial aid to States and localities in an election year (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Vol. XXXII, 1976).

Purpose

To extend the authority of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration by: (1) providing Federal financial and technical assistance to States and local governments for improved and strengthened law enforcement and criminal justice activities, and (2) following evaluation and approval of comprehensive plans, authorizing

grants to State and units of local governments, based upon their (States) evaluation of and designed to deal with their particular problems of law enforcement and criminal justice.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand and Supply Reduction)

Sec. 103—Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs.—Establishes the Office of Community Anti-Crime Programs to: (1) provide technical assistance to community and citizen groups to enable each group to apply for grants to encourage community and citizen participation in crime prevention and other law enforcement and criminal justice activities; (2) coordinate its activities with other Federal agencies and programs designed to assist citizen participation in law enforcement and criminal justice activities; and (3) provide information on successful programs to citizen and community groups.

Sec. 109—Availability of Grants for Drug Programs.—Provides that grants will be made for the development of programs to identify the special needs of drug-dependent offenders (including alcoholics, alcohol abusers, drug addicts, and drug abusers).

Sec. 111—State Plan Requirements—Coordination with NIDA.—Requires that States establish procedures for effective coordination between State planning agencies and single State agencies designated under Section 409(e)(1) of the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 in responding to the needs of drug dependent offenders (including alcoholics, alcohol abusers, drug addicts, and drug abusers).

Sec. 111—State Plan Requirements—Evaluation of Program.—Requires that State planning agencies provide for the development and implementation of procedures for the evaluation of programs and projects in terms of their success in achieving their goals, conformity with the goals of the State and their effectiveness in crime and strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice.

Sec. 117—Research and Evaluation by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice (Institute).—Requires the Institute, in consultation with State planning agencies, to develop criteria and procedures for the performance and reporting of the evaluation of programs and projects.

Sec. 117—Research and Evaluation by the Institute and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.—Requires that the Institute in consultation with the National Institute on Drug Abuse, make studies and undertake programs of research to determine the relationship between drug abuse and crime; evaluate the success of the various types of drug treatment programs in reducing crime; and report its findings to the President, the Congress, and the State planning agencies, and upon request to units of general local government.

Secs. 124—125—Requirements of the LEAA Administrator.—Requires the Administrator of LEAA to (1) review, analyze and evaluate the comprehensive State plan submitted by the State to determine whether the use of financial resources and estimates of future requirements as requested in the plan are consistent with the purpose of improving and strengthening law enforcement and criminal justice; (2) assure that the membership of the State planning agency is fairly represen-

tative of all components of the criminal justice system; (3) develop procedures to determine the impact and value of funded programs; (4) assure that the programs, functions and management of the State planning agency are being carried out efficiently and economically; (5) collect, evaluate, publish and disseminate statistics on progress of law enforcement within the U.S.; (6) cooperate with and under technical assistance to States' units of local governments, etc., on matters relating to law enforcement and criminal justice; (7) report to the President and to the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary on activities during the preceding fiscal years.

P.L. 94-581 (H.R. 2736)—VETERANS' OMNIBUS HEALTH CARE ACT OF 1976

History

S. 2908, the Veterans' Omnibus Health Care Act of 1976, was reported (S. Rept. 94-1206) September 3, by the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee. A minor bill (H.R. 2735) then was considered and amended to contain the language of S. 2908, and H.R. 2735, as amended by the committee was passed by the Senate September 16, and returned to the House.

On September 29, the House passed the bill a second time by voice vote after deleting from the Senate version programs for treatment of alcohol and drug abuse, preventive health care and readjustment counseling. The Senate, October 1, concurred in the House amendments by voice vote (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Vol. XXXII, 1976).

Purpose

To provide health services to veterans.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 4132—Confidentiality of Certain Medical Records.—Provides that confidentiality of drug dependent veterans' medical files be maintained.

Sec. 4133—Nondiscrimination in Admission of Drug Abusers to Veterans Administration Health Care Facilities.—Prohibits discrimination against drug dependent veterans seeking admission to Veterans Administration health care facilities.

II. NON-DRUG-SPECIFIC LEGISLATION

A. 91ST CONGRESS

P.L. 91-375 (H.R. 17070)—POSTAL REORGANIZATION ACT

History

In completing action on H.R. 17070, reorganizing the Post Office Department into an independent Government agency, the U.S. Postal Service, Congress brought to the final stage an effort begun in the Johnson administration to reestablish the ailing postal system on an efficient, financially sound, business-like basis. Although this legislation is not drug specific it does provide for impact upon the supply reduction component of the Federal drug effort by reestablishing existing laws governing mail services and criminal laws regarding the mail, i.e., sending narcotics or finances for narcotics transactions through the mail.

Purpose

- (1) To improve and modernize postal service;
- (2) To establish the U.S. Postal Service as an independent agency of the Federal Government and transfer to it the powers and duties of the Post Office Department;
- (3) To continue existing laws governing mail services and criminal laws regarding the mail and postal employees.

Provisions

International Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 408—International Money Order Exchanges.—Authorizes the Postal Service to make arrangements with other governments, with which postal conventions are or may be concluded, for the exchange of sums of money by means of postal orders. Requires that limitations be fixed on the amount which may be so exchanged and the rates of exchange.

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 404—Specific Powers of the Postal Service.—Establishes that the Postal Service shall have specific powers without limitation of the generality of its powers which include:

- (7) the power to investigate postal offenses;
- (8) the power to offer and pay rewards for information and services in connection with violations of postal laws.

Sec. 603—Authority of the Postal Service to Conduct Searches.—Empowers the Postal Service to authorize any officer or employee of the Postal Service to make searches for mail matter transported in violation of the law.

Sec. 604—Authority of the Postal Service to Seize and Detain Letters.—Authorizes an officer or employee of the Postal Service performing duties related to the inspection of postal matter, a customs officer, or

United States marshal or his deputy, to seize at any time, letters and bags, packets, or parcels containing letters which are being carried contrary to law on board any vessel or any post road.

*Sec. 3001—Nonmailable Matter.*¹—Establishes that matter the deposit of which in the mails is punishable under Sections 1302, 1341, 1342, 1461, 1463, 1714, 1715, 1716,² 1717 or 1718 of Title 18 is non-mailable.

P.L. 91-452 (S. 30)—ORGANIZED CRIME CONTROL ACT OF 1970

History

This statute, proposed by Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), was adopted by the Nixon administration which requested that Congress pass this law to provide the Federal Government with the tools needed to combat sophisticated, nationwide criminal operations. The bill moved quickly through the Senate but it slowed down in the House due to House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler's (D-N.Y.) belief that many of the provisions of the Senate version of the bill were unconstitutional.

This bill came under heavy criticism in the House during the first half of 1970. Just prior to the opening of House hearings on the bill, the New York City Bar Association called for the complete revision of the Senate passed bill and warned that the bill contained "the seeds of official repression." The main criticisms of the bill were that although the justification for broad changes in criminal law and procedures were to combat organized crime, these changes were not limited to that use. Proponents of the bill answered by pointing out that there could not be a double standard of constitutional rights; one applicable to persons involved in organized crime and one applicable to the rest of the nation. Senator McClellan said the bill should not be approved if it violated the constitutional rights of those engaged in organized crime. If it did not, then the bill did not violate the rights of persons not engaged in organized crime.

Under election year pressure for House action and the threat of a discharge petition, the Judiciary Committee reported out the bill in late September 1970 with a few amendments, and a claim to have eliminated many of the Senate version's worst flaws.

The House approved the bill quickly and within days the Senate agreed to the House version (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Vol. XXVI, 1970).

Purpose

- (1) To cure defects in the process of gathering evidence against organized crime;
- (2) To limit abuse of pretrial proceedings by defense counsel;
- (3) To extend Federal jurisdiction over syndicated gambling and corruption;
- (4) To attack infiltration of legitimate business by racketeers;

¹ P.L. 91-523 Section 403(b) (21 U.S.C. Sec. 843(b)) It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to use any communication facility in committing or in causing or facilitating the commission of any act or acts constituting a felony under any provision of Subchapter I (Control and Enforcement) or Subchapter II (Import and Export) of Chapter 13 (Drug Abuse Prevention and Control). For the purposes of this subsection, the term "communication facility" means any and all public and private instrumentalities used or useful in the transmission of writing, signs, signals, pictures, or sounds of all kinds and includes mail, telephone, wire, radio, and all other means of communication.

² 18 U.S.C. 1716 (injurious articles as nonmailable).

(5) To authorize extended prison terms for special dangerous offenders.

Provisions

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 101—Special Grand Juries.—Authorizes special grand juries subject to the control of Federal district courts, to return indictments, and to submit to the court reports concerning noncriminal misconduct by an appointed public official involving organized criminal activity, or organized crime conditions in the area.

Sec. 201—Immunity of Witnesses.—Repeals all previous witness immunity laws. Authorizes Federal judicial, administrative, and legislative bodies to grant witnesses immunity from prosecution when using their testimony. This "use-immunity" was a narrower grant than the "transaction-immunity" authorized by prior laws. Use-immunity provided only that the prosecution could not use against the witness any part of his testimony. However, the witness could still be prosecuted for acts mentioned in his testimony if the evidence gathered against him was not derived from his testimony. Under the older "transaction-immunity" the witness was exempt from prosecution for any offense mentioned in or related to his testimony.

Sec. 301—Recalcitrant Witnesses.—Codifies existing civil contempt proceedings by authorizing detention of recalcitrant witnesses for up to 18 months or until they comply with the orders of the court.

Sec. 401—False Declarations Before a Grand Jury.—Eliminates the rule that a perjury conviction must be based on direct proof that a statement was false and that there must be testimony from two witnesses. Provides a conviction for perjury could be based on obviously contradictory statements made under oath.

Secs. 501-504—Protected Facilities for Housing Government Witnesses.—Authorizes the Attorney General to protect and maintain Federal and State witnesses (and their families) in organized crime cases.

Sec. 601—Depositions.—Authorizes use of depositions instead of direct testimony in criminal cases involving organized crime subject to constitutional guarantees.

Secs. 701-703—Litigation Concerning Sources of Evidence.—Limits to five years the period within which Federal Government action to obtain evidence could be challenged as illegal. Establishes a court review procedure to determine the relevancy of Federal Government records obtained illegally prior to deciding whether or not these records should be disclosed to a defendant.

Secs. 801-811—Syndicated Gambling.—Extends Federal jurisdiction over all major illicit gambling operations by making it a Federal crime to plot to obstruct State law, particularly through corruption of Government officials, in order to facilitate an "illegal gambling business."

Secs. 901-902—Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations.—Defines "racketeering activity" to include ". . . dealing in narcotic or other dangerous drugs, which is chargeable under State law and punishable by imprisonment for more than one year." Makes it a Federal crime to use income from organized crime to acquire, establish, or operate a business engaged in interstate commerce. Establishes use of

forfeiture, anti-trust devices, special investigative procedures and civil damage suits against such crimes.

Secs. 1001-1002—Dangerous Special Offender Sentencing.—Authorizes increased sentences for dangerous adult special offenders (i.e., third felony conviction, professional criminal convicted of a felony, organized crime figure). Determining whether a defendant is liable for this stricter sentencing, is to take place at a special post-conviction hearing initiated by the prosecution.

Secs. 1101-1107—Regulations on Explosives.—Establishes a system of Federal controls over the interstate and foreign commerce in explosives and strengthens and increases the scope of Federal laws regarding illegal use, transportation, or possession of explosives.

Secs. 1201-1212—National Commission on Individual Rights.—Establishes a National Commission on Individual Rights to (1) review certain Federal Laws and practices which might infringe upon individual rights (including such provisions of the 1970 Organized Crime Control Act as the special grand jury, and special offender sentencing; also, areas involving wire tapping, electronic surveillance, bail reform, preventive detention, no-knock search warrants, and data banks); and (2) make a final report to the President and Congress by January 1, 1978.

Sec. 1301—General Provision.—Provides if any provisions in the Act are held to be invalid in relation to a given person or circumstance it would not affect their valid application against other persons or under other circumstances.

P.L. 91-508 (H.R. 15073)—BANK RECORDS AND FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS

History

Foreign bank secrecy laws have been used by individuals and businesses to evade payment of Federal income taxes, to screen illegal operations, to "sanitize" money from illicit activities, to channel funds from illegal activities to legitimate operations and conduct transactions through foreign financial institutions, to permit the proliferation of "white-collar" crime, and to serve as the financial underpinning of organized criminal operations in the United States.

In order to curb these tax evasion abuses, P.L. 91-508 places certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements on U.S. financial institutions and U.S. citizens, residents and businesses involved in foreign financial transactions.

Two Senate-passed measures—S. 721, prohibiting the issuance of unsolicited credit cards, and S. 823, regulating credit information reporting and use—were eventually incorporated into P.L. 91-508. Title I, Financial Recordkeeping, and Title II, the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act, are relevant to law enforcement efforts to interdict the illicit operations of narcotics trafficking.

Purpose

(1) To require the maintenance of records by banks, businesses and other financial institutions in the United States where such records would be useful in criminal, tax, or regulatory investigations or proceedings;

(2) To require certain reports or records where such reports or records would be useful in criminal tax, or regulatory investigations or proceedings.

Provisions

Domestic Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Secs. 101-102, 121-123—Retention of Records by Insured Banks, Insured Institutions, Businesses, and Uninsured Banks and Other Uninsured Institutions.—Establishes a congressional finding that adequate records by insured banks and institutions, businesses, and other financial institutions would be useful in criminal, tax, or regulatory investigations and proceedings. Requires banks and other institutions to maintain certain records in a form prescribed by the Secretary. Requires the Secretary to include in his annual report to the Congress information on the implementation of authority with regard to recordkeeping and reporting requirements; regulations are to be prescribed by the Secretary.

Secs. 124, 208—Injunctions.—Provides discretionary authority to the Secretary to bring an action in a proper Federal court against any person that the Secretary believes is engaged or about to engage in a violation of this legislation.

Secs. 125, 207—Civil Penalties.—Authorizes the Secretary to assess a civil penalty not exceeding \$1,000 upon any person or financial institution who willfully violates any regulation pertaining to this legislation.

Secs. 126, 209—Criminal Penalties.—Imposes a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, against any person who willfully violates any regulation governing this legislation.

Secs. 127, 210—Additional Criminal Penalty in Certain Cases.—Imposes a fine of not more than \$10,000 or imprisonment of not more than five years, or both, against any person who willfully violates any regulation governing certain financial institutions, Section 21 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, or Section 411 of the National Housing Act, where the violation is committed in furtherance of the commission of any violation of Federal law punishable by imprisonment for more than one year.

Imposes a fine of not more than \$500,000 or imprisonment of not more than 5 years, or both, against any person who willfully violates any provisions of the Currency Act where the violation is (a) committed in furtherance of the commission of any other violation of Federal law or (b) committed as part of an illegal activity involving a transaction exceeding \$100,000.

Secs. 221-223—Reports of Currency Transactions, Persons Required to File Reports, Reporting Procedure.—Authorizes the Secretary to receive reports of transactions involving any domestic financial institution if such transactions involve the payment, receipt, or transfer of United States currency or other monetary instruments in the amounts, denominations, or under circumstances as the Secretary shall prescribe.

Sec. 231—Reports of Exports and Imports of Monetary Instruments.—Requires any individual involved in exporting or importing monetary instruments exceeding \$5,000 to report such transactions in the form and detail prescribed by the Secretary. Common carriers of passengers or goods are exempt, under specified conditions from this provision.

Secs. 232-235—Forfeitures, Civil Liability, Remission, Enforcement of Authority.—Provides for the seizure and forfeiture of monetary instruments violating Section 231 and permits the Secretary to assess a civil penalty upon any person violating this section; permits the Secretary to remit any forfeiture of penalty under terms and conditions as he deems reasonable; permits the Secretary to apply to any court or competent jurisdiction for a search warrant if the Secretary has reason to believe that a Section 231 report has not been filed or contains material omissions or misstatements.

Sec. 241—Records and Reports of Foreign Transactions.—Directs the Secretary to require U.S. citizens, residents, or businesses involved in transactions or relationships with foreign financial agencies to keep records or file reports describing the financial transaction or relationship.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Supply Reduction)

Secs. 204-206—Regulations, Compliance and Exemptions.—Authorizes the Secretary to prescribe regulations as he may deem appropriate to carry out the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act; confers upon the Secretary the responsibility for assuring compliance with the requirements of the Currency Act and to make such exemptions from any requirement imposed under this Act as he may deem appropriate.

Sec. 212—Availability of Information to Other Federal Agencies.—Authorizes the Secretary, upon the conditions that he may prescribe, to make information available in the reports filed under Title II of P.L. 91-508 to any other Federal department or agency upon the department or agency's request.

B. 92D CONGRESS

P.L. 92-381 (H.R. 15635)—JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

History

In an effort to curb the alarming rise in juvenile delinquency, Congress in 1968 passed the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act (P.L. 90-445). However in 1972 Congress reported that "the first three years of the operation of that Act were hampered by very limited appropriations, overlap with programs funded under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act and confused administration . . . The original role envisioned by Congress for this program was not realized and . . . a great need existed to refocus the program toward a more realistic end." (House Education and Labor Committee, H. Rept. 92-1196). The objective of the 1972 statute was therefore to direct funds to local community programs which actually reach youngsters in danger of becoming delinquent. The major difference between the 1968 Act and the 1972 amendments was the provision in the latter for direct grants for youth service programs to State, county, municipal and other public and nonprofit private agencies.

Purpose

To help States and local communities in providing community-based preventive services separate from those of law enforcement agen-

cies (police, courts and corrections), including diagnosis and treatment, to youths or persons in danger of becoming delinquents. The services, to be linked to the school system wherever possible, would provide assistance in the training of personnel employed or preparing for employment in occupations involving the provision of such services, and also provide technical assistance in such fields. Services eligible for funding include drug abuse programs.

Provisions

Prevention/Education (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 102(a)—Preventive Services-Grants/Contracts.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to make grants/contracts with public or nonprofit private agencies to meet the cost of establishing, operating or planning programs designed to carry out preventive services.

Sec. 102(b)—Preventive Services-Requirements for Grants/Contracts.—Requires that grants/contracts must assure the Secretary of HEW that a program of coordinated youth services will make a substantial contribution toward the prevention of juvenile delinquency, including the diagnosis and treatment of youths in danger of becoming delinquent; that a program will be available for youth with serious behavioral problems; and that the recipient of Federal assistance will coordinate its operations with other agencies furnishing welfare, education, health, mental health, recreation, job training, job placement, correction, and other basic services in the community for youths.

Training (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 201-202—Authorization.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW; with the concurrence of the Secretary of Labor, to make grants/contracts with agencies for projects to train personnel in fields related to the diagnosis and treatment of youths who are in danger of becoming delinquent, and in the counseling of the parents of such youths. Projects include special programs providing youths and adults with training for career opportunities.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 103—Use of Funds.—Permits funds paid to any agency to be used to meet all or part of the cost of providing these coordinated youth services systems and of providing the needed services.

Sec. 104—Considerations for Approval of Applications.—Requires that grants/contracts be made first to agencies serving areas with the highest rates of youth unemployment, youth crimes, and school drop-outs. Repeals the authority under present law to fund rehabilitative programs and State planning.

Sec. 301—Technical Assistance.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to render technical assistance to State, local, or other public or nonprofit agencies or organizations in matters relating to the prevention of delinquency and to provide short-term training and instruction.

Sec. 302—State Assistance to Local Units.—Authorizes the Secretary to make grants to any State agency which is willing and able to provide technical assistance to local agencies and nonprofit private agencies, such grants not to exceed 90 percent of the costs of the State agency's activities.

Sec. 303—Information Services.—Authorizes the Secretary to collect, evaluate, publish and disseminate information relating to research, programs, and projects relating to the prevention or treatment of delinquency.

Sec. 405—Evaluation.—Requires the Secretary to administer a continuing evaluation of the programs, projects and other activities under this Act, including their effectiveness in achieving stated goals and their relationship to and impact on related Federal, State, and local activities. Require that this evaluation include comparisons with proper control groups and the results of such evaluations are to be included in the report required by Section 409.

Secs. 408-409—Coordination and Annual Report.—Establishes the Interdepartmental Council on Juvenile Delinquency, composed of the Attorney General, the Secretary of HEW and representatives of other agencies that the President shall designate, to coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs. Requires the Council to submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress a full and complete report on all Federal activities in the field of juvenile delinquency, youth development, and related activities.

Sec. 410—Rights of Parents.—Requires that nothing in the Act is to infringe upon the "moral and legal rights of parents" of children participating in programs funded under this Act.

Sec. 411(?)—Definition.—"Defines 'youth services' as services which assist in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, including, but not limited to: individual and group counseling, family counseling, diagnostic services, remedial education, tutoring, alternate schools (institutions which provide education to youths outside the regular or traditional school system), vocational testing and training, job development, and placement, emergency shelters, halfway houses, health services, drug abuse programs, social, cultural and recreational activities, the development of paraprofessional or volunteer programs, community awareness programs, foster care and shelter homes, and community-based treatment facilities or services."

Authorization

Secs. 402-403—Appropriations.—Authorizes \$75 million each for fiscal years 1973 and 1974. At least 80 percent of the amount appropriated for each year shall be used for funding preventive service programs, of which no more than 10 percent may be used to meet construction.

Requires that payments to grants/contracts for preventive services programs with respect to activities in any one State may not exceed 12 percent of the total funds available for such grants/contracts.

C. 93D CONGRESS

P.L. 93-112 (H.R. 8070)—REHABILITATION ACT OF 1973

History

On September 18, 1973, Congress cleared for the President the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, extending basic Federal-aid programs for the handicapped for two years. In signing the Act, President Nixon ended an 11 month Executive-congressional deadlock over Federal spending for aid to the handicapped. During Committee consideration it was concluded that substantial legislative changes were necessary in this

area. The Rehabilitation Services Administration and the States which provided 20 percent of the funds for the program were not reaching those who were in the greatest need of rehabilitation services. Throughout hearings on the vocational rehabilitation program, the Committee heard overwhelming testimony pointing to the failure of the program to meet its stated goals, and, in particular, the failure of the program to meet the needs of individuals that the program was expected to serve; those individuals who have substantial handicaps to employment as long as there is a reasonable expectation that they can benefit in terms of employability from such services.

Purpose

- (1) To extend through fiscal 1975 the basic Federal-aid program to the States for rehabilitation of the handicapped;
- (2) To provide statutory authority to the Rehabilitation Services Administration within the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) Social and Rehabilitation Service;
- (3) To require the HEW Secretary to conduct a special study of the needs of the most severely handicapped;
- (4) To develop new and innovative methods of applying the most advanced technology and knowledge to solve rehabilitation problems;
- (5) To promote and expand employment opportunities for handicapped individuals and to place such individuals in employment.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 3—Creation of the Rehabilitation Services Administration and Appointment of Commissioner.—Establishes the Rehabilitation Services Administration within HEW and authorizes the President to appoint the Commissioner.

Sec. 204—Reports to Congress.—Requires that a full report on the research and training activities carried out under Title II (Research and Training) and the extent to which such research and training has contributed directly to the development of methods, procedures, devices, and trained personnel to assist in the provision of vocational rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals be included in the annual report to the Congress.

Sec. 301—Grants for Construction of Rehabilitation Facilities.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to make grants to assist in meeting the costs of construction of public or nonprofit rehabilitation facilities.

Sec. 401—Program and Project Evaluation.—Requires the Secretary to measure and evaluate the impact of all programs authorized by this statute, in order to determine their effectiveness in achieving stated goals and in relation to their cost, their impact on related programs, and their structure and mechanisms for delivery of services.

Sec. 404—Annual Reports.—Requires that not later than one hundred and twenty days after the close of each fiscal year, the Secretary of HEW prepare and submit to the President and to the Congress a full and complete report on the activities carried out under this statute.

Sec. 400(a)(2)—Administrative Requirements of the Secretary Relating to the Training of Personnel.—Requires the Secretary to provide

(with limitations) short-term training and instruction in technical matters relating to vocational rehabilitation services, including the establishment and maintenance of such research fellowships and traineeships as he may deem necessary.

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 7(6)—Definition of Rehabilitation.—Defines “handicapped individual” as any individual who has a physical or mental disability which for such individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment and can reasonably be expected to benefit in terms of employability from vocational rehabilitation services provided under Titles I (Vocational Rehabilitation Services) and III (Special Federal Responsibilities).

Sec. 100—Grants to States to Provide Vocational Rehabilitation Services.—Authorizes grants to assist States to meet the current and future needs of handicapped individuals, so that such individuals may prepare for and engage in gainful employment.

Sec. 103—Scope of Vocational Rehabilitation Services.—Defines vocational rehabilitation services provided under this statute to be any goods or services necessary to render a handicapped individual employable, including, but not limited to, counseling, guidance, referral, and placement services; vocational and other training services; evaluation of rehabilitation potential; recruitment and training services for handicapped individuals to provide new employment opportunities; and the construction or establishment of public or nonprofit rehabilitation facilities.

Sec. 302—Vocational Training Services for Handicapped Individuals.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to make grants to States and public or nonprofit organizations and agencies to pay up to 90 per centum of the cost of projects for providing vocational training services to handicapped individuals in public or nonprofit rehabilitation facilities.

Sec. 304—Grants for Special Projects and Demonstrations.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to make grants to States and public or nonprofit agencies and organizations for paying part or all of the cost of special projects and demonstrations for establishing programs and facilities for providing vocational rehabilitation services which hold promise of expanding or otherwise improving rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals.

Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 202—Grants for Research.—Authorizes the Secretary to make grants and contracts to States and public or nonprofit agencies and organizations to pay part of the costs of projects for planning and conducting research, demonstrations, and related activities that bear directly on the development of methods, procedures, and devices to assist in the provision of vocational rehabilitation services to handicapped individuals.

Training (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 203—Grants for Training Personnel.—Authorized the Secretary of HEW to make grants to and contracts with States and public or nonprofit agencies and organizations, including institutions of

higher education, to pay part of the cost of projects for training, traineeships, and related activities designed to assist in increasing the numbers of personnel trained in providing vocational services to handicapped individuals.

Authorizations

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 100(b)(1).—Authorizes \$650 million for FY 1974 and \$680 million for FY 1975 for the purposes of making grants to States to assist them in meeting costs of vocational rehabilitation services.

Sec. 100(b)(2).—Authorizes grants to States and agencies to assist them in meeting the cost of projects to initiate or expand services to handicapped individuals and to study comprehensive services needs of individuals with the most severe handicaps, \$37 million for FY 1974 and \$33 million for FY 1975 and "for each such year such additional sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary." Of the sums appropriated for each fiscal year, \$1 million shall be available for the comprehensive study of service needs.

Sec. 302.—Authorizes such sums as may be necessary for FY 1974 and FY 1975 for the purpose of making grants and contracts to States and public or non profit organizations and agencies to pay up to 90 per centum of the cost of projects for providing vocational training services to handicapped individuals.

Sec. 304.—Authorizes the appropriations of \$15 million for FY 1974 and \$17 million for FY 1975, for the purpose of making grants for special projects and demonstrations; and for such purposes for each such year such additional sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary.

Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 201(a)(1).—Authorizes for the purpose of carrying out research \$25 million for each fiscal year, 1974 and 1975, and "for each such year such additional sums as the Congress may determine necessary." Of the sums appropriated 20 percent and 25 percent for the fiscal years 1975 and 1976, respectively, for establishing Rehabilitation Engineering Research Centers.

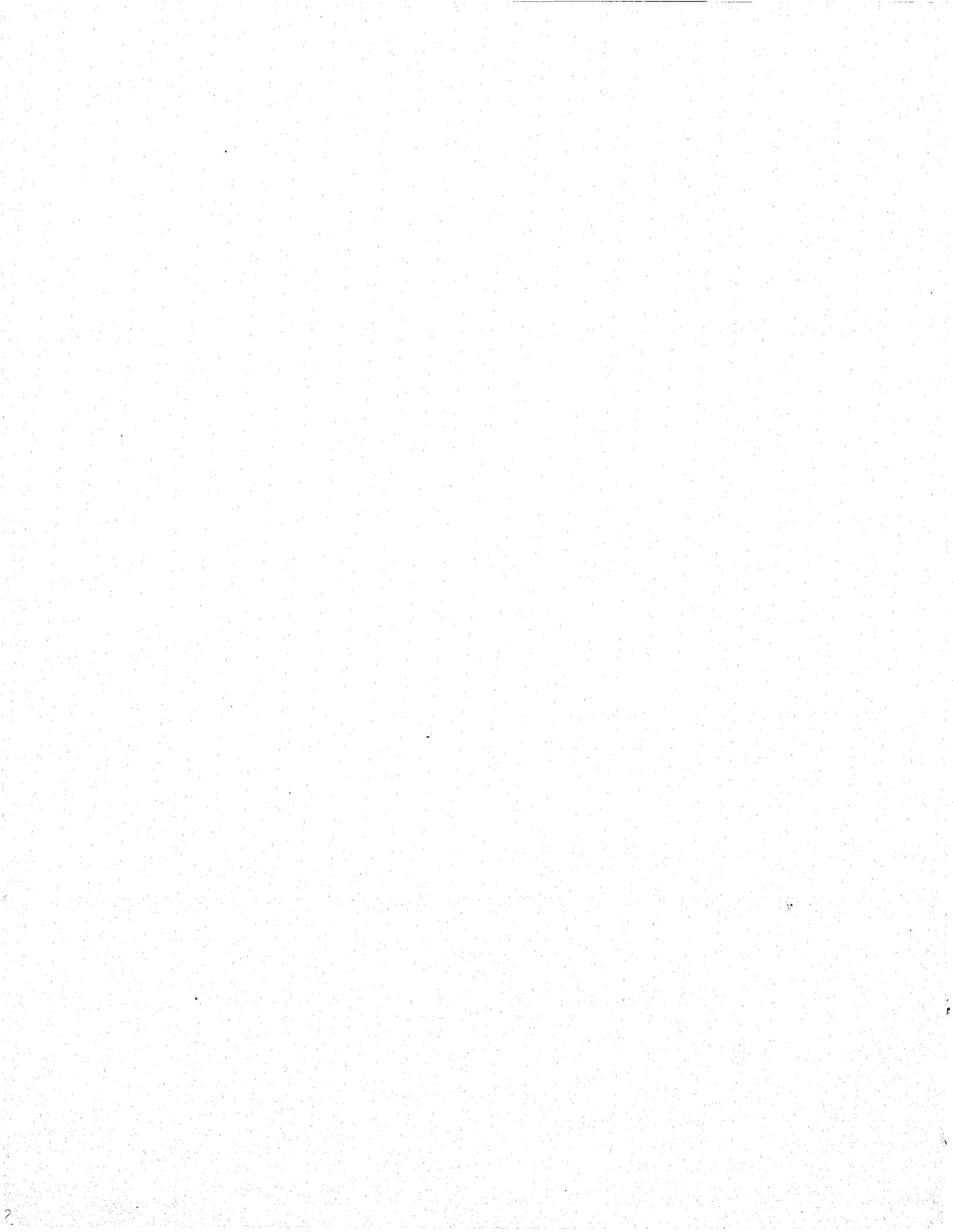
Training (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 201(a)(2).—Authorizes for the purpose of carrying out training \$27.7 million each for fiscal years 1974 and 1975, and "for each such year such additional sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary."

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 301.—Authorizes the appropriation of "such sums as may be necessary" for FY 1974 and FY 1975 for the making of grants and contracts for the construction of rehabilitation facilities, initial staffing, and planning assistance.

Sec. 403.—Authorizes the appropriation for FY 1974 and FY 1975; such sums as the Secretary of HEW may require, but not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the funds appropriated for vocational rehabilita-



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tion services (Title I), research and training (Title II), and special Federal responsibilities (Title III), or \$1 million, whichever is greater, to conduct program and project evaluations.

Sec. 406.—Authorizes the appropriation of \$500,000 each for fiscal years, 1974 and 1975, for carrying out Secretarial responsibilities.

P.L. 93-113 (S. 1148)—DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT OF 1973

History

ACTION, an independent agency, was created through an executive-reorganization plan in July 1971 to coordinate the Peace Corps and all domestic volunteer programs sponsored by the Federal Government. Although the agency had been in operation for two years, the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 provided the first legislative authority for ACTION. The bill, as reported, recognized that volunteer efforts in poverty-related problem areas, such as the rehabilitation of criminal offenders, are legitimate VISTA activities, even though the recipients of these efforts might not technically fall at or below the official poverty line. Title I of the statute established the National Volunteer Antipoverty Programs to be: Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), Service-Learning Programs, and Special Volunteer Programs. Part C of Title I of this statute, creating the Special Volunteer Programs, provides entirely new authority to the agency to carry out and stimulate domestic volunteer programs aimed at alleviating problems not directly related to poverty such as helping persons suffering from all forms of drug abuse and addiction. This was an authority sought by the administration in its legislative proposal in the 92d and 93d Congresses.

Purpose

(1) To consolidate under the ACTION agency, all domestic volunteer programs;

(2) To strengthen and supplement efforts to meet a broad range of human, social, and environmental needs by encouraging and enabling persons to perform meaningful and constructive volunteer services;

(3) To provide for special emphasis and demonstration volunteer programs.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 101-102—Establishment of the Volunteers in Service to America.—Provides for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) program of full-time volunteer service, together with the powers and responsibilities designed to assist in the development and coordination of the program; authorizes the Director to recruit, select, and train persons to serve in full-time volunteer programs.

Sec. 106—Community Participation.—Provides for participation, to the maximum extent practicable, by the people of the communities to be served by volunteers in the areas of planning, developing and implementing programs. Requires the Director to take all necessary steps to establish a continuing mechanism for the meaningful participation of such program beneficiaries.

Sec. 122—Authority to Establish and Operate Programs.—Authorizes the Director of ACTION to make grants/contracts for special volunteer programs or demonstration programs, including (but not limited to) a program to provide community-based peer group outreach and counseling for drug abusers designed to stimulate and initiate improved methods of providing volunteer services . . . and to identify particular segments of the poverty community which could benefit from volunteer and other antipoverty efforts.

Authorization

Sec. 501—National Volunteer Antipoverty Programs.—

Sec. 501(a).—Authorizes the appropriation of \$37,600,000 for FY 1974, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 1975 and 1976 for the purposes of carrying out Title I of the Act.

Sec. 501(a).—In each year, not less than \$29.6 million shall be expended on programs designed to eliminate poverty and poverty-related human, social, and environmental problems. Of this amount, not less than \$22.3 million shall be expended on VISTA programs in each fiscal year.

Sec. 501(b).—Sums authorized to be appropriated for Title I of this Act in excess of \$37.6 million shall be reflected in commensurate increase in the sums made available to VISTA programs.

P.L. 93-203 (S. 1559)—COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973

History

The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 created the first comprehensive program to match workers to existing jobs through counseling and training. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 provided for job-training programs geared toward the poor, the most important of which was the community action program. In 1972, Congress extended this program through fiscal 1974, but President Nixon's 1974 budget request did not provide funding for this program. The passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act ended four years of conflict between Congress and the White House on manpower policies. Under Title III of the statute, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to provide additional manpower assistance to persons with particular needs such as youth offenders.

Purpose

(1) To provide job training and employment opportunities for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons;

(2) To establish a program to provide comprehensive manpower services throughout the Nation;

(3) To provide additional manpower services to segments of the population that are in particular need of such services;

(4) To extend the Job Corps program and consolidate it within the Department of Labor.

Provisions

Training (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 101-102(a)—Description of Programs and Prime Sponsors.—Requires that comprehensive manpower services programs include the development and creation of job opportunities and the training, educa-

tion, and other services needed to enable individuals to secure and retain employment at their maximum capacity. Comprehensive manpower services may include, but shall not be limited to, programs and activities such as outreach to make persons aware of the services; assessment of individual needs, interests and potential in the labor market; orientation, counseling, and education; training on the job; etc.

Authorizes the Secretary of Labor to make financial assistance available to prime sponsors to enable them to carry out comprehensive manpower programs. A prime sponsor shall be—(1) a State; (2) a unit of general local government which has a population of one hundred thousand or more persons; (3) any combination of units of general local governments; (4) in exceptional circumstances determined by the Secretary, any unit of general local government or any combination of such units, without regard to population; and (5) a limited number of existing concentrated employment program grantees serving rural areas having a high level of unemployment which the Secretary determines have demonstrated special capabilities for carrying out programs in such areas and are designated by him for that purpose.

Sec. 106(c)(5)—State Prime Sponsors.—Authorizes funds available to each State to be used for carrying out special model training and employment programs and related services, including programs for offenders.

Sec. 301—Special Target Groups.—Directs the Secretary of Labor to use funds for special target groups to provide additional manpower services authorized under Titles I and II of the statute to those individuals in need of such services, including youth, offenders, persons of limited English-speaking ability, older workers, and other persons who the Secretary determines have particular disadvantages in the labor market.

Sec. 601(a)(6)—Definition of Offender.—Defines "Offender" to mean any adult or juvenile who is confined in any type of correctional institution and also includes any individual or juvenile assigned to a community based facility or subject to pretrial, probationary, or parole or other stages of the judicial correctional or probationary process where manpower training and services may be beneficial.

Requires the Secretary of Labor to establish appropriate procedures to insure that participants in programs for offenders are provided with such manpower training and related assistance (including basic education, drug addiction or dependency, rehabilitation, health care and other services) which will enable them to secure and obtain meaningful employment.

Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 311(a)—Research to Meet Manpower, Employment, and Training Problems.—Requires the Secretary of Labor to establish a comprehensive program of manpower research, and a program of experimental developmental, demonstration, and pilot projects for improving techniques in meeting manpower, employment and training problems.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 110(a)—Authority of the Secretary to Provide Services.—Requires that in any area of a State which has not qualified as a prime sponsor

and for which no other prime sponsor has qualified or where the Secretary has taken an action which results in such services not being provided, the Secretary use funds allotted to such State or local area to provide for continuing programs through public and private nonprofit agencies and organizations.

Sec. 313—Evaluation of Programs and Activities.—Requires the Secretary to provide for the continuing evaluation of all programs and activities conducted pursuant to this statute, including cost effectiveness, impact on communities and participants, implications for related programs, the extent to which programs meet the needs of persons of various ages, and the adequacy of the mechanism for delivery.

Secs. 402-403—Establishes the Job Corps and Provides for Eligibility Requirements.—Establishes a "Job Corps" within the Department of Labor.

Includes among requirements that an enrollee in the Job Corps must be a person who is currently living in an environment so characterized by cultural deprivation, disruptive homelife, or other disorienting conditions as to substantially impair prospects for successful participation in any other program providing needed training, education or assistance.

Secs. 404-405—Screening and Selection of Job Corps Applicants and Special Limitations.—Requires the Secretary of Labor to prescribe necessary rules for the screening and selection of applicants for enrollment in the Job Corps and where practicable to include consultation with court, probation, parole, law enforcement, education, welfare, and medical authorities and advisers.

Stipulates that no individual shall be selected as an enrollee unless it is determined that there is reasonable expectation that they can participate successfully in group situations and activities with other enrollees; that they are not likely to engage in actions or behavior that would prevent other enrollees from receiving the benefit of the program or be incompatible with the maintenance of sound discipline and satisfactory relationships between any center to which they might be assigned and surrounding communities. Before selecting an individual who has a history of actions such as narcotics addiction the Secretary shall establish that there is reasonable expectation that his conduct will not jeopardize the goals and success of the Job Corps and that the opportunities provided will help to overcome the problem.

Sec. 410—Standards of Conduct Within Job Corps Programs.—Requires that within Job Corps centers standards of conduct and deportment shall be provided and stringently enforced and that in the case of violations committed by enrollees, dismissals from the program shall be made in every instance where it is determined that retention in the Corps will jeopardize the enforcement of such standards of conduct or diminish the opportunity of other enrollees.

Sec. 413—Evaluation of Job Corps Programs.—Requires the Secretary of Labor to provide for the careful and systematic evaluation of the Job Corps program, directly or by contracting for independent evaluations, with a view to measuring specific benefits and providing information needed to assess the effectiveness of program procedures, policies, and methods of operation.

Authorization

Sec. 4—Authorization of Appropriations.—Provides for “such sums as may be necessary” for FY 1974 and for each of the three succeeding fiscal years.

Requires that funds appropriated which are not obligated prior to the end of the fiscal year for which they were appropriated remain available for obligation during the succeeding year. Funds obligated in any fiscal year may be expended during a two year period from the date of obligation.

Authorizes appropriations to be included in an appropriation Act of the preceding fiscal year for which they are available for obligation for the purpose of adequate notice.

Requires that of the amounts appropriated to carry out the statute, the Secretary of Labor reserve and make available not less than \$250 million for FY 1974 and not less than \$350 million for FY 1975 to carry out public service employment programs under Title II.

Requires that of the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year, not more than 20 percent (excluding any amount exceeding \$250 million made available for the public service employment programs) be made available to carry out Title III (special Federal responsibilities) and Title IV (Job Corps).

P.L. 93-222 (S. 14)—HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION
ACT OF 1973

History

In completing action on its first major health bill of the 93rd Congress, Congress approved a Federal program over a trial period to develop alternatives to existing forms of health care. The legislation was designed to encourage development of health care units—HMO's—medical organizations providing a prescribed range of basic services to prepaid clients on a fixed fee basis. Although no explicit funding ceiling was written into the legislation, the authorization levels in the legislation as approved by conferees effectively limited the number of federally assisted HMO's over the five-year period to about 100. The final version gave special priority to HMO's developed to serve medically underserved populations in rural areas and inner cities who lacked access to health services. In conference, additional benefits were added to the services an HMO would have been required to offer under the House-passed version. These services included medical treatment for alcohol and drug abuse.

Purpose

- (1) To establish health maintenance organizations which would include services to drug and alcohol abusers;
- (2) To provide authorizations to directly aid HMO development;
- (3) To provide for the study of the feasibility for developing, operating or expanding the operations of HMO's.

*Provisions**Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 1301—Requirements for Health Maintenance Organizations.—Establishes a health maintenance organization to be a legal entity which provides basic and supplemental health services to its members.

(b)(4)—Requires that basic health services be promptly available and accessible to each HMO member and in a manner which assures continuity, and that when medically necessary such services be available and accessible twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week.

Sec. 1302—Definitions.—(1)(E)—Defines the term “basic health service” as including medical treatment and referral services for the abuse of or addiction to alcohol and drugs.

(3)—Defines a “member” (of an HMO) to be an individual who has entered into a contractual arrangement, or on whose behalf a contractual arrangement has been entered into with an HMO for basic health services and such supplemental health services as may be contracted for.

Prevention/Education (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 1301(c)(9)—Requirements for Health Maintenance Organizations.—Requires that HMO's provide medical and social services for their members and encourage and actively provide for health education services, education in the appropriate use of health services, and education as to the contribution each member can make to the maintenance of his own health.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 1303—Grants and Contracts for Feasibility Surveys.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to make grants/contracts with public or non-profit private entities to determine the feasibility of developing and operating or expanding the operation of HMO's.

Sec. 1304—Grants, Contracts, and Loan Guarantees for Planning and for Initial Development Costs.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to make grants/contracts with public or nonprofit private entities for planning projects and initial development projects, and to guarantee payment to non-Federal lenders (subject to certain limitations in the amount loaned or guaranteed).

Sec. 1310—Employees' Health Benefits Plans.—Directs the Secretary of HEW to prescribe regulations which require employers (required to pay the minimum specified by Section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 or would be required but for section 13(a) of such Act, and during the calendar year employed an average of not less than 25 employees) to include in any health benefit plan offered the option of membership in qualified HMO's.

Sec. 1312—Regulation of HMO's.—Authorizes the Secretary of HEW to take civil action against an HMO which fails to provide basic and supplemental services to its members and to enforce compliance with assurances furnished respecting the provision of basic and supplemental health services.

Sec. 1314—Program Evaluation.—Requires the Comptroller General to evaluate the operations of at least 50 HMO's which received assistance under this statute and to report to Congress the results of the evaluations. The report shall include findings with respect to the ability of such organizations to provide basic and supplemental health services in a manner prescribed by the statute.

Sec. 1315—Annual Report.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to periodically review the assistance programs under this statute and to make an annual report to the Congress summarizing the activities under each program.

Sec. 399c(a)(1)—Quality Assurance.—Requires the Secretary, through the Assistant Secretary for Health, to conduct research and evaluation programs with respect to the effectiveness, administration and enforcement of quality assurance programs.

Sec. 4(a)—Health Care Quality Assurance Programs Study.—Directs the Secretary of HEW to contract with a nonprofit organization to conduct a study to assure the quality of health care programs and to submit an interim report by June 30, 1974 and a final report by January 31, 1976, to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Works.

Authorization

Sec. 1309.—Authorizes to be appropriated for the purpose of making payments under grants and contracts under sections 1303, 1304(a), and 1304(b), \$25 million for FY 1974; \$55 million for FY 1975; \$85 million for FY 1976; and for the purpose of making payments under grants and contracts under section 1304(b) for fiscal year 1977, \$85 million.

Sec. 399c(a)(2).—Authorizes to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out Sec. 399c(a)(1), \$4 million for FY 1974; \$8 million for FY 1975; \$9 million each for FY 1976 and FY 1977; and \$10 million for FY 1978.

Sec. 4(d).—Authorizes to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out Sec. 4(a) \$10 million without fiscal year limitation.

P.L. 93-253 (H.R. 8245)—AMENDMENT TO THE REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 2 OF 1973

History

Section One of Reorganization Plan No. 2 established the Drug Enforcement Administration in the Department of Justice and transferred immigration inspectors from the Department of Justice to the Customs Bureau in the Treasury Department. There was considerable organized labor opposition to the immigration inspectors' transfer, since Labor thought that this move would weaken the effort to halt the flow of illegal aliens into the United States.

Section Two of the amendment arose from hearings held by the Senate Committee on Reorganization. During the course of these hearings, there were several instances described where Federal narcotics agents engaged in abusive, illegal and unconstitutional "no-knock" raids. These agents were protected by the sovereign immunity granted by the Federal Tort Claims Act (28 U.S.C. Section 2680(h)). Section Two provides an exception to this Act by allowing liability against the Government where its agents act under color of law, and injure the public through warrantless search and seizures.

Purpose

(1) To repeal the portion of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 which would have transferred immigration inspectors from the Justice Department to the Customs Bureau in the Treasury Department.

(2) To withdraw sovereign immunity to law enforcement officers who abuse "no-knock" raids.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 1—Repeal of Transfer of Immigration Personnel.—Repeals law transferring immigration inspectors from the Justice to Treasury Department.

Law Enforcement (Supply Reduction)

Sec. 2—Liability for Abuse of "No-Knock" Search.—Provides exception to Federal Tort Claims Act to allow liability against the Federal Government when its agents, acting under color of law, injure the public through warrantless search and seizures.

P.L. 93-353 (H.R. 11385)—HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH, HEALTH STATISTICS, AND MEDICAL LIBRARIES ACT OF 1974

History

Congress on July 11, 1974 cleared for the White House H.R. 11385 to extend Federal programs for health services research, health statistics and medical library assistance through fiscal 1976. Final congressional action provided legislative authority for the first three of numerous health programs which expired June 30. H.R. 11385 covered the least controversial of the expiring programs. The key provision of H.R. 11385 as cleared would set up two new centers within HEW to carry out research, evaluation and demonstration projects dealing with health services and to compile health statistics. The law would give existing agencies within HEW dealing with these areas a statutory basis.

Purpose

To amend the Public Health Service Act to extend and amplify new authorities for HEW to utilize in carrying out health services research and development, health statistical activities, and assistance to medical libraries.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management-Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 304—General Authority.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to undertake and support health statistical activities and health services statistical activities and health services research, evaluation, and demonstrations through the National Center for Health Services Research, the National Center for Health Statistics, and such other units of HEW as he may select.

Sec. 305—National Center for Health Services Research.—Establishes the National Center for Health Services Research in HEW to undertake and support research, evaluation, and demonstration projects which include studying the accessibility, quality and financing of health services and systems; the quality, distribution, and costs of health manpower; and the construction and costs of health facilities and equipment.

Authorizes the Secretary to fund grants or contracts to assist public or nonprofit public organizations to meet the costs of planning, establishing and operating centers in established academic or research

institutions for multidisciplinary health services, research, evaluations and demonstrations.

Requires the Secretary to develop at least six independent health services research centers, one of which would focus on technology related to health care delivery and another would focus on improvement of management and administration in the health care field.

Sec. 306—National Center for Health Statistics.—(a) and (b)—Established within HEW the National Center for Health Statistics to collect data on the extent and nature of illness and disability among the U.S. population; the impact of such illness or disability on the U.S. economy or other aspects of the Nation's well-being; environmental, social, and other health hazards; determinants of health; health resources, including health professionals and facilities; utilization of available health care; health care costs and sources of funding; family formation, growth and dissolution; and new methods of obtaining current health data. This Center is to furnish requested special data to the Committees of the Congress.

(d) and (e)—Requires the Center to provide adequate technical assistance to State and local jurisdictions in the development of model laws dealing with issues of confidentiality and comparability of data and to assist State and local health agencies and Federal agencies involved in matters of health in producing health information and statistics.

(g)—Requires the Secretary to prepare and distribute forms for the collection and compilation of data which shall be published as a part of the health reports published by the Secretary.

(i)—Established in the Office of the Secretary a committee to be known as the United States National Committee on Vital and Health Statistics to serve as consultant to the Secretary in carrying out health statistical activities.

Sec. 307—International Cooperation.—Authorizes the Secretary to participate with other countries in cooperative endeavors in biomedical research, health services research, and statistical activities.

Sec. 308—Annual Report.—Requires the Secretary, acting through the National Center for Health Services Research and the National Center for Health Statistics to issue an annual report by September 1 each year to include reports on health care costs and financing; health resources; utilization of health resources; and the health of the Nation's people.

Sec. 309—Health Conferences.—Requires the Secretary to convene an annual health conference of health authorities to address whatever in his opinion would serve the interests of the public health.

Sec. 310—Health Education and Information.—Requires the Secretary to issue periodical information relating to public health for the use of the public and to publish weekly reports of health conditions in the U.S. and abroad.

Authorization

Authorized \$65.2 million in fiscal 1975 and \$80 million in fiscal 1976 for health services research programs; authorized an additional \$80 million in fiscal 1977 if Congress did not formally extend the pro-

gram before that time; required the Secretary to use at least 25 percent of appropriated funds for projects undertaken directly by HEW.

Authorized \$30 million in each of fiscal 1975-76 for health statistics programs; authorized an additional \$30 million in fiscal year 1977 if Congress did not formally extend the program before that time.

Authorized \$17 million in fiscal 1975 and \$20 million in fiscal 1976 for assistance to medical libraries; authorized an additional \$20 million in fiscal 1977 if Congress did not formally extend the program before that time.

**P.L. 93-415 (S. 821)—JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY
PREVENTION ACT OF 1974**

History

During legislative action on the proposal to expand and coordinate Federal programs for the prevention and correction of juvenile delinquency, controversy centered on the question who should administer the federally assisted juvenile delinquency programs. The House-passed measure placed the Federal-aid programs in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). It rejected locating these programs within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) because LEAA viewed juvenile delinquency in terms of crime and punishment, rather than prevention. The Senate adopted an alternate view, LEAA had emerged as the lead agency in Federal juvenile delinquency prevention and control programs. In the final measure, the Senate approach prevailed.

Purpose

(1) To provide thorough and prompt evaluation of all federally assisted juvenile delinquency programs;

(2) To provide technical assistance to public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals in developing and implementing juvenile delinquency programs;

(3) To establish training programs for persons, including professionals, paraprofessionals, and volunteers, who work with delinquents or potential delinquents or whose work or activities relate to juvenile delinquency programs;

(4) To establish a centralized research effort on the problems of juvenile delinquency, including an information clearinghouse to disseminate the findings of such research and all data related to juvenile delinquency;

(5) To develop and encourage the implementation of national standards for the administration of juvenile justice, including recommendations for administrative, budgetary, and legislative action at the Federal, State and local level to facilitate the adoption of such standards;

(6) To assist States and local communities with resources to develop and implement programs to keep students in elementary and secondary schools and to prevent unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions;

(7) To establish a Federal assistance program to deal with the problems of runaway youth;

(8) To provide the necessary resources, leadership, and coordination to (a) develop and implement effective methods of preventing and reducing juvenile delinquency; (b) develop and conduct effective

programs to prevent delinquency, to divert juveniles from the traditional juvenile justice system and to provide critically needed alternatives to institutionalization; (c) to improve the quality of juvenile justice in the United States; and (d) increase the capacity of State and local governments and public and private agencies to conduct effective juvenile justice and delinquency prevention and rehabilitation programs and to provide research, evaluation, and training services in the field of juvenile delinquency prevention.

(9) To authorize the appropriation of \$75 million for fiscal 1975, \$125 million for fiscal 1976, and \$150 million for fiscal 1977 for juvenile justice and delinquency prevention. In addition to the appropriated funds, to require LEAA to maintain at least the same level of financial assistance for juvenile delinquency programs assisted by LEAA during fiscal 1972.

(10) To extend the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3882) for one year, to June 30, 1975.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 103—Definitions.—Defines the following terms to include drug-related activities:

“Community based” facility, program, or service includes drug treatment and other rehabilitative services.

“Juvenile delinquency program” includes drug and alcohol abuse programs.

“Law enforcement and criminal justice” include programs relating to the prevention, control, or reduction of juvenile delinquency or narcotic addiction.

“Treatment” includes rehabilitative services designed to protect the public and benefit the addict by eliminating or controlling the dependence on drugs and the susceptibility to addiction or use.

Sec. 201—Creation of Office and Appointment of Administration.—Establishes the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within LEAA of the Department of Justice, headed by an Assistant Administrator, nominated by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and subject to the direction of the LEAA Administrator.

Sec. 204—Concentration of Federal Efforts.—Authorizes the LEAA Administrator to implement overall policy and to develop objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs and activities relating to the prevention, training, treatment, rehabilitation, evaluation, research and improvement of the juvenile justice system in the United States.

Requires the Administrator to (1) consult with the Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (Council) and the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NAC) and to advise the President through the Attorney General concerning all matters relating to federally assisted juvenile delinquency programs and Federal policies regarding juvenile delinquency; (2) assist operating agencies having direct responsibilities for juvenile delinquency prevention and treatment; to conduct studies of the performance of Federal juvenile delinquency programs; (3)

submit annually to the President and to the Congress an analysis and evaluation of Federal juvenile delinquency programs conducted by Federal departments and agencies; (4) develop annually a comprehensive plan for Federal juvenile delinquency programs; (5) provide technical assistance to Federal, State and local governments, private agencies, institutions and individuals in planning, establishing, funding, operating, or evaluating juvenile delinquency programs, and (6) submit certain annual reports over a three year period to the President and the Congress.

Requires the President to report to the Congress and to the Council concerning action taken with regard to recommendations made by the LEAA Administrator's annual reports.

Requires the Administrator's functions to be coordinated with the Secretary of HEW under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 3801).

Authorizes the Administrator to require each Federal agency administering a Federal juvenile delinquency program to submit annually to the Council a juvenile delinquency development statement.

Sec. 206—Establishment of a Coordinating Council.—Establishes a Coordinating Council on Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention in the Federal executive branch, chaired by the Attorney General and composed of the Secretaries of HEW, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, the Director of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP), the Assistant Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and representatives of other agencies as the President shall designate to (1) coordinate all Federal juvenile delinquency programs; and (2) recommend annually to the Attorney General and the President with regard to policy coordination and the development of objectives and priorities for the Federal juvenile delinquency programs.

Secs. 207-208—Establishment of a National Advisory Committee.—Establishes a 21-member National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (NAC), together with members of the Coordinating Council serving on NAC as ex-officio members; to make recommendations to the LEAA Administrator with regard to planning, policy, priorities, operations, and management of all Federal juvenile delinquency programs.

Requires the Chairman of the National Advisory Committee to establish an Advisory Committee for the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and an Advisory Committee to the Administrator on Standards for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.

Secs. 221-224, 241-242, 246—Establishment of a National Institute for Juvenile Justice.—Establishes a National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Office of LEAA, headed by a Deputy Assistant Administrator of the Office, to coordinate its activities with the activities of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice and to serve as a clearinghouse and information bank concerning all aspects of juvenile delinquency. Requires Deputy Assistant Administrator to submit annually a report on juvenile delinquency programs to the LEAA Administrator.

Sec. 247—Development of Standards for Juvenile Justice.—Requires: (1) the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, under the supervision of the Advisory Committee on Standards for Juvenile Justice, to review reports and data relating to the juvenile justice system in the United States; and (2) the Advisory Committee to submit a report to the President and the Congress recommending the adoption of standards for juvenile justice at the Federal, State and local levels.

Secs. 221-224—Federal Assistance for State and Local Programs—Formula Grants.—Authorizes the LEAA Administrator to make grants to State and local governments (or contracts with public and private agencies) to assist them in planning and evaluating projects for developing more effective juvenile delinquency programs and improving the juvenile justice system.

Requires a State to submit a State plan and designate a State Planning Agency in order to obtain Federal assistance.

Sec. 402—Consultation Between HEW and DOJ.—Requires the Secretary of HEW and the Attorney General to consult with regard to coordinating the development and implementation of programs funded under this legislation with those related to programs funded under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

Sec. 521—Creation of the National Institute of Corrections.—Establishes a National Institute of Corrections within the Bureau of Prisons to collect information, to conduct training and evaluation programs, make grants/contracts with governmental and educational institutions, and serve in a consulting capacity in the development of programs, services, training, treatment and rehabilitation with regard to correction programs and criminal and juvenile offenders.

Treatment/Rehabilitation—Prevention/Education (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 224-228—Special Emphasis Prevention and Treatment Programs.—Authorizes the administration to make grants/contracts with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, or individuals for special emphasis treatment and prevention programs.

Training (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 241(f), 244, 249-251—Training Programs.—Authorizes the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to develop, conduct, and provide training programs for individuals working in the prevention, treatment and control of juvenile delinquency.

Research-Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 243—Research, Demonstration and Evaluation.—Authorizes the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to conduct and coordinate research and evaluation into any aspect of juvenile delinquency, to encourage the development of demonstration projects, evaluate all juvenile delinquency programs assisted under this legislation, and prepare studies (including recommendation) with regard to the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency.

Prevention/Education (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 401—Youth Development Demonstrations.—Permits the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) to make grants to State and local governments, nonprofit private agencies, and organizations to assist the demonstration of innovative approaches to youth development and the prevention and treatment of delinquent behavior.

P.L. 93-516 (H.R. 17503)—REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1974

History

During the congressional election recess of 1974, President Ford vetoed rehabilitation legislation (H.R. 14225) intended to extend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 for one year. Upon its return, Congress voted overwhelmingly to override this veto, but rather than engage in a lengthy dispute over the veto's legality (Ford maintained that his was a pocket veto), House and Senate committees reported bills identical to H.R. 14225.

Both H.R. 14225 and H.R. 17503 extended the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 for one fiscal year, through 1976, and called for a White House Conference on the Handicapped in 1976.

The bill also transferred the Rehabilitation Services Administration, administrator of the program, from the Social and Rehabilitation Service to the Office of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), a move that was opposed by that department.

On December 7, President Ford signed the bill, although he was still opposed to some of its provisions.

Purpose

(1) To amend and extend authorizations and appropriations in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, through fiscal year 1976;

(2) To authorize a White House Conference on the Handicapped in 1976;

(3) To transfer the Rehabilitation Services Administration from the Social and Rehabilitation Service to the Office of the Secretary of HEW.

*Provisions**Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 101—Rehabilitation Services Administration.—Establishes in the Office of the Secretary of HEW, a Rehabilitation Services Administration which shall be headed by a Commissioner appointed by the President and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Sec. 102—Extension of Authorization of Appropriations for Vocational and Rehabilitation Services.—Extends the authorization of appropriations for the basic State grant program of vocational rehabilitation services with the authorization for FY 1976 of \$720 million.

Authorizes appropriations for innovation and expansion grants for services to handicapped individuals and for the study of comprehensive service needs of individuals with the most handicaps, for FY 1976 of \$42 million.

Extends the authorization of appropriations for the establishment of seven to twenty client assistance projects throughout the nation. Authorizes \$2.5 million, but no less than \$1 million, for FY 1976; stipulates that future client assistance will be maintained at a level of \$11,860,000; and provides to the Secretary of HEW the authority to fund projects if this level of appropriation is not attained.

Sec. 106—Special Project Funding.—Extend the authorization of appropriations for special projects and demonstrations by authorizing \$20 million for FY 1976.

Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 103—Extension of Authorization of Appropriations for Research and Training.—Extends the authorization of appropriations for research and training by authorizing \$32 million for FY 1976. Provides that 25 percent of the amounts appropriated shall be available for research.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 109—Extension of Authorization of Appropriations for Secretarial Responsibilities.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to report to Congress a long-range plan of providing comprehensive services to handicapped individuals, and to provide a central clearinghouse for information and resources for handicapped individuals, among his other responsibilities.

Extends the authorization of appropriations for responsibilities of the Secretary by authorizing \$600,000 for FY 1976.

Sec. 302—Authority of President, Council, and Secretary.—Authorizes the President to call a White House Conference on handicapped individuals not later than two years after the date of enactment of this Act.

Sec. 305—State Participation in Handicapped Conference.—Authorizes the Secretary to grant to each State, to assist them in meeting costs of participation in the White House Conference, a sum not to exceed \$25,000 nor to be less than \$10,000.

Sec. 306—Authorization.—Authorizes the appropriations, without fiscal year limitations, of \$2 million to carry out the provisions of this title. Sums appropriated are to remain available until June 30, 1977.

P.L. 93-619 (S. 754)—SPEEDY TRIAL ACT OF 1974

History

To lend support to the Sixth Amendment's "right of a speedy trial", S. 754 provided for the dismissal of charges against a person not brought to trial within 100 days of arrest. A gradual phase-in period was provided for, but the 100-day limit was to take effect in 1980.

The most controversial of the bill's provisions was the dismissal sanction. Both Senate and House versions authorized this sanction for failure to grant a speedy trial—but they differed on whether charges arising from the same conduct could later be filed again against the same defendant.

Tempered by Justice Department objections, the Senate modified S. 754 to allow re prosecution in exceptional circumstances. The House version, H.R. 17409, returned to the original Senate measure, forbidding any re prosecution.

The bill also directed the establishment of demonstration pre-trial services agencies in 10 judicial districts to work with defendants during the pre-trial period.

Purpose

To assist in reducing crime and the danger of recidivism by requiring speedy trials and by strengthening the supervision over persons released pending trial, and for other purposes.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 201—Establishment of Pre-trial Services Agency.—Establishes on a demonstration basis, in each of ten representative judicial districts, a pre-trial services agency authorized to maintain effective supervision and control over, and to provide supportive services to, defendants released under the Speedy Trial Act.

Sec. 201—Operation of Pre-trial Services Agency.—Includes among the functions requirements that each pre-trial services agency shall, with the cooperation of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, and with the approval of the United States Courts, and with the approval of the Attorney General, operate or contract for the operation of appropriate facilities for the custody or care of persons released under this chapter including, but not limited to, residential halfway houses, addict and alcoholic treatment centers, and counseling services.

Sec. 201—Annual Report on Accomplishments.—Requires the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts to submit to the Congress annual reports detailing the accomplishments of the pretrial services agencies. In his fourth annual report, the Director shall include recommendations for any necessary modification of this title or expansion to other districts.

Authorization

Authorizes \$10 million for the FY ending June 30, 1975, to remain available until expended.

P.L. 93-647 (H.R. 17045)—SOCIAL SERVICES AMENDMENTS OF 1974

History

New HEW regulations represented the administration's response to a congressionally imposed ceiling on Federal support of social services. Faced with estimates that Federal expenditures would soar, Congress, in 1972, placed a \$2.5 billion annual ceiling on Federal social services expenditures.

H.R. 17045 represented a compromise designed to give States the freedom to choose the social services programs they would provide while requiring the programs to meet certain national goals and Federal standards.

The bill includes a requirement that any increase in Federal social services funding in a State to be used for an actual increase in services provided rather than to simply replace State funds now being spent on services. The bill also included a list, though not all inclusive, of the types of social services which may be funded.

Conferees reached agreement on H.R. 17045 prior to adjournment.

A ban on implementation of the HEW regulations, scheduled to expire on December 31, 1974, was extended until October 1, 1975, when the new legislative guidelines were to take effect.

Approved on December 20, H.R. 17045 was signed by President Ford on January 4, 1975.

Purpose

To encourage the provision of social services by the States, directed at the following goals:

- (1) achieving or maintaining economic self-support to prevent, reduce, or eliminate dependency;
- (2) achieving or maintaining self-sufficiency, including reduction or prevention of dependency;
- (3) preventing or remedying neglect, abuse or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect their own interests, or preserving, rehabilitating or reuniting families;
- (4) preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing for community-based care, home-based care, or other forms of less intensive care;
- (5) securing referral or admission for institutional care when other forms of care are not appropriate, or providing services to individuals in institutions.

Provisions

Prevention/Education—Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 2—Payments to States.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to provide Federal financial assistance for the provision of certain social services, including, but not limited to, appropriate combinations of services designed to meet the special needs of children, the aged, the mentally retarded, the blind, the emotionally disturbed, the physically handicapped, and alcoholics and drug addicts.

Imposes a \$2.5 billion ceiling on Federal assistance, to be distributed to the States as a function of their population in relation to that of all States.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction).

Sec. 2—Program Reporting.—Requires each State participating in this program to make available to the Secretary reports regarding its use of Federal funds for the provision of social services.

Sec. 2—Services Program Planning.—Requires the States to publish and make generally available to the public a proposed comprehensive annual services program plan which sets forth the State's plan for the provision of the services during that year. Included in the State's plan are the objectives to be achieved under the program and the services to be provided, at least one to be directed toward the achievement of each of the five program goals as originally designed.

Sec. 2—Evaluation; Program Assistance.—Requires the Secretary of HEW to provide for the continuing evaluation of State programs for the provision of services under this Act.

Requires the Secretary to make available to the States assistance with respect to the content of their services program, and their program planning, reporting, administration and evaluation.

Requires the Secretary, within six months after the close of each fiscal year, to report to the Congress on the operation of the program established by this title during that year, including—the evaluation of State social service programs and a report on the assistance provided States in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

Sec. 4—Report by the Secretary.—Requires the Secretary, prior to July 1, 1977, to submit to the Congress a report on the effectiveness of the program established by Title XX of the Social Security Act, as amended by this Act, during calendar years 1975 and 1976, together with recommendations, if any, for improvements in that program.

Authorization

Authorizes the appropriations for each fiscal year a sum sufficient to carry out the purposes of this Act.

D. 94TH CONGRESS

P.L. 94-63 (S. 66)—COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTER AMENDMENTS OF 1975

History

Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary, Casper Weinberger, testifying before the House Public Health and Environment Subcommittee in February 1975, expressed the Ford administration's views of the Community Mental Health Center programs. He reiterated earlier administration pronouncements that Federal participation in these programs was intended to be through limited demonstration projects.

The subcommittee took issue with the administration's contention that Congress intended the program to be a demonstration effort. Congress had sought to provide mental health services on a local level, establishing 1,500 centers across the country. HEW had funded only 625 centers in early 1975.

On July 25, 1975, President Ford vetoed S. 66, citing as most objectionable its excessive cost and the expansion of programs that the administration had sought to end.

Attesting to the popularity of the bill's programs, Congress, on July 29, voted decisively to override the veto. On four previous attempts in 1975, Congress had failed to override Presidential vetoes.

Purpose

(1) To extend the Community Mental Health Centers Act (CMHC) to continue progress toward the goal of establishing a center in each of the approximately 1,500 catchment areas across the Nation, and to assure continued support of the 500 centers already begun;

(2) To provide a program (where the Secretary of HEW has determined there is a sufficient need and such service is not already being provided) for the prevention and treatment of drug addiction and abuse and for the rehabilitation of drug addicts, drug abusers, and other persons with drug dependency problems;

(3) To provide up to three years of additional financial distress grants to centers whose eight-year initial operation support has expired.

Provisions

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 201—Requirements for Community Mental Health Centers.—Defines a community mental health center (CMHC) as a legal entity through which comprehensive mental health services are provided (a) principally to individuals residing in a defined geographic area (catchment area); and (b) to any individual residing or employed in such area regardless of his ability to pay for such services, his current or past health condition, or any other factor, etc.

Permits the awarding of grants to both poverty and nonpoverty areas, but requires the Secretary's special consideration of poverty area projects.

Sec. 203—Grants for Initial Operation.—Provides funds for a program's operating costs, on a declining basis, for the first eight years of program operation and a special consultation and education grant program. To qualify for operating funds a center must provide (or have an approved plan for providing) the full range of services listed in the bill, including consultation and education services. Provides that the center must be providing all other comprehensive services to receive a C & F grant.

Sec. 204—Grants for Consultation and Education Services.—Provides funds which may be granted to any CMHC providing consultation and education services in the fifth year of the center's operation. The Secretary of HEW may make available C & E grants in the third or fourth years of operation if he determines that as a result of the declining percentage of that center's cost of operations or staffing available to it under its initial operating or staffing grant, it is unable to provide adequate consultation and education services.

Sec. 205—Conversion Grants.—Assists existing programs meet the new requirements for comprehensive services. Provision of the new services are required within two years and grants are authorized for up to two years for meeting the operating deficit resulting from the provision of the new services. At the end of the two-year period, funding would be continued through the operating grant program in the same manner (and at the same rate) as for the center's other services.

Secs. 211-212—Financial Distress Grants.—Provides funding to centers where at the end of their eight-year operating or staffing grants, the center demonstrates that without additional aid there would result a significant reduction in the type of quality of services provided. The financial distress grant mechanism is intended to insure the maintenance of quality of all CMHC programs during the transition period between termination of Federal grants and improvements in third party support.

Sec. 221—Facility Assistance Grants.—Provides assistance to those programs which meet the requirements and provide the assurances to the Secretary required of CMHC's which seek operating assistance.

Includes among the services to be provided through a CMHC a program for the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and for the rehabilitation of drug addicts, drug abusers, and other persons with drug dependency problems.

Sec. 202—Grants for Planning Community Mental Health Center Programs.—Provides planning grants for the purpose of assessing the

need for a CMHC program, to develop such a program, to obtain financial and professional support and encourage a continuing community involvement in the program. These grants would be made for one year, and would enable communities to develop plans for setting up a comprehensive CMHC. The maximum planning grant for these purposes is \$75,000.

Construction is defined to include the acquisition or remodeling of facilities, the leasing of facilities, and the initial equipment of facilities which are acquired, remodeled, leased or constructed with construction assistance.

Authorization

Authorizations for grant programs are as follows:

Planning Community Mental Health Center grants: \$3.75 million for FY 1976; \$3.75 million for FY 1977

Initial Operation grants: \$50 million for FY 1976; \$55 million for FY 1977

Grants for Consultation and Education Services: \$10 million for FY 1976; \$15 million for FY 1977

Conversion Grants: \$20 million for FY 1976; \$20 million for FY 1977

Financial Distress Grants: \$15 million for FY 1976; \$15 million for FY 1977

Facilities Assistance Grants: \$5 million for FY 1976; \$5 million for FY 1977

P.L. 94-230 (H.R. 11045)—THE REHABILITATION ACT EXTENSION OF 1976

History

Congress, on March 2, cleared for the President a bill (H.R. 11045) extending the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 for one year, through fiscal 1977. The bill also provided an automatic extension for a second year if Congress took no action to extend the Act by April 15, 1977.

Final action came when the Senate adopted the conference report by voice vote. The House had passed the conference report by voice vote under suspension of the rule on February 17. The House originally had authorized a two-year extension; the Senate had approved a one-year extension (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Vol. XXXIII, 1976, pp. 619-620).

Purpose

To amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 by extending the authorizations of appropriations contained in the Act for fiscal year ending September 30, 1977 and contingent extension of certain programs for fiscal year ending September 30, 1978.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 2, 4, 6—Extension of Authorization.—Extends authorization of appropriations for vocational rehabilitation services, grants for construction of rehabilitation facilities, special projects and demonstrations.

Research (Demand Reduction)

Sec. 3(a)—Extension of Authorization.—Extends authorization of appropriations for research.

Training (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 3(b), 5—Extension of Authorization.—Extends authorization for training with emphasis on vocational training services.

Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Demand Reduction)

Secs. 7, 8—Extension of Authorization.—Extends authorization for a national center for deaf-blind youths and adults, for programs and project evaluation, for certain responsibilities of the Secretary of HEW, and for Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

Authorization

\$822.1 million for FY 1977 and a contingency appropriation of \$847.1 million for FY 1978 in the event that the bill was not automatically extended. Of the FY 1977 figure, \$740 million was earmarked for matching grants to States to help operate vocational rehabilitation programs for FY 1977; \$760 million for FY 1978. Other FY 1977 appropriation authorizations included \$25 million for innovation programs, \$30 million for research, \$1.5 million for training, \$1.5 million for the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board and \$6 million for special secretarial services.

**P.L. 94-293 (H.R. 12216)—DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE ACT
AMENDMENTS**

History

Congress, on May 13, approved a two-year extension of domestic volunteer programs run by ACTION. The bill (H.R. 12216) also gave the agency more flexibility in the operation of the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). The two-year extensions were a compromise. Some Democrats had preferred a one-year extension so that Congress could keep closer tabs on ACTION. The critics suggested that the agency and its directory had slighted antipoverty efforts.

Purpose

To extend the operation of certain programs by the ACTION agency for two additional years.

*Provisions**Training (Demand Reduction)*

Sec. 2—Extension of Authorization.—Extends funding for the ACTION program.

Sec. 3—Recruitment and Training of Volunteers.—Authorizes the Director to undertake and support volunteer service programs to recruit, select, and train volunteers.

Sec. 123—Technical Assistance for Improvement of Volunteer Programs.—Authorizes the Director to provide technical and financial assistance to Federal agencies, State and local governments and agencies, and promote nonprofit organizations which utilize or desire to utilize volunteers in carrying out the program of this section of the Act.

P.L. 94-455 (H.R. 10612)—TAX REFORM ACT OF 1976

History

Tax returns, though a matter of "public record," are generally open to inspection only under regulations approved by the President, or under Presidential order. The conference committee felt, however, that stricter lines of confidentiality should be adhered to in the disclosure of returns and return information. Section 6103 of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 is intended to restrict disclosure to instances where the committee felt that disclosure was warranted.

Purpose

To reform the tax laws of the United States.

*Provisions**Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management (Supply Reduction)*

Sec. 6103—Confidentiality and Disclosure of Returns and Return Information.—(a)—To assure the confidentiality of returns and return information, requires that no person shall disclose such information obtained by him in connection with his service as an authorized recipient of such information;

(h)(1)—Makes available, without written request, returns and return information to officers and employees of the Department of the Treasury whose official duties require such inspection or disclosure for tax administration purposes.

(h)(2)—Makes available returns and return information to attorneys of the Department of Justice personally and directly engaged in, and solely for their use in, preparation for any proceeding before a Federal grand jury or any Federal or State court in a matter involving tax administration. The Secretary of the Treasury may refer a case to the Department of Justice, or, in writing, the Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General or Assistant Attorney General may request a return or return information.

Sec. 6103(2)(1)—Non-tax Criminal Investigation.—(A)—Makes available, pursuant to the order of a Federal district court judge, a return on taxpayer return information for inspection, but only to the extent necessary as is provided by the order. Requires that information be provided to officers and employees of a Federal agency personally and directly engaged in and solely for their use in, preparation for any administrative or judicial proceeding pertaining to the enforcement of a specifically designated Federal criminal statute (not involving tax administration) to which the U.S. or such agency is or may be a party.

(B)—Authorizes the head of any Federal agency, or, in the case of the Justice Department, the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General or the Assistant Attorney General to make an application to a Federal district court judge for tax return information.

(2)—Makes available for inspection to heads of Federal agencies as previously described, upon written request, information other than taxpayer return information for use in official responsibilities;

(3)—Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to disclose in writing, return information other than taxpayer return information, which may constitute evidence of a violation of Federal criminal laws to the

extent necessary to apprise the head of the appropriate Federal agency charged with the responsibility of enforcing such laws.

(4)—Authorizes the admission into evidence of any judicial or administrative proceeding of any information obtained under paragraphs (1), (2) or (3) pertaining to enforcement of a specifically designated Federal criminal statute to which the U.S. or any agency thereof is a party. The information is only admissible as evidence if the court determines that it is relevant to the establishment of a commission of a crime or the guilt of a party. Such material would not be available if it would in any way impair a civil or criminal tax investigation.

Sec. 6103(p)(3)—Records of Inspection and Disclosure.—(A)—Requires the Secretary to maintain a permanent system of standardized records or accountings of all requests for inspection or disclosure of returns and return information. These records shall be available for examination by the Joint Committee on Taxation or the Chief of Staff of such committee.

(B)—Requires the Secretary, within 90 days after the close of each calendar year, to submit to the Joint Committee on Taxation a report with respect to the records described in subparagraph (A) in a form, and containing information designated by the Joint Committee.

**P.L. 94-460 (H.R. 9019)—HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATION
AMENDMENTS OF 1976**

History

After the passage of the Act, providing Federal support for the development of more Health Maintenance Organizations (HMO's), several HMO groups decided that some of the requirements—while theoretically desirable—made their plans so expensive that they could not compete with traditional health insurers.

A coalition of private groups, led by the Group Health Association of America, began working on proposed amendments to the 1973 Act in late 1974. The House responded first, agreeing in late 1975 to delay or eliminate many requirements. The Senate version, passed in June 1976, did not go as far as the House bill, and House-Senate worked out a compromise in September.

The move to make the 1973 Act more workable had the support of a condition of private groups representing HMO's, insurers and labor. The administration also agreed that some provisions of the 1973 Act were too strict. The only major opposition came from the American Medical Association, which initially fought the 1973 Act on grounds that it would subsidize one form of medical practice over another (*Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Vol. XXXII, 1976).

Purpose

To correct identified deficiencies in the law, improve the administration of the program, and generally make HMO's more competitive with traditional insurance programs and health delivery services.

Provisions

Treatment/Rehabilitation (Demand Reduction)

Directs the Secretary of HEW to give special consideration to applications for projects for HMO's which will serve medically underserved populations.

Makes changes in the type of payments to be made to non-Federal leaders.

Sec. 110—Employee Health Benefits Plans.—Adds the following to the types of employers for whom the Secretary of HEW can prescribe regulations regarding the offer of qualified HMO membership options to employees: any State and each political subdivision which during any calendar quarter employed an average number of employees not less than twenty-five.

Sec. 110—Civil Penalty for Failure to Comply with Regulations.—Subjects an employer, who knowingly fails to comply, to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000 after a proceeding in which the employer has been given notice and an opportunity to present his views.

Sec. 111—Requirements of HMO's.—Requires that the Secretary make a written notification of a determination that an HMO has failed to comply with its assurances respecting the provision of basic and supplemental health services. Details what such notice must include and requires that where the entity fails to take corrective action, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register the determination that the entity is not a qualified HMO.

Sec. 115—Program Evaluation by the Comptroller General.—Directs the Comptroller to evaluate the operation of at least ten or one-half (whichever is greater) of the HMO's which received assistance under this statute and to report to Congress the results of this evaluation.

APPENDIX TO LEGISLATIVE SECTION

For each Public Law citation included in the Legislative Section, this Appendix reflects the corresponding title and section in the United States Code, whether such section has been amended or repealed, and the citation to the amending or repealing legislation. In some instances a Public Law section was given a U.S.C. number, but was eventually omitted from the Code. This fact is noted where appropriate.

Also, where a Public Law contained in the Legislative Section showed the section(s) of another public law which it amended, that section number has been placed in brackets following the proper section number.

This Appendix is complete through Public Law 95-112 which is the last public law included in the available tables of *United States Code Congressional and Administrative News*, the most up-to-date source for the information provided.

UNITED STATES CODE CITES AND STATUS OF SPECIFIED PUBLIC LAWS

Public law and section	United States Code	Status
91-177: 106	42 U.S.C. 2809(a) (8), (9)	Rep. 93-644, § 5(c) (4), (5).
91-211:		
201(b)(1)	42 U.S.C. 2688 note	Omitted.
301	42 U.S.C. 2688o	Omitted; am. 91-513, § 1(b) (1)-(3); 93-45, § 206; 94-63, § 701(e)(7).
302	42 U.S.C. 2688f	Omitted.
	42 U.S.C. 2688f note	Do.
	42 U.S.C. 2688h	Omitted; am. 91-616, § 332.
	42 U.S.C. 2688k	Omitted; am. 91-513, § 1(a)(1); 92-255, § 401(b).
305	42 U.S.C. 2688l	Omitted; am. 91-513, § 1(a) (1), (2); 93-45, § 205(a); 94-63, § 701(e)(6)(A).
501	42 U.S.C. 2688r	Omitted; am. 91-513, § 1(b)(3).
91-296:		
501	21 U.S.C. 186	
502	21 U.S.C. 187	
91-375:		
404	39 U.S.C. 404	Am. 94-421, § 9 (a), (b).
408	39 U.S.C. 408	
603	39 U.S.C. 603	
604	39 U.S.C. 804	
3001	39 U.S.C. 3001	Am. 94-279, § 17.
91-452:		
101(a)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 3331-3334	
101(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 3001	
201(a)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 6001-6005	
201(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 1	
301(a)	28 U.S.C. 1826	
301(b)	28 U.S.C. Prec. 1821	
401(a)	18 U.S.C. 1623	Am. 94-550, § 6.
401(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 1621	
501-504	18 U.S.C. Prec. 3481 note	
601(a)	18 U.S.C. 3503	
601(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 3481	
701	18 U.S.C. 3504 note	
702(a)	18 U.S.C. 3504	
702(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 3481	
703	18 U.S.C. 3504 note	
801	18 U.S.C. 1511 note	
802(a)	18 U.S.C. 1511	
802(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 1501	
803(a)	18 U.S.C. 1955	
803(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 1951	
804-809	18 U.S.C. 1955 note	
810	18 U.S.C. 2516	
811	18 U.S.C. 1511 note	
901(a)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 1961-1968	
901(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 1	
902(a)	18 U.S.C. 2516	
902(b)	18 U.S.C. 2517	
1001(a)	18 U.S.C. 3575-3578	
1001(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 3561	
1002	18 U.S.C. 3148	
1101	18 U.S.C. 841 note	
1102(a)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 841-848	
1102(b)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 1	
1103	18 U.S.C. 2516	
1104-1105	18 U.S.C. 841 note	
1106	Repeated 50 U.S.C. 121-144; 18 U.S.C. 837.	
1105(b)(2)	18 U.S.C. Prec. 831	
1107	18 U.S.C. 841 note	
1201-1211	18 U.S.C. Prec. 3331 note	
1212	18 U.S.C. 2510 note	
1301	18 U.S.C. 1961 note	
91-508:		
101	12 U.S.C. 1829b, 1830, 1831	
102	12 U.S.C. 1830d	
121-129	12 U.S.C. 1951-1959	
201	31 U.S.C. 1051 note	
202-213	31 U.S.C. 1051-1062	
221-223	31 U.S.C. 1081-1083	
231-235	31 U.S.C. 1101-1105	
240		
241-242	31 U.S.C. 1121-1122	
401(a), (b)	31 U.S.C. 1051 note	
91-513:		
1(a)(1)	42 U.S.C. 2688k	Omitted; am. 92-255, § 401(b).
	42 U.S.C. 2688l	Omitted; am. 93-45, § 205(a); 94-63, § 701(e)(6)(A).
	42 U.S.C. 2688m	Omitted.
1(a)(2)	42 U.S.C. 2688l	Omitted; am. 93-45, § 205(a); 94-63, § 701(e)(5)(A).

UNITED STATES CODE CITES AND STATUS OF SPECIFIED PUBLIC LAWS—Continued

Public law and section	United States Code	Status
91-513—Continued		
1(a)(3).....	42 U.S.C. Prec. 2688k.....	Omitted.
1(b)(1), (2).....	42 U.S.C. 2688o.....	Omitted; am. 93-45, § 206; 94-63 § 701(e)(7),
1(b)(3).....	42 U.S.C. 2688o.....	Omitted; am. 93-45, § 206; 94-63, § 701(e)(7),
	42 U.S.C. 2688r.....	Omitted.
1(c).....	42 U.S.C. 2688m.....	Do.
	42 U.S.C. 2688n.....	Do.
	42 U.S.C. 2688n-1.....	Omitted; am. 93-45, § 205(b); 94-63, § 701
		(e)(6)(B).
2(a)(1).....	42 U.S.C. 257.....	Am. 92-225, § 402.
2(a)(2)(A).....	42 U.S.C. 258-261.....	§ 259(b), rep. 92-293, § 3.
2(b)(3).....	42 U.S.C. 259, 260.....	§ 259(b), rep. 92-293, § 3.
2(a)(4).....	42 U.S.C. 259, 260, 261a.....	§ 259(b), rep. 92-293, § 3.
2(a)(5).....	42 U.S.C. 261.....	
2(a)(6).....	42 U.S.C. Prec. 257.....	
2(b).....	42 U.S.C. 201.....	Am. 93-523, § 2(b); 94-317, § 301(a); 94-484, § 905(a).
3(a).....	42 U.S.C. 242(a).....	Am. 93-282, § 122(b); 93-348, § 104(a)(2).
3(b).....	42 U.S.C. 245.....	Am. 92-255, § 403(a); 93-45, § 106; 93-151, § 8; 94-63, §§ 102, 501(b), 701(a), (b); 94-484, § 995(b)(1); 95-83, § 302.
3(c).....	42 U.S.C. 225a.....	Am. 94-278, § 1102(b).
4.....	42 U.S.C. 257a.....	
103.....	21 U.S.C. 803.....	
201.....	21 U.S.C. 811.....	
202.....	21 U.S.C. 812.....	
301.....	21 U.S.C. 821.....	
302.....	21 U.S.C. 822.....	
303.....	21 U.S.C. 823.....	Am. 93-281, § 3.
304.....	21 U.S.C. 824.....	Am. 93-281, § 4.
305.....	21 U.S.C. 825.....	
306.....	21 U.S.C. 826.....	Am. 94-273, § 3(16).
307.....	21 U.S.C. 827.....	Am. 93-281, § 5.
308.....	21 U.S.C. 828.....	
309.....	21 U.S.C. 829.....	
401.....	21 U.S.C. 841.....	
403.....	21 U.S.C. 843.....	
404.....	21 U.S.C. 844.....	
405.....	21 U.S.C. 845.....	
408.....	21 U.S.C. 848.....	
409.....	21 U.S.C. 849.....	
502.....	21 U.S.C. 872.....	
503.....	21 U.S.C. 873.....	
509.....	21 U.S.C. 879.....	Am. 93-481, § 3.
601.....	21 U.S.C. 801 note.....	Am. 92-13.
709.....	21 U.S.C. 904.....	Am. 93-481, § 1.
1002-1003.....	21 U.S.C. 952-953.....	
1006.....	21 U.S.C. 956.....	
1010 [sic]-1014.....	21 U.S.C. 960-964.....	
1200.....	42 U.S.C. 3509.....	
*91-527:		
3.....	21 U.S.C. 1002.....	Am. 93-422, § 2(c).
5.....	21 U.S.C. 1004.....	Am. 93-422, § 2(e).
*91-544:		
4(1)-(4).....	42 U.S.C. 3731.....	Am. 93-83 § 2; 94-503, § 109.
4(5), (6).....	42 U.S.C. 3733.....	Am. 92-83, § 2; 93-415, § 543; 94-503, § 111.
4(7).....	42 U.S.C. 3735.....	Am. 92-83, § 2.
4(8).....	42 U.S.C. 3736.....	Am. 93-83, § 2; 94-503, § 113.
5(1).....	42 U.S.C. 3746.....	Am. 93-83, § 2.
5(2).....	42 U.S.C. 3747, 3448.....	Am. 93-83, § 2.
92-13: 601(f).....	21 U.S.C. 801 note.....	
92-73: 508.....	Not codified.....	
92-129: 501.....	10 U.S.C. 1071 note.....	
92-157: 104(a).....	42 U.S.C. Prec. 295f, 42 U.S.C. 295f notes.....	
	42 U.S.C. 295f-5.....	Am. 93-154, § 3(c); Rep. 92-332, § 503.
92-226: 109[481].....	22 U.S.C. 2291.....	
92-235: 221, 223, 224, 226, 228, 229(1), 232.....	21 U.S.C. 1131-1143.....	Rep. 92-255, § 104.
301.....	21 U.S.C. 1161.....	
302.....	21 U.S.C. 1162.....	
303.....	21 U.S.C. 1163.....	
401(a).....	42 U.S.C. 2688a.....	Omitted.
401(b).....	42 U.S.C. 2688k.....	Do.
401(c).....	42 U.S.C. 2688n-1.....	Omitted; am. 93-45, § 205(c); 94-63 § 701(e)(7).
402.....	42 U.S.C. 257.....	
404.....	21 U.S.C. 1171.....	
*92-293:		
1.....	18 U.S.C. 3651.....	
2.....	18 U.S.C. 4203.....	Am. 94-233, § 2.
*92-352: 503.		
	22 U.S.C. 2291.....	Am. 93-189, § 11(a); 94-329, § 504(b).
	22 U.S.C. 2291a.....	Am. 93-189, § 11(b); 94-329, § 504(a); 95-92, § 3.

UNITED STATES CODE CITES AND STATUS OF SPECIFIED PUBLIC LAWS—Continued

Public law and section	United States Code	Status
92-381:		
102(a).....	42 U.S.C. 3812(a).....	Am. 93-415, § 401(3).
102(b).....	42 U.S.C. 3812(b).....	Am. 93-415, § 401(3).
103.....	42 U.S.C. 3813.....	Am. 93-415, § 401(3).
104.....	42 U.S.C. 3814.....	Am. 93-415, § 401(3).
201.....	42 U.S.C. 3851.....	
202.....	42 U.S.C. 3852.....	
301.....	42 U.S.C. 3871.....	
302.....	42 U.S.C. 3872.....	
303.....	42 U.S.C. 3873.....	
402.....	42 U.S.C. 3882.....	Am. 93-415, § 404.
403.....	42 U.S.C. 3883.....	Am. 93-415, § 403.
405.....	42 U.S.C. 3885.....	
408.....	42 U.S.C. 3888.....	Am. 93-415, § 402(a).
409.....	42 U.S.C. 3889.....	Rep. 93-415, § 402(b).
410.....	42 U.S.C. 3890.....	
411(7).....	42 U.S.C. 3891(7).....	
92-387: 3.....	21 U.S.C. 360.....	Am. 94-295, § 4.
92-420: 2.....	28 U.S.C. 2901.....	
92-424: 2(a).....	42 U.S.C. 2937.....	Omitted.
	42 U.S.C. 2937.....	Am. 93-644, § 14(a).
	42 U.S.C. 2965.....	Am. 93-644, § 14(a).
	42 U.S.C. 2994d.....	Rep. 93-113, § 503.
	42 U.S.C. 2907.....	Rep. 93-386, § 2(b).
2(b).....	42 U.S.C. 2933.....	Am. 93-644, § 8 (b), (c), 14(b); 94-341, § 3(c).
3(a)-(d)(2), (e).....	42 U.S.C. 2702b.....	
3(d)(3).....	42 U.S.C. 2994b.....	Rep. 93-113, § 503.
10.....	42 U.S.C. 2809.....	Am. 94-314, § 2(a) (9), (10).
14 [227].....	42 U.S.C. 2814.....	Am. 94-341, § 2(a)(12).
27 [901-903].....	42 U.S.C. 2995-2995b.....	Am. 93-644, § 12.
27 [904-905].....	42 U.S.C. 9225c-2995d.....	Omitted.
92-603:		
301(3)(A) [1611(e)(3)(A)].....	42 U.S.C. 1382(e)(3)(a).....	
301(3)(B) [1611(e)(3)(B)].....	42 U.S.C. 1382(e)(3)(b).....	
301 [1615].....	42 U.S.C. 1382d.....	Am. 94-566, § 501(a).
93-83:		
2 [101].....	42 U.S.C. 3711.....	Am. 94-503, §§ 102, 103.
2 [202].....	42 U.S.C. 3722.....	
2 [203].....	42 U.S.C. 3723.....	Am. 93-415, § 542; 94-503, § 105.
2 [204].....	42 U.S.C. 3724.....	Am. 94-503, § 106.
2 [205].....	42 U.S.C. 3725.....	Am. 94-503, § 107.
2 [301(b)].....	42 U.S.C. 3731(b).....	Am. 94-503, § 109.
2 [302(b)(1)].....	42 U.S.C. 3731(b)(1).....	
2 [301(b)(4)].....	42 U.S.C. 3731(b)(4).....	
2 [402].....	42 U.S.C. 3742.....	Am. 94-503, § 117.
2 [402(c)].....	42 U.S.C. 3742(c).....	Am. 94-503, §§ 117(a)(2), (4).
2 [406].....	42 U.S.C. 3746.....	
2 [453(9)].....	42 U.S.C. 3750b(9).....	
2 [454].....	42 U.S.C. 3750c.....	Am. 94-237, § 4(c)(5)(C).
2 [520].....	42 U.S.C. 3768.....	Am. 93-415, § 544; 94-430, § 3; 94-503, § 126(a), (b).
2 [601(b)].....	42 U.S.C. 3781(b).....	
2 [670].....	42 U.S.C. 3795.....	
93-86:		
3(a), (c).....	7 U.S.C. 2012(e)(3), (n).....	
3(f).....	7 U.S.C. 2019(i).....	Am. 95-113 §§ 1301 [sec. 3(f), (g)(5)(1); sec. 6(d)(2)(E); sec. 10].
93-87:		
208(a).....	23 U.S.C. 403.....	
208(b).....	23 U.S.C. 403 note.....	
93-112:		
3.....	29 U.S.C. 702.....	Am. 93-516, § 101(a); 93-651, § 102(b).
7(6).....	29 U.S.C. 705(6).....	Am. 93-516, § 111; 93-651, § 111(a).
100.....	29 U.S.C. 720.....	Am. 93-516, § 102(a); 93-651, §§ 102(a)(1), (2); 94-230, §§ (a)(1), (2), 11(b)(2), (3).
100(b)(1).....	29 U.S.C. 720(b)(1).....	Am. 93-516, § 102(a)(1); 93-651, § 102(a)(1); 94-230, §§ (a)(1), 11(b)(2).
100(b)(2).....	29 U.S.C. 720(b)(2).....	Am. 93-516, § 102(a)(2); 93-651, § 102(a)(2); 94-230, §§ 2(a)(2), 11(b)(3).
103.....	29 U.S.C. 723.....	Am. 92-516, § 111(e).
201(a)(1).....	29 U.S.C. 761(a)(1).....	Am. 93-516, §§ 103(1), (2); 93-651, §§ 103(1), (2); 94-230, §§ 3(a), 11(b)(5).
201(a)(2).....	29 U.S.C. 761(a)(2).....	Am. 94-516, § 103(3); 93-651, § 103(3); 94-230, §§ 3(b), 11(b)(6).
202.....	29 U.S.C. 762.....	Am. 93-516, § 111(h); 93-651, § 111(h).
203.....	29 U.S.C. 763.....	
204.....	29 U.S.C. 764.....	
301.....	29 U.S.C. 771.....	Am. 93-516, § 104; 93-651, § 104; 94-230, § 4.
302.....	29 U.S.C. 772.....	Am. 93-516, § 105; 93-651, § 105; 94-230, §§ 5, 11(b)(8).

UNITED STATES CODE CITES AND STATUS OF SPECIFIED PUBLIC LAWS—Continued

Public law and section	United States Code	Status
93-112—Continued		
304	29 U.S.C. 774	Am. 93-516, §§ 106, 111(i)-(k); 93-651, §§ 106, 111(i)-(k); 94-230, § 6.
400(a)(2)	29 U.S.C. 780(a)(2)	
401	29 U.S.C. 781	
403	29 U.S.C. 783	Am. 93-516, § 108; 93-651, § 108; 94-230, §§ 8, 11(b)(11).
404	29 U.S.C. 784	
405	29 U.S.C. 785	Am. 93-516, §§ 109, 111(m); 93-651, §§ 109, 111(m); 94-230, §§ 9, 11(b)(12).
93-113:		
101	42 U.S.C. 4951	
102	42 U.S.C. 4952	
106	42 U.S.C. 4956	
122	42 U.S.C. 4992	Am. 94-293, § 3(a).
501(a)	42 U.S.C. 5081(a)	Am. 94-293, § 6(a).
501(b)	42 U.S.C. 5081(b)	
93-189:		
11(a)	22 U.S.C. 2291	Am. 93-559, § 2(c); 94-329, § 504(b).
11(b)	22 U.S.C. 2291a	Am. 94-329 § 504(a).
93-203:		
2	29 U.S.C. 801	
4	29 U.S.C. 802	Am. 95-44, § 2(a); 95-93, § 302.
106(c)(5)	29 U.S.C. 816	
110(a)	29 U.S.C. 820	
301	29 U.S.C. 871	
311(a)	29 U.S.C. 891	Am. 94-444, § 10.
313	29 U.S.C. 893	
402-405	29 U.S.C. 912-915	
410	29 U.S.C. 920	
413	29 U.S.C. 923	
601(a)(6)	29 U.S.C. 981	Renumbered 93-567, § 101.
93-218	Not codified	
93-222:		
4(a)	42 U.S.C. 300e note	
4(d)	42 U.S.C. 300e note	
3199c(a)(1)	42 U.S.C. 280c(a)(1)	Renumbered 94-63, § 607(a), (c).
3199c(a)(2)	42 U.S.C. 280c(a)(2)	Renumbered 94-63, § 607(a), (c).
211301	42 U.S.C. 300e	Am. 94-273, §§ 2(21), 43; 94-460, §§ 1, 102, 103, 105.
211301(b)(4)	42 U.S.C. 300e(b)(4)	Am. 94-460, § 1.
211301(c)(9)	42 U.S.C. 300e(c)(9)	
211302	42 U.S.C. 300e-1	Am. 94-460, §§ 102, 104, 105, 106.
211302(E)	42 U.S.C. 300e-1(2)(E)	Am. 94-460, § 104(b)(2).
211303	42 U.S.C. 300e-2	Am. 94-460, §§ 107(a), 109(d)(1), 117(b)(3).
211304	42 U.S.C. 300e-3	Am. 94-273, § 2(21); 94-460, §§ 107, 108, 109, 113, 117.
211039	42 U.S.C. 300e-8	Am. 94-460, § 113(c); 95-83, § 105(b).
211310	42 U.S.C. 300e-9	Am. 94-460, § 110.
211312	42 U.S.C. 300e-11	Am. 94-460, § 111.
211314	42 U.S.C. 300e-13	Am. 94-460, § 115.
211315	42 U.S.C. 300e-14	
93-247:		
2	42 U.S.C. 5101	Am. 93-644, § 8(d)(1).
4	42 U.S.C. 5103	Am. 93-644, § 8(d)(2).
6	42 U.S.C. 5105	
7	42 U.S.C. 5106	
93-253:		
1	5 U.S.C. App.	
2	28 U.S.C. 569 note	Am. 94-503, § 201.
2	28 U.S.C. 2680	
93-281:		
2	21 U.S.C. 802(27)(28)	
3	21 U.S.C. 823(c)	
4	21 U.S.C. 824(a), (d)	
5	21 U.S.C. 827(c)	
93-282:		
201	42 U.S.C. 3511	Am. 94-371, § 8.
204	21 U.S.C. 1191	Am. 94-237, § 12(a)(1)(2).
303 [408]	21 U.S.C. 1175	Am. 94-237, § 4(c)(5)(A), (B); 94-581, § 111(c)(3).
93-348:		
103	42 U.S.C. Prec. 2891	
	42 U.S.C. 2891	Am. 93-352, §§ 110, 112(a).
	42 U.S.C. 2891-1	Am. 94-278, §§ 201, 202, 203, 1102(a); 95-83, § 205.
	42 U.S.C. 2891-2	Am. 94-278, §§ 204, 215.
93-383:		
103	42 U.S.C. 5303	Am. 94-375, § 15(a).
105	42 U.S.C. 5305	Am. 94-375, § 15(b).
93-415:		
103	42 U.S.C. 5603	
201(a)-(f)	42 U.S.C. Prec. 5611	
	42 U.S.C. 5611	

UNITED STATES CODE CITES AND STATUS OF SPECIFIED PUBLIC LAWS—Continued

Public law and section	United States Code	Status
93-415—Continued		
201(g).....	5 U.S.C. 5108(c)(10).....	Am. 93-651, § 208(b) (1)-(3).
204.....	42 U.S.C. 5614.....	Am. 94-273, §§ 8(3), 12(3).
206.....	42 U.S.C. 5616.....	Am. 94-237, § 4(c)(5)(D).
207.....	42 U.S.C. 5617.....	
208.....	42 U.S.C. 5618.....	
221.....	42 U.S.C. Prec. 5631.....	
	42 U.S.C. 5631.....	
222.....	42 U.S.C. 5632.....	
223.....	42 U.S.C. 5633.....	Am. 94-503, § 130(b).
224.....	42 U.S.C. 5634.....	
225.....	42 U.S.C. 5635.....	Am. 94-503, § 130(c).
226.....	42 U.S.C. 5636.....	
227.....	42 U.S.C. 5637.....	
228.....	42 U.S.C. 5638.....	
241-244.....	42 U.S.C. 5651-5654.....	
246.....	42 U.S.C. 5656.....	Am. 94-273, § 2(27).
247.....	42 U.S.C. 5657.....	
249-251.....	42 U.S.C. 5659-5661.....	
401.....	42 U.S.C. Prec. 3811.....	
	42 U.S.C. 3811-3814.....	
	42 U.S.C. Prec. 3821.....	
	42 U.S.C. 3821.....	
402.....	42 U.S.C. 3888.....	
521.....	18 U.S.C. Prec. 4351.....	
	18 U.S.C. 4351-4353.....	
93-422:		
2(c) [3(a)(c)].....	21 U.S.C. 1002.....	
2(c) [3(e)(1)-(2)].....	21 U.S.C. 1002.....	
2(d) [4(a), (b)].....	21 U.S.C. 1003.....	
93-481: [709].....	21 U.S.C. 904.....	
93-516:		
102(a)(1)(2).....	29 U.S.C. 720(b)(1)(2).....	Am. 93-651, § 102(a)(1), (2); D94-230, §§ 2(a)(1), (2), 11(b)(2), (3).
103(1).....	29 U.S.C. 761(a)(1).....	
106.....	29 U.S.C. 774.....	Am. 93-651, §§ 106, 111(l)-(k); 93-230, §§ 6, 11(b)(9).
109.....	29 U.S.C. 785.....	Am. 93-651, §§ 109, 111(m); 93-230, § 9, 11(b)(12).
302(1), 305-306.....	29 U.S.C. 701 note.....	Am. 93-651, §§ 302-306.
93-618:		
501.....	19 U.S.C. 2461.....	
502(a)-(c).....	19 U.S.C. 2462.....	Am. 94-455, § 1802.
502(d).....	19 U.S.C. 1202(3)(a)(iii).....	
502(e).....	19 U.S.C. 2462(d).....	
606.....	19 U.S.C. 2484.....	
93-619:		
201 [3152].....	18 U.S.C. 3152.....	
201 [3154-3155].....	18 U.S.C. 3154-3155.....	
93-644:		
7 [401].....	42 U.S.C. 2901.....	Am. 94-341, § 2(a)(16)(A), (B).
7 [402].....	42 U.S.C. 2902.....	Am. 94-341, § 2(a)(17).
93-647:		
4.....	42 U.S.C. 1397a note.....	
2 [2002].....	42 U.S.C. 1397a.....	Am. 94-120, § 4(b); 94-401, §§ 1, 5(a); 95-59, § 5.
2 [2003].....	42 U.S.C. 1397b.....	Am. 94-120, § 4(a)
2 [2004].....	42 U.S.C. 1397c.....	
2 [2006].....	42 U.S.C. 1397e.....	
94-63:		
303.....	42 U.S.C. 2681-2688v.....	Omitted; 42 U.S.C. 2688t am. 94-237, § 12(b)(1).
303.....	42 U.S.C. 2689.....	
303.....	42 U.S.C. 2689 notes.....	
	42 U.S.C. 2689a-z.....	Am. 94-273, § 44; 95-83, § 308.
	42 U.S.C. 2689aa.....	
94-120:		
4(a).....	42 U.S.C. 1397b.....	
4(b).....	42 U.S.C. 1397a.....	Am. 94-401, §§ 1, 5(a); 95-59, § 5
4(c).....	42 U.S.C. 1397a note.....	
94-230:		
2(a)(1), (2).....	29 U.S.C. 720(b)(1), (2).....	
2(a)(2)(b).....	29 U.S.C. 732(a).....	
2(a)(2)(c).....	29 U.S.C. 741(b).....	
3(a).....	29 U.S.C. 761(a)(1).....	
3(b).....	29 U.S.C. 761(a)(2).....	
4.....	29 U.S.C. 771(a).....	Am. 94-273, § 3(18),
5.....	29 U.S.C. 772(a).....	
6.....	29 U.S.C. 774(a)(1).....	
7.....	29 U.S.C. 775(a).....	Am. 94-288, § 1(a).
8.....	29 U.S.C. 783.....	

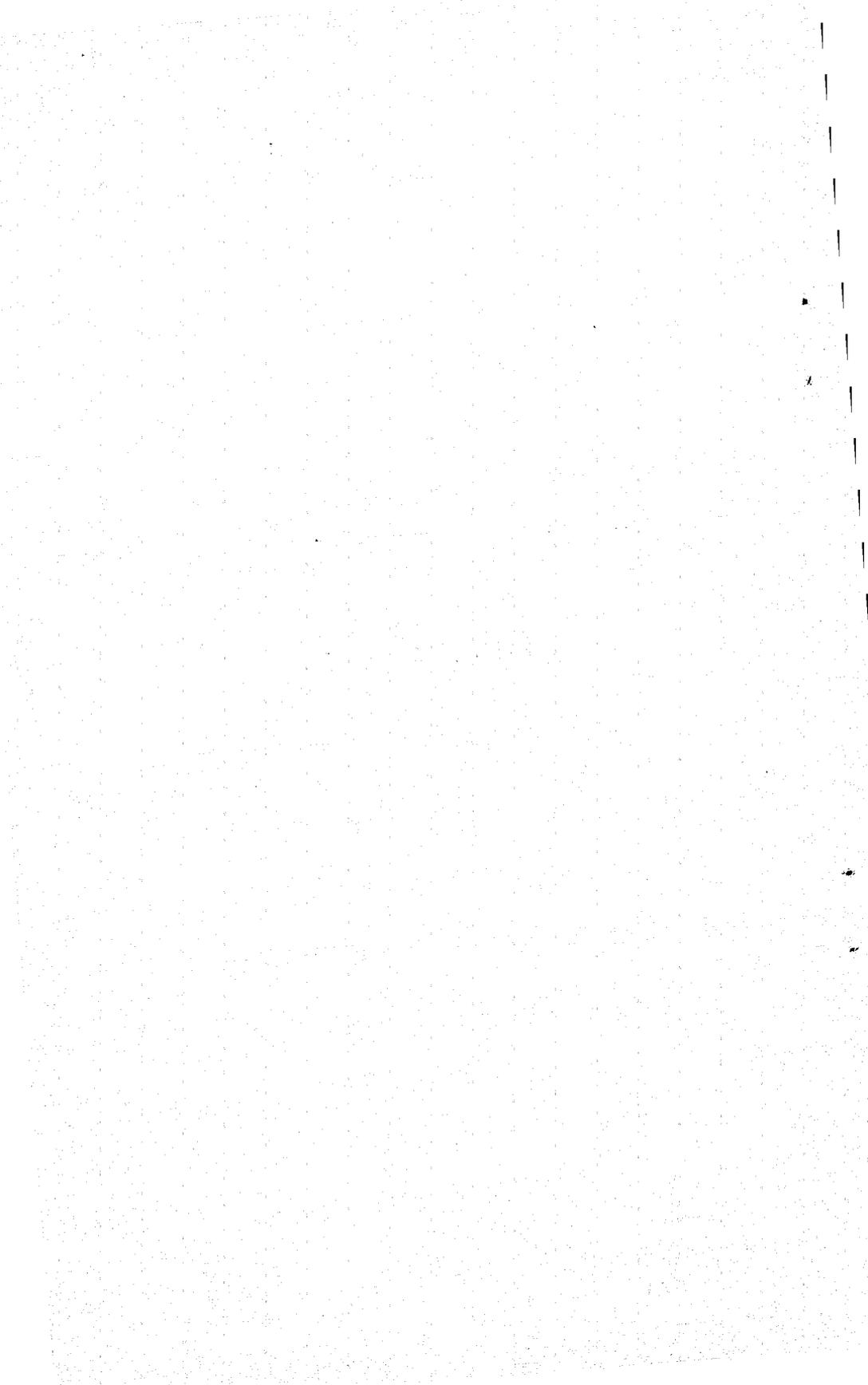
UNITED STATES CODE CITES AND STATUS OF SPECIFIED PUBLIC LAWS—Continued

Public law and section	United States Code	Status
94-237:		
8(a)-----	21 U.S.C. 1176(c)-----	Am. 94-371, § 10(b)(1).
8(b)-----	21 U.S.C. 1176 note-----	Am. 94-274, §§ 115, 206; 94-371, § 10(b)(2).
9-----	21 U.S.C. 1176(e)-----	Am. 94-371, § 10(b)(1); 95-83, § 311(a)(3).
	21 U.S.C. 1176(f)-----	
	21 U.S.C. 1176 note-----	Am. 94-274, §§ 115, 206; 94-371, § 10(b)(2).
10(a)-----	21 U.S.C. 1177(a)-----	
10(b)-----	21 U.S.C. 11-7(c)(4)-----	
4(b) [201-202]-----	21 U.S.C. 1111-1112-----	
4(b) [221-223]-----	21 U.S.C. 1131-1133-----	
6(a) [407]-----	21 U.S.C. 1174-----	Am. 94-581, § 111(e)(2).
13(a) [503]-----	21 U.S.C. 1193-----	
94-293:		
2-----	42 U.S.C. 4974(a)-----	
3(a)-----	42 U.S.C. 4992(c)-----	
3(b)(1) [123]-----	42 U.S.C. 4993-----	
94-329:		
504(a)-----	22 U.S.C. 2291a-----	Am. 95-92, § 3.
504(b)-----	22 U.S.C. 2291(c)-----	
94-371:		
10(a)(1)-----	21 U.S.C. 1176(e)(5)(A), (B)-----	Am. 95-83, § 311(a)(3).
10(b)(1)-----	21 U.S.C. 1176(c)(1)(A)-----	
10(c)(1) [d]-----	21 U.S.C. 1177 (d), (e)-----	
94-401: 6-----	42 U.S.C. 1397a note-----	
94-455: 1202(a) [6103]-----	26 U.S.C. 6103-----	
94-460:		
108-----	42 U.S.C. 300e-3,-4-----	
110(a)-----	42 U.S.C. 300e-9-----	
110(b)-----	5 U.S.C. 89021-----	
111-----	42 U.S.C. 300e-11-----	
115-----	42 U.S.C. 300e-13(a) Prec. (1)-----	
94-503:		
103-----	42 U.S.C. 3711(c)-----	
109-----	42 U.S.C. 3731-----	
111-----	42 U.S.C. 3733-----	
117-----	42 U.S.C. 3742-----	
124-----	42 U.S.C. 3753-----	
125-----	42 U.S.C. 3767-----	
94-581: 111(a) [4132-4133]-----	38 U.S.C. 4132-4133-----	

¹ No such section appears in Public Law 91-508



ORGANIZATION SECTION



INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIZATIONAL SECTION

This section identifies and examines the organizational structure of the various departments, independent agencies and executive offices which exist or have existed during the years 1969-1976 and support narcotics abuse and control programs. Many of the programs discussed within this section reflect specific legislative initiatives reviewed in the preceding Legislative Section; however, several of the programs which are included were established as a result of governmental reorganization and executive orders.

After an initial review of the efforts of the Federal Government it became evident to the Committee that there was no single source of information either in or out of Federal channels which provide an analysis of the scope of Federal involvement in the control of narcotics abuse, let alone reflect the magnitude to which this effort has been developed.

The Domestic Council's 1975 "White Paper" on drug abuse described 17 Federal entities operating programs in the area of supply and/or demand reduction. Subsequent investigations by the Select Committee staff; however, revealed that there are in fact as many as 100 Federal entities within departments, independent agencies or executive offices which operate or have operated such programs since 1969.

The information which follows is designed to provide the reader with the conceptual framework from which to better understand the organizational structure of the Federal drug effort. Each department, independent agency or executive office is divided into its descending organizational component with the ultimate focus on the particular agency or division thereof operating the drug program. Where organizations with direct narcotics responsibilities are reported, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration and the National Institute on Drug Abuse, there is no further analysis of their operating components since these agencies are charged with the sole responsibility for conducting supply and demand reduction programs. In addition, with the exception of the Department of Defense and the Veterans Administration, agency's internal drug abuse counseling and treatment services were examined and described in a review of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Each organization and its components have been divided into the following categories:

1. *Overall mission.*—Outlines the general operational responsibilities of the entity;
2. *Drug abuse and control effort.*—Details the work of the entity in the area of drug abuse and control;
3. *Category.*—Indicates the type of drug abuse and control program—supply reduction (domestic law enforcement; education and training; research; planning, coordination, evaluation and management)—demand reduction (treatment and rehabilitation;

education and prevention; training; planning, coordination, evaluation and management; and research);

4. *Operational years*.—Indicates the years within the period 1969–1976 in which the entity was involved in drug abuse and control efforts: and

5. *Organizational history*.—Indicates the authority under which the entity was established and resulting reorganization if applicable.

Following the organizational material is an individual agency budget profile which lists the program authority and divides the obligations into the nine functional categories of supply and demand reduction. These categories are defined in the glossary appearing at the back of the Budget Section.

A budget profile sheet appears for each division, office, agency or department which is responsible for the implementation of a drug abuse program. For all charts and graphics appearing in the Budget Section, these figures represent obligations, which is the amount of money an agency has committed itself to spend in a fiscal year. The obligations for the transition quarter between fiscal years 1976 and 1977 have not been included.

I. DEPARTMENTS

A. U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE (USDA)

Overall mission.—To acquire and diffuse pertinent information, relating to agricultural subjects, in a broad but comprehensive sense. In order to accomplish this, the Department functions in the areas of research, education, conservation, marketing, regulatory work, agricultural adjustment, surplus disposal and rural development.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Department of Agriculture's involvement in the field of drug abuse related research and development began in 1969. The Agricultural Research Service (ARS) assists in projects dealing with eradication of crops from which narcotics and other dangerous substances may be extracted, and research directed at alternative agricultural pursuits. Through the Extension Service of the Department, educational programs are designed and implemented. The Food and Nutrition Service aids addicts who are under supervision of an approved rehabilitation center by providing food stamps. In cooperation with the Civil Service Commission, a department-wide prevention, treatment and rehabilitation program, including services, was developed for drug abuse among its employees.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Research); Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Prevention/Education)

Operational years (1969-1976).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—The Department of Agriculture was created by an Act of Congress in 1862. In 1889 the powers and duties of the Department were enlarged and it became the eighth executive department in the Federal Government.

1. CONSERVATION, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Overall mission.—To oversee and supervise those divisions which fall under its auspices including: the Agricultural Research Service; the Cooperative State Research Service; the Extension Service; the Forest Service; the National Agricultural Library; and the Soil Conservation Service. Each division has its own separate functions and area of expertise.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Through the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and the Extension Service (ES) Conservation Research and Education has become involved in the drug abuse problem. The ARS deals with research, aiming for elimination of plants which produce heroin and other narcotics, and inclusion of alternative agricultural pursuits. The ES has developed drug abuse programs in order to educate susceptible young people, and diminish the incidence of abuse.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Research); Demand Reduction (Prevention/Education—Training, Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—The Conservation, Research and Education Agency was created in 1973, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

a. Agricultural Research Service (ARS)

Overall mission.—To provide the necessary knowledge and technology so that farmers can produce efficiently, conserve the environment and meet the food and fiber needs of the American people. Research efforts are conducted in very close cooperation with the States, other agencies in USDA, other Federal agencies, industry, foundations and private groups. ARS provides the basic research and is also involved to some extent in implementation of programs it develops.

Drug abuse and control effort.—USDA's largest research project is that undertaken by the *Plant Science Research Division*, of the Agricultural Research Service, which deals with the narcotic plants. This work can be divided into the following areas:

(1) research directed at controlling the supply of heroin by eliminating the plants from which it comes (chemical);

(2) research directed at alternative agricultural pursuits (crop substitution);

(3) research directed at developing techniques to identify heroin sources;

(4) research directed at ensuring that the U.S. has an adequate and stable supply of raw materials that will meet its medical needs for codeine at a reasonable cost. The Department has supported crop research projects in Thailand, Pakistan and Turkey.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1976.

Organizational history.—The Agricultural Research Service was established by Secretary's Memorandum 1320, Supplement 4 in 1953.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Agricultural Research Service—Production and Control of Narcotic Plants

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, Public Law 79-733, as amended, Sec. 203, 60 Stat. 1087, 7 U.S.C. 1622.

OMB Appropriation No. 12-1400-0-1-352.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction				Total		
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training		Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Research
1969										
1970										
1971										(1)
1972			1,588							1,588
1973			1,631							1,631
1974			1,630							1,630
1975			1,605							1,605
1976			1,336							1,336
Total			7,790							7,790

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1972.

b. Extension Service

Overall mission.—To help the public learn about, and apply to everyday activities, the latest technology and management knowledge developed through research by the land-grant universities, USDA, and other sources. Major areas of assistance are agricultural, production, marketing, natural resources, home economics (including food and nutrition), 4-H youth development, community and rural development and related subjects.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Extension Service became involved in drug abuse education under its 4-H Youth Development Program, which is part of the national education system of the Cooperative Extension Service in which the USDA, State land-grant universities and countries share. The 4-H program is concerned with social problems that affect youth, family stability and social environment. Workshops to help solve drug problems and drug abuse education programs are part of this effort. The Service also conducts a program to educate farmers on identifying and eradicating marihuana.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Prevention/Education—Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—The Extension Service was created by the Smith-Lever Act of 1914. Its program responsibilities have been broadened and strengthened by amendments to the original Act and passage of legislation. It is one of three partners in the Cooperative Extension Service. State governments, through their land-grant universities, and county governments are the other partners.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Extension Service—4-H Youth Development

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Smith-Lever Act of 1914, as amended, Ch. 79, (Public Law 63-95). Sec. 2, 38 Stat. 373, 7 U.S.C. 343, OMB Appropriation No. 15-0502-0-1-352.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969						0.440				0.440
1970						.440				.440
1971						.340				.340
1972						.340				.340
1973						.340				.340
1974						.280				.280
1975						.200				.200
1976						.200				.200
Total						2.580				2.580

2. FOOD AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Overall mission.—To supervise the Food and Nutrition Service and the Food Safety and Quality Service; and see that their functions are performed efficiently and to the maximum potential.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The agency is involved in the drug problem through the Food and Nutrition Service and its Food Stamp Program. Addicts who are enrolled in programs under approved rehabilitation centers are provided the benefit of food stamps.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1973–1976.

Organizational history.—The Food and Consumer Services was established in 1977 by the Secretary of Agriculture. (When the Marketing and Consumer Services was reorganized, two new divisions were created: Marketing Services and Food and Consumer Services.)

3. FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE (FNS)

Overall mission.—To administer programs and provide food assistance to people who are in need. These programs are operated in cooperation with State and local governments.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Under the auspices of the Food and Nutrition Service is the Food Stamp Program. Special provisions were made in 1973 allowing drug addicts to participate in the Program. To be eligible an addict has to be enrolled in a treatment facility, certified by the appropriate State agency. The facility must offer treatment leading to the rehabilitation of the addict.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1973–1976.

Organizational history.—The Food and Nutrition Service was established in 1969 by the Secretary of Agriculture.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY
 Food and Nutrition Service—Food Stamp Program
 [In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973, (Public Law 93-86). Sec. 3, 87 Stat. 247, 7 U.S.C. 2019.
 OMB Appropriation No. 12-3505-0-1-604.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction					Total
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Research	
1969	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1970	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1971	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1972	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1973	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1974	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1975	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1976	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

† Costs for drug programs not separately identified.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Stabilization and Conservation Service¹

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	
1969									
1970									
1971									
1972		0.017							0.017
1973		.042							.042
1974									
1975									
1976									
Total		.059							.059

¹ Program was funded by BNDD to educate farmers in identifying and eradicating marihuana plants. The program included a survey of eleven Midwestern states to determine the extent of wild growth of marihuana.

B. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Overall mission.—To foster, serve and promote the nation's economic development and technological advancement. Within this framework and together with a policy of promoting the national interests through the encouragement of the competitive, free enterprise system, a wide variety of programs are offered. These programs support and assist States, regions, communities, industries, and firms.

Drug abuse control and effort.—The Department has no programs with the primary function of preventing and treating drug abuse. They have participated in reimbursable projects pertaining to drug abuse programs. In 1972, the Economic Development Administration participated in a program which was incidentally drug related.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972–1976.

Organizational history.—The Department was designated as such by the Act of March 4, 1913, which reorganized the Departments of Commerce and Labor, created by the Act of February 14, 1903, by transferring all labor activities into a new separate Department of Labor.

Economic Development Administration (EDA)

Overall mission.—To develop areas with severe unemployment and low income problems. It aids in the development of public facilities and private enterprise to help create new, permanent jobs.

Drug abuse control and effort.—EDA is not mandated to carry out a narcotics abuse program, however, occasionally projects which impact on drug abuse control are funded. These activities, mainly public

works and technical assistance type projects, are incidentally drug-related and primarily serve to curb unemployment and further economic development in the inner city neighborhoods. EDA participated in a program sponsored by the National Institute of Mental Health in 1972.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972–1976.

Organizational history.—The Economic Development Administration was established in 1965, by the Secretary of Commerce to carry out most of the provisions of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Economic Development Administration—Drug Abuse-Related Portions of Economic Development Programs

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: (Public Law 89-136) Sec. 2, 79 Stat. 552, 42 U.S.C. 3121; amended by (Public Law 94-487), Title I, Sec. 102, 90 Stat. 2331, Public Works and Economic Development Act Amendments of 1976.

OMB Appropriation No. 13-2050-0-1-452.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972								0.322		0.322
1973								1.449		1.449
1974										
1975								.300		.300
1976								.995		.995
Total								3.066		3.066

C. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

Overall mission.—To provide the military forces needed to deter war and protect the security of the United States.

The principal units designed to carry out these DOD specific security functions are the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force, altogether employing about 2 million men and women on active duty. Of these, some 484,000—including about 50,000 on ships at sea—are serving outside the United States. In addition, there are about 1 million civilian employees of the Department of Defense.

DOD health and sanitation matters include the care and treatment of patients, preventative medicine, clinical investigations, hospitals and related health facilities, medical material, nutrition, drug and alcohol abuse control, acquisition of health personnel and the procurement, education and training, and retention of such personnel.

Drug abuse and control effort.—In response to increasing concern about drug abuse by military personnel, DOD has established an extensive identification treatment/rehabilitation system that functions at all levels of the command structure. Program designs and major policy decisions are made at the DOD level, whereas a good deal of implementation policy is made at the service/commander level.

DOD derives the majority of its drug abuse control effort to internally confront nearly every aspect of its drug problem from existing medical and intelligence resources.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement—Education/Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management); Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Education/Prevention—Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—Research).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—DOD was established as an executive department of the Government by the National Security Act Amendments of 1949, with the Secretary of Defense as its head (63 Stat. 578; 5 U.S.C. Section 101).

The current DOD drug abuse control effort is largely a result of the dramatic increase in drug abuse by American GI's observed during the latter years of the Vietnam war. The majority of the active DOD drug programs were established in 1971 or 1972 in response to Presidential and Congressional action providing DOD with its only legislative mandate relating to drug abuse in the armed forces.

P.L. 92–129, Title V, Sec. 501 requires the Department of Defense to (1) identify, treat and rehabilitate military personnel who have become drug dependent and (2) identify persons examined at reception station centers who are drug dependent (85 Stat. 361).

Funding levels.—As a consequence of security requirements, precise funding levels for the entire DOD and service drug abuse effort including all categories cannot be determined with any reasonable degree of accuracy.

1. DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (DIA)

Overall mission.—The Defense Intelligence Agency is responsible for producing and disseminating foreign intelligence to satisfy the intelligence requirements of the Secretary of Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and major components of the DOD, and to provide the military intelligence contribution to national intelligence.

Drug abuse and control effort.—DIA's support of the national narcotics intelligence effort is within existing resources and priorities. The collected narcotics information is a by-product of the primary mission. Nationally validated intelligence collection requirements have been levied on the Defense Attaché Offices and military intelligence organizations on a world-wide basis since 1971. Responses to those requirements and all initiative reports concerning narcotics are provided to the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) at the field and national level. Copies are also provided to other national agencies based upon their intelligence interests. Close liaison is maintained by DIA with the Strategic Intelligence Staff, Office of Intelligence; DEA.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Intelligence).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—DIA was established as an agency of the Department of Defense by DOD Directive 5105.21, dated August 1, 1961. DIA under the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947, as amended, operates under the direction, authority, and control of the Secretary of Defense. The Director, appointed by the Secre-

tary of Defense reports to the Secretary and also to the Joint Chiefs of Staff as the JCS intelligence staff officer. DIA has a Deputy Director, Chief of Staff, a Headquarters element and a Deputy Directorate Intelligence Staff located throughout the Washington, D.C. area. DIA provides central management for the Defense Attaché System with 84 offices throughout the world. DIA also operates the National Military Intelligence Center and the Defense Intelligence School.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Defense Intelligence Agency—Defense Narcotics Intelligence¹

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Executive Order No. 11905, Feb. 18, 1976, Sec. 4(e), 41 FR 7701.

OMB Appropriation No. 97-0100-0-1-651.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction				Total		
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training		Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Research
1969										(3)
1970										(3)
1971										(3)
1972	(3)									(3)
1973	(3)									(3)
1974	(3)									(3)
1975	(3)									(3)
1976	(3)									(3)
Total										(3)

¹ DIA maintains close liaison with Drug Enforcement Administration.

² Program started in fiscal year 1972.

³ DIA indicated its drug-related intelligence activities would fall under the law enforcement category.

⁴ DIA declined to provide obligation data stating "In that the narcotics intelligence program has been integrated into the DOD Intelligence program by the utilization of existing resources, financial obligations cannot be determined."

2. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE CUSTOMS PROGRAM/DRUG INTERDICTION PROGRAM

Overall mission.—To serve as the major point of contact for customs inspection matters in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and exercise staff supervision over all customs inspection matters within the Department of Defense. The Drug Interdiction Program is one facet of this effort.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The objective of the DOD Customs Inspection Program in this area is to eliminate the introduction of narcotics and other drugs into the United States through Department of Defense channels. This agency serves as the DOD point of contact for requests from non-DOD departments and agencies for resource assistance in this area.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1971-1976.

Organizational History.—Established by order of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, June 9, 1971 and is managed by the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower Reserve Affairs and Logistics).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower Reserve Affairs and Installation)—Customs Program/Drug Interdiction Assistance

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513). Sec. 1015, 84 Stat. 1291, 21 U.S.C. 965.

OMB Appropriation No. 97-0100-0-1-051.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969.....				(1)						(2)
1970.....				(1)						(2)
1971.....				(1)						(2)
1972.....				(1)						(2)
1973.....				(1)						(2)
1974.....				(1)						(2)
1975.....				(1)						(2)
1976.....				(1)						(2)
Total.....										

¹ Agency indicated drug-related activities would fall under planning, evaluation, and coordination category.² Agency response: "Since drug and narcotic-related matters are but a segment of the overall DOD customs program; fiscal year obligation information cannot be determined."

3. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OFFICE OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE PREVENTION

Overall mission.—To advise the Secretary of Defense on health matters, including patient care and treatment preventive medicine, critical investigations, hospital and related health facilities, needed material, narcotic drug and alcohol abuse control and health personnel, the procurement, education, and training and retention of such personnel.

Drug abuse control effort.—To formulate policies, goals, and objectives in the areas of drug and alcohol abuse, identification, education, treatment, and rehabilitation; and to monitor the implementation of the service programs in these areas.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1976.

Organizational history.—In September 1971, the Secretary of Defense transferred the responsibility for drug and alcohol abuse, identification, education, treatment and rehabilitation from the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs) to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health and Environment).

In 1974, the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Alcohol and Drug Abuse was abolished. The Office of Drug and Alcohol Abuse Prevention since that time has been directed by the Chief of this office; a GS-15 civilian who reports directly to the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs). Since 1974, the number of professional personnel within ODAAP has been reduced from eight to four.

4. ARMY ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAM (ADAPCP)

Overall mission.—To maintain the standards of Army personnel performance through detection, correction and prevention of drug-related problems that may impact on combat readiness, discipline, morale and/or job performance.

Drug abuse control effort.—Worldwide implementation of the Army alcohol and drug program was based on three policy decisions which continue to provide the basis for the ADAPCP:

1. The program would be a command program;
2. The program would be decentralized;
3. Alcohol and other drugs would be addressed in one program.

The objectives of the ADAPCP are to:

- a. Prevent alcohol and other drug abuse;
- b. Identify alcohol and other drug abuses as early as possible;
- c. Restore both military and civilian employee alcohol and other drug abusers to effective duty or identify rehabilitation failures for separation processing from Government service;
- d. Provide for program evaluation.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972–1976.

Organizational history.—Created September 28, 1971, in response to P.L. 92-129, Title V, Section 501, which requires the Department of Defense to (1) identify, treat and rehabilitate military personnel who have become drug dependent and (2) identify persons examined at reception station centers who are drug dependent.

ADAPCP is under the authority of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff, Army Personnel.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Department of the Army, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel—Army Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Program (ADAPCP)

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Military Selective Service Act of 1967, as amended by (Public Law 92-129). 85 Stat. 361, 10 U.S.C. 1071nt.

OMB Appropriation Nos. 21-2020-0-1-051, 21-2010-0-1-051.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(1)
1970										(1)
1971										(1)
1972					\$ 20,548	1,919	0,514	1,249	2,800	27,030
1973					\$ 27,278	1,647	1,797	2,048	6,970	39,740
1974					\$ 24,797	773	1,547	7,952	5,134	40,203
1975					\$ 22,741	1,700	1,723	12,672	3,977	42,813
1976					\$ 23,195	1,739	2,674	9,752	2,594	39,954
Total					\$ 118,559	7,778	8,255	33,673	21,475	189,740

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1972.

² Includes cost of identification, i.e., urinalysis costs.

5. U.S. NAVY DRUG ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM (NDACP)

Overall mission.—To reduce to a minimum the negative impact of substance abuse and addiction on human resources and mission effectiveness.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Implements the goals stated in the overall mission through numerous demand reduction programs aimed at identifying and treating drug abusing Navy personnel. The NDACP also works with the Navy Investigative Service in areas of law enforcement.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Education/Prevention—Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation—Research).

Supply reduction.—(Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1971–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in fiscal year 1972 in response to P.L. 92–129, Title V, Section 501, which requires the Department of Defense to (1) identify, treat and rehabilitate military personnel who have become drug dependent and (2) identify persons examined at reception station centers who are drug dependent. The NDACP was initiated under the management control of the Assistant Chief of Naval Personnel for treatment of U.S. Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel.

In 1976, the Naval Investigative Service was directed to concentrate on supply reduction through cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Department of the Navy, Bureau of Naval Personnel—U.S. Navy Drug Abuse Control Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Military Selective Service Act of 1967, as amended by (Public Law 92–129), 85 Stat. 361, 10 U.S.C. 1071nt.

OMB Appropriation Nos. 17–1453–0–1–051, 17–1804–0–1–051.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(2)
1970										(2)
1971										(2)
1972					2,114	2,942	0,100	3,606	0,111	8,873
1973					8,232	5,482	.167	5,683	.144	19,708
1974					7,147	2,654	.736	6,649	.084	17,280
1975					6,468	.156	.581	3,993	.096	11,294
1976					6,920	.161	.562	5,154		12,797
Total					30,881	11,405	2,146	25,085	.435	69,952

¹ Coordination figures include the costs of urinalysis. They could not be broken out separately.

² Prior to FY 1972 a number of programs operated under the Human Goals Programs which also included the Drug Abuse Program. This program is now called Human Resources Management. No breakout is available for those years.

6. MARINE CORPS DRUG ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM

Overall mission.—To prevent and eliminate drug abuse by Marine Corps personnel and to attempt to restore Marines so involved who have a potential for continued service. The purpose of the program is

to implement, within the Marine Corps, the policies and procedures prescribed by DOD/Secretary of the Navy, referring to the establishment of preventative programs for Marines.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Implements rehabilitative programs for Marines involved in drug abuse and utilizes administrative and reporting procedures to provide for proper administration and evaluation of drug abuse control programs in the Marine Corps.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Education/Prevention—Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1971–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in fiscal year 1972 in response to P.L. 92–129, Title V, Section 501, which requires the Department of Defense to (1) identify, treat and rehabilitate military personnel who have become drug dependent and (2) identify persons examined at reception station centers who are drug dependent.

The Marine Corps Drug Abuse Control Program is under the management control of the Marine Corps Drug and Alcohol Control Section, created in FY 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Marine Corps—Marine Corps Drug Abuse Control Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Military Selective Service Act of 1967, as amended by (Public Law 92–129), 85 Stat. 361, 10 U.S.C. 1071nt.

OMB Appropriation Nos. 17–1106–0–1–051, 17–1105–0–1–051.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969.....										(1)
1970.....										(1)
1971.....										(1)
1972.....										(1)
1973.....										(1)
1974.....					0.162	0.150	0.073	0.057		0.442
1975.....					.128	.105	.200	.055		.488
1976.....					.135	.010	.183	.057		.385
Total.....					.425	.265	.456	.169		1.315

¹ Amounts not available for fiscal years 1969–73.

7. U.S. AIR FORCE DRUG ABUSE CONTROL PROGRAM

Overall mission.—To maintain the standards of Air Force personnel performance through detection, correction and prevention of drug-related problems that may impact on combat readiness, discipline, morale and/or job performance.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Minimizes the impact of drug abuse on the USAF through the implementation of numerous demand reduction programs, including such detection methods as commander directed urinalysis, command-referral, self-referrals, medical detection and confirmation and, prior to October 1976, random urinalysis. Detection is also accomplished through law enforcement and investi-

gative activity as part of normal law enforcement responsibilities. The Drug Abuse Control Program also conducts programs in research treatment and rehabilitation.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Education/Prevention/Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—Research) Identification.

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in fiscal year 1972 in response to P.L. 92–129, Title V, Section 501, which requires the Department of Defense to (1) identify, treat and rehabilitate military personnel who have become drug dependent and (2) identify persons examined at reception station centers who are drug dependent.

The USAF Drug Abuse Control Program is also a direct response to a Presidential memorandum dated June 11, 1971. The program is under the management control of the Director of Personnel Plans (Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel, USAF).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Department of the Air Force, Deputy Chief of Staff, Personnel—U.S. Air Force Drug Abuse Control Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Military Selective Service Act of 1967, as amended by (Public Law 92–129), 85 Stat. 361, 10 U.S.C. 1071nt.

OMB Appropriation Nos. 57–3400–0–1–051, 57–3500–0–1–051.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(1)
1970										(1)
1971										(1)
1972				(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$ 18,200
1973				(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$ 15,800
1974				(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	\$ 13,107
1975					\$ 5,020	3,710	0,390	0,760	0,007	9,880
1976					\$ 3,940	3,180	.350	.750		8,220
Total					\$ 8,960	6,890	.740	1,510	.007	65,207

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1972.

² Breakouts not available for fiscal years 1972–74.

³ Includes cost of identification; i.e., urinalysis costs.

D. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE (HEW)

Overall mission.—To address the human needs of the Nation including health, education and welfare problems so that opportunities are more equitably available to certain disadvantaged Americans.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides assistance, direct and indirect, for all types of demand reduction efforts.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—HEW was created in 1953 to succeed the Federal Security Agency. It contains six operating organizations: Office of Human Development (1973), Public Health Service (1798), Health Care Financing Administration (1977), Education Division

(1972), and Social Security Administration (1946). One major organizational change occurred with Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS) was abolished in 1977 and its three remaining functions were transferred to Health Care Financing Administration and the Social Security Administration. From 1973 to 1977 four other SRS functions were transferred to the Office of Human Development.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

All Drug Abuse Programs ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Educational and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969					11,199	0,807	0,291	0,305	14,351	27,973
1970					9,186	5,516	1,476	9,927	16,671	34,386
1971					27,229	10,789	2,502	1,510	19,190	63,680
1972					69,022	19,542	9,879	4,345	27,661	137,595
1973					117,070	26,376	13,802	6,547	31,647	204,965
1974					186,027	27,906	20,316	9,764	37,082	291,360
1975					127,693	30,525	21,060	9,444	38,392	236,981
1976					143,429	26,191	16,822	12,601	38,124	248,781
Total					689,864	147,738	86,148	45,443	223,098	1,245,721

¹ Not included are activities related to drug abusers and narcotics addicts from the following HEW agencies: Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), Center for Disease Control (CDC), Health Resources Administration (HRA), Health Services Administration (HSA), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and Social Security Administration (SSA). Officials at HEW indicated these agencies have no specific obligations for drug abuse activities; however, our research indicates that they provide benefits to drug abusers as one of the target groups spelled out in legislation.

² Includes \$1,020 million which the Rehabilitation Services Administration could not break out.

³ Includes \$1,610 million which RSA could not break out by category.

⁴ Includes \$2,460 million which RSA could not break out by category.

⁵ Includes \$6,916 million which could not be broken out by category (RSA: \$6,590 million; FDA: \$0,326 million).

⁶ Includes \$8,848 million which could not be broken out by category (RSA: \$8,500 million; FDA: \$0,348 million).

⁷ Includes \$9,929 million which could not be broken out by category (RSA: \$9,630 million; FDA: \$0,299 million).

⁸ Includes \$9,883 million which could not be broken out by category (RSA: \$9,570 million; FDA: \$0,313 million).

⁹ Includes \$11,214 million which could not be broken out by category (RSA: \$10,850 million; FDA: \$0,364 million).

¹⁰ Totals do not add across, due to \$51,880 million, as noted above, not being broken out by category. Grand total does not include amounts for the Public Services Administration, which identified a program but reported no associated obligations.

1. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Overall mission.—To supervise and direct the execution of all program functions and authorities executed by the six HEW operating components, formulate recommendations for basic policies for health, education, and welfare, suggest legislative changes, prepare the Department budget, and work closely with Congress and other executive agencies.

Drug abuse and control effort.—In 1972, a special drug abuse office was established to coordinate all Department programs. In 1975, the Office of Planning and Evaluating became a sponsor, with other agencies, of a program to provide employment opportunities for ex-addicts.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, and Management).

Operational years (1969–1976).—1972–1976.

Organizational history.—The Department's coordination of all health matters including drug abuse, was under the Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs until 1973, when the name was changed and line management responsibility given to the Office of

the Assistant Secretary for Health. The present Office of the Secretary consists of the following divisions: Inspector General, Planning and Evaluation, General Counsel, Legislation, Civil Rights, Public Affairs, Consumer Affairs, and Management and Budget. The six operating group heads are responsible to the Secretary.

a. Health and Scientific Affairs

Overall mission.—To direct the activities of the Public Health Service, serve as the Secretary's advisor on health, provide leadership and guidance on all health and related issues coordinated within HEW and with other Federal agencies.

Drug abuse and control effort.—In 1972, when the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention was established to coordinate demand programs, there was a special drug abuse office established in the Office of the Secretary to coordinate all of the Department's activities.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1973.

Organizational history.—This division existed as an oversight and coordination activity in the Office of the Secretary from 1969-1973. The name was changed to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health in 1973 and made into a major operating component. After 1974, the special drug abuse coordinating function was no longer in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Health.

b. Office of Planning and Evaluation

Overall mission.—To coordinate Department activities in economic and social analysis, program analysis and evaluation activities.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides opportunities for useful work experience to selected low-income, marginally employable individuals. Target groups include ex-addicts, women, ex-offenders, alcoholics, and high school dropouts. The Office also has oversight and analytical program evaluation responsibilities. It was one of several Federal sponsors of a project to test the effectiveness of supported work in reducing drug dependency through employment.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—This organization existed in the Office of the Secretary during the 1969-1976 period.

2. OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT (OHD)

Overall mission.—To assist special groups of Americans to develop their fullest human potential, including children, youth, the aged, native Americans, and the handicapped.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Many of OHD's programs directly or indirectly impact on drug abuse, including those related to run-aways, child abuse, American Indians, vocational rehabilitation for handicapped persons, social services for those in need. Although separate identification of the drug abuse effort is not available in all cases, abusers or potential abusers are targeted as recipients of aid under larger programs.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Prevention/Education—Training).

Operational years (1969-1976 period)—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—When created as an operating component in 1973, OHD contained the following offices: Administration on Aging, Office of Child Development, Office of Youth Development, Office of Native American Programs, Office of Rural Development, Office of Manpower, Federal Council on Aging and the President's Committee on Mental Retardation. Added in 1974 was the Office of Veterans Affairs, and in 1976, the Public Service Administration. Although OHD was created in 1973, a separate budget was not requested until 1974. Prior to 1973 oversight and administration of human development functions were located in the Office of the Secretary.

a. Office of Child Development

Overall mission.—To coordinate Federal programs for children (from conception to early adolescence) and their families. Major target groups include children from low-income families, abused and neglected children, children in institutions, children requiring adoptive services, migrant and native American children and children in need of day care.

Drug abuse and control effort.—One program directly related to drug abuse focuses on child abuse and neglect. The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (P.L. 93-247, Sections 4, 6) established the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect and authorized grants for prevention and treatment of drug-related child abuse and neglect. Programs directed at migrant and native American children from low-income families although not subdivided for the drug abuse effort, indirectly benefit potential drug abusers by providing educational, social and health services to pre-schoolers.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Prevention/Education).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—Office of Child Development (OCD) was established within the Office of the Secretary (Administration and Management) on July 1, 1969. On the same date, Head Start, an Office of Economic Opportunity program for economically disadvantaged pre-school children was put in Office of Child Development. In September 1969, the Children's Bureau was transferred from Social and Rehabilitation Service to Office of Child Development. In 1973, ODC became part of the Office of Human Development, a major operating component of HEW.

b. Office of Native American Programs

Overall mission.—To provide training, technical assistance and financial support for a variety of economic and social self-help programs for all native American groups.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Drug abuse effort not separately identified within larger programs. Indirect drug abuse effort consists of assisting this high-risk population to be self-supporting and thus less likely to turn to drugs; providing needed community services and serving as focal point within HEW for inter-agency coordination of Indian Affairs.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—This office was established in 1973 in the Office of Human Development by combining the Indian Division (transferred from Office of Economic Opportunity) and the Office of Indian Affairs in HEW.

c. Office of Youth Development (OYD)

Overall mission.—To be an advocate for youths between the ages of ten and twenty-one who experience barriers to successful educational opportunities and employment opportunities and who run away from home. OYD works through youth-serving agencies and organizations.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Drug abuse effort not separately identified within larger programs aid in the Runaway Youth Programs because drug abuse is a leading cause of running away or may result from running away. OYD provides grants and technical assistance for strengthening and developing runaway youth programs; and collects and analyzes data on runaway youth. Youth activity programs may also indirectly benefit potential youthful abusers by encouraging stable living conditions and helping them decide on future courses of action.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Prevention/Education).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—Formed in 1973 from the combination of (1) the Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration (located in Social and Rehabilitation Service since 1969); (2) the Office of Youth and Student Affairs in the Office of the Secretary; and (3) a youth component of research and demonstration activities from the Office of Child Development.

d. Public Service Administration

Overall mission.—To provide leadership in the planning, development, management, and coordination of all social services programs authorized under the Social Security Act. It attempts to improve an individual's self-support and self-sufficiency; reduce institutional care; improve welfare of children; strengthen family life; and improve the social functioning of disadvantaged individuals.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Although separate identification of the drug abuse effort is not available, abusers or potential abusers are targeted as recipients of aid under a larger program, authorized in the Social Services Amendment of 1974 (P.L. 93-647).

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1976.

Organizational history.—Established in the Office of Human Development in 1977. Formerly known as Community Service Administration in Social and Rehabilitation Service (now abolished) from 1971-1976.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY
Office of Human Development, Public Services Administration—State Grants for Social Services
(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Social Security Act (Public Law 93-647). Title XX,¹ 88 Stat. 2337, 42 U.S.C. 1397.
OMB Appropriation No. 75-1636-0-1-550.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(2)
1970										(2)
1971										(2)
1972										(2)
1973										(2)
1974										(2)
1975										(2)
1976										(2)
Total										(2)

¹ Title XX program started in fiscal year 1975. Prior to 1975, services were provided by predecessor programs: Title I—Old age assistance; title X—aid to the blind; title XIV—aid to the totally and permanently disabled; title XVI—aid to the aged, blind, and disabled; title IVA—aid to families with dependent children.
² Public Services Administration declined to provide requested information, saying that " * * * our programs are not specifically narcotics abuse and control programs."

e. *Rehabilitation Services Administration*

Overall mission.—To rehabilitate disabled persons to productive lives. A Federal-State vocational rehabilitation program serves those with severe physical or mental disabilities including those who have amputations, visual impairments, cancer, epilepsy, and mental illness.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Drug abusers have been determined to qualify as severely handicapped as provided in the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (P.L. 93-112). Such assistance increases the chances of obtaining and holding a steady job.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1975-1976.

Organizational history.—Transferred to the Office of Human Development from Social and Rehabilitation Service where it was located from 1967 to 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of Human Development, Rehabilitation Services Administration—State-Federal Program of Vocational Rehabilitation
(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Rehabilitation Act of 1973; Public Law 92-112, as amended, Sec. 100; 29 U.S.C. 720; 87 Stat. 363. Secs. 202, 203; 29 U.S.C. 762-763; 87 Stat. 375-376. Secs. 301, 302, 304; 29 U.S.C. 771-772, 774; 87 Stat. 377-378, 381. Sec. 400; 29 U.S.C. 780; 87 Stat. 385.

OMB Appropriation No. 75-1636-0-1-550.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969					(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	1.020
1970					(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	1.610
1971					(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	2.460
1972					(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	6.590
1973					(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	8.500
1974					(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	9.630
1975					(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	9.570
1976					(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	10.850
Total										50.230

¹ Agency indicated program includes the above categories, but obligation amounts were not broken out by category.

f. Office of Rural Development

Overall mission.—To coordinate planning and evaluation of programs to assist rural Americans, including those dealing with unemployment, education, housing and health care.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Drug abuse in rural areas is an increasing problem being addressed by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. The Office of Rural Development's coordination role involves it in drug abuse and control programs, although such an effort is not separately identified.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation and Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1973–1976.

Organizational history.—Established in 1973.

g. Office of Manpower

Overall mission.—To develop and coordinate the planning and delivery of HEW manpower programs and services including vocational education, vocational rehabilitation, health manpower, child care and health care.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Offers technical assistance to Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 grantees, who carry out programs benefiting drug abusers. Also indirectly contributes to other HEW agencies that direct their efforts to controlling drug abuse.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Evaluation, Coordination Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1973–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1973.

h. Office of Veterans Affairs

Overall mission.—Responsible for developing initiatives within HEW to improve services to disadvantaged veterans including those with low income, minority groups, educationally or socially deprived who are partly or wholly ineligible for benefits due to less than honorable, bad conduct or dishonorable discharges.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Although Veterans Affairs has the lead agency responsibility, HEW serves the veteran in many areas of human needs. Office of Veterans Affairs coordinates all Office of Education, Social and Rehabilitation Service, and Social Security Administration programs of benefit to veterans. Although separate identification of the drug abuse effort is not available, abusers are targeted as recipients of and under larger programs.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Evaluation, Coordination, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1974–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1974.

i. Office of Volunteer Development

Overall mission.—Responsible for increasing effective participation of volunteers in all Federal programs serving vulnerable Americans, such as Head Start, Runaway Youth Program, etc.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Drug abuse effort not separately identified. However, abusers or potential abusers are one of the target populations that receive assistance under larger programs utilizing volunteers.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Coordination; Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1974–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1973.

S. EDUCATION DIVISION

Overall mission.—To coordinate and generally supervise the education activities of HEW. It consists of the Office of the Assistant Secretary, the Office of Education and the National Institute of Education.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Education Division's biggest direct drug program is in the Office of Education, Elementary and Secondary Education where a drug abuse education program is operated. Within the Office of the Commissioner of Education is a component dealing with the Teachers Corps which aims at strengthening educational opportunities for disadvantaged children; although drug abuse is not separately identified. abusers are a target population. The National Institute of Education was created to provide leadership in conduct and support of scientific inquiry into the educational process and to improve education.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Prevention/Education).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972–1976.

Organizational history.—The Education Division was created in 1972; the Office of Education in 1867, and the National Institute of Education in 1972.

a. Office of Assistant Secretary for Education—National Center for Education Statistics

Overall mission.—To collect and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and other nations. It coordinates information gathering activities for education programs and perform special analyses of data gathered.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Collects data on drug abuse education.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Evaluation, Coordination, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—Not Available.

Organizational history.—Not Available.

b. Office of Education

Overall mission.—To administer programs of financial assistance to educational agencies, institutions and organizations. It contains the following operating unit: Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped, Bureau of Post-Secondary Education, Office of Indian Education and Bureau of Student Financial Assistance.

Drug abuse and control effort.—A drug abuse education program is operated in the Elementary and Secondary Education Bureau. Addicts or potential addicts are targets in a library training program, the Indian education program and the student financial assistance program.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Prevention/Education).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—This Office was created in 1867. In 1869 it became part of the Department of the Interior, and in 1953 it became part of HEW.

(1) Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education

Overall mission.—To administer a program of grants to State education agencies and local school districts.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-527) authorized grants with institutions of higher education, State and local educational agencies, etc. to support research, demonstration and pilot projects; grants for community education projects; and technical assistance to local educational agencies.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Prevention/Education).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1970-1976.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Education Division, Office of Education, Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education—Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-112) as amended, Sec. 100, 87 Stat. 363, 29 U.S.C. 720 Secs. 202, 203; 87 Stat. 375-376; 29 U.S.C. 762-763, Secs. 301, 302, 304; 87 Stat. 377-378, 381; 29 U.S.C. 771-772.

OMB Appropriation No. 75-0279-0-1-501.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969						3,629				(1)
1970						6,600				6,600
1971						13,024				13,024
1972						12,400				12,400
1973						5,700				5,700
1974						4,000				4,000
1975						2,000				2,000
1976										
Total						47,353				47,353

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1970.

c. *National Institute of Education*

Overall mission.—Created in the Education Amendments of 1972, the center provides leadership in the conduct and support of scientific inquiry into the educational process, to provide more dependable knowledge about educational quality, and to improve education.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Although separate identification of the drug abuse effort is not available, indirectly the center's work impacts on drug abuse prevention through its dissemination and use of knowledge for solving education problems, its program to improve the preparation of youth and adults for entering careers and for conducting research and development to improve the equality of education for disadvantaged populations.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Prevention).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1972.

4. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Overall mission.—To promote the highest level of health attainable for all Americans, to cooperate with other nations in health projects, to develop health professions education programs; to improve health care delivery systems, to support research and development and disseminate scientific data; to protect the health of the United States against unsafe foods, drugs, and cosmetics; and provide leadership for the prevention and control of communicable diseases. The basic legal responsibilities are contained in the Public Health Service Act of 1944 (P.L. 78-410), as amended.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Many of the Public Health Service programs have a direct and indirect impact on drug abuse and control including programs of the National Institute on Drug Abuse and National Institute of Mental Health, the Center for Disease Control, and the Food and Drug Administration; also there are programs for Indian health, health manpower, health maintenance organizations, etc.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Education—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1798 to provide for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, the Public Health Service has grown to include six agencies under the Assistant Secretary for Health: Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, Center for Disease Control, Food and Drug Administration, Health Resources Administration, Health Services Administration, and National Institutes of Health.

a. *Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA)*

Overall mission.—To provide leadership in the Federal effort to reduce and eliminate, where possible, health problems caused to the people of the United States by the abuse of alcohol and drugs and to

improve mental health of the U.S. citizens. The agency supports research, training, makes rules and regulations, and provides treatment and rehabilitation.

Drug abuse and control effort.—ADAMHA is responsible for reviewing and evaluating plans relating to drug abuse. However, the National Institute on Drug Abuse is the focal point for HEW responsibilities for drug abuse programs and has operational responsibilities for the Federal effort in drug abuse prevention, research, training, treatment, and rehabilitation. The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism becomes involved when studying the use of alcohol and drugs; the National Institute of Mental Health supports drug-related research projects to learn how drugs affect mood, thought, and behavior.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Education—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1973–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1973 from components of the National Institute of Mental Health; National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (1971), National Institute on Drug Abuse (1973), and National Institute of Mental Health (1948).

(1) National Institute on Drug Abuse

Overall mission.—To conduct research, provide technical assistance to States, collect, analyze and disseminate drug information, support treatment and rehabilitation centers, train a variety of personnel and support construction of facilities, and support innovative prevention projects. NIDA programs are carried out by four divisions: Division of Community Assistance, Division of Scientific and Program Information, Division of Resource Development and Division of Research.

Drug abuse and control effort.—NIDA is the focal point for HEW responsibilities for drug abuse treatment and has operational responsibility for the Federal effort in the prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation of drug abusers.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Training—Education/Prevention—Planning, Evaluation, Coordination, Management—Research).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1973–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1973 from the Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse within the National Institute of Mental Health. Treatment and rehabilitation programs date from the mid-1930's in the Public Health Service. P.L. 92-255 mandated the creation of ADAMHA, NIDA, and NIMH, effective December 31, 1974. However, on September 25, 1973, Secretary Weinberger through an Administrative Order created these three entities. On May 14, 1974 P.L. 93-282 was signed into law amending P.L. 92-255 to remove the original date. Thus NIDA began operation under the mandate assigned in P.L. 92-255 on September 25, 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration¹—National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Community Assistance, Drug Abuse Community Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Community Mental Health Center Amendments of 1975; Public Law 94-63, Sec. 303; 89 Stat. 309-333; 42 U.S.C. 2681-2688v, 2689, 2689nts, 2689a-2689z, 2889aa (this section amends Public Law 88-164, Community Mental Health Centers Act), Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972; Public Law 92-255; 87 Stat. 65, Secs. 409, 410; 21 U.S.C. 1176, 1177, Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act, Public Law 89-793, Sec. 607; 42 U.S.C. 3401nt; 80 Stat. 1450, Public Health Service Act; Public Law 78-410, as amended, Sec. 301; 42 U.S.C. 241; 58 Stat. 682 (applicable via agency decision).

OMB Appropriation No. 75-1361-0-1-550.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969					11.199					11.199
1970					8.072					8.072
1971					26.989					26.989
1972					68.272					68.272
1973					115.420					115.420
1974					183.462					183.462
1975					124.392					124.392
1976					140.392					140.392
Total					678.198					678.198

¹ Established by Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, Public Law 93-282, sec. 204 (88 Stat. 136, 21 U.S.C. 1191). Funding from that time for NIDA programs has been provided through ADAMHA; funding prior to the establishment of ADAMHA was provided by the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration¹—National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Resource Development, Drug Abuse Community Programs²

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act, (Public Law 92-255), Sec. 410, 87 Stat. 65, 21 U.S.C. 117.

OMB Appropriation No. 75-1361-0-1-550.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969						0.807				0.807
1970						1.887				1.887
1971						4.189				4.189
1972						6.518				6.518
1973						13.972				13.972
1974						22.296				22.296
1975						26.525				26.525
1976						24.191				24.191
Total						100.385				100.385

¹ Established by Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, Public Law 93-282, sec. 204 (88 Stat. 136, 21 U.S.C. 1191). Funding from that time for NIDA programs has been provided through ADAMHA; funding prior to the establishment of ADAMHA was provided by the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse.

² Demonstration grants and contracts to develop and evaluate promising new theories or approaches relating to substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation services.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration¹—National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Resource Development, Drug Abuse Training

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Public Health Service Act; Public Law 78-410, as amended, Secs. 301, 303; 42 U.S.C. 241, 242a; 58 Stat. 691-692, Sec. 472; 42 U.S.C. 289L-1 (added by Public Law 93-348, sec. 103; 88 Stat. 342).

OMB Appropriation No. 75-1361-0-1-550.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969							0.291			0.291
1970							1.476			1.476
1971							2.502			2.502
1972							9.879			9.879
1973							13.802			13.802
1974							20.316			20.316
1975							21.060			21.060
1976							16.822			16.822
Total							86.148			86.148

¹ Established by Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, Public Law 93-282, sec. 204 (88 Stat. 136, 21 U.S.C. 1191). Funding from that time for NIDA programs has been provided through ADAMHA; funding prior to the establishment of ADAMHA was provided by the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration¹—National Institute on Drug Abuse, Office of Associate Director for Program Operations, Drug Abuse Program Support

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Public Health Service Act (Public Law 78-410) as amended, Sec. 301, 58 Stat. 691, 42 U.S.C. 241.

OMB Appropriation No. 73-1361-0-1-550.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969								0.305		0.305
1970								.927		.927
1971								1.510		1.510
1972								4.345		4.345
1973								6.547		6.547
1974								9.764		9.764
1975								9.444		9.444
1976								12.601		12.601
Total								45.443		45.443

¹ Established by Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, Public Law 93-282, sec. 204 (88 Stat. 136, 21 U.S.C. 1191). Funding from that time for NIDA programs has been provided through ADAMHA; funding prior to the establishment of ADAMHA was provided by the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration—National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Research, Drug Abuse Research

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Public Health Service Act; Public Law 78-410, as amended. Sec. 301; 42 U.S.C. 241; 58 Stat. 691, OMB Appropriation No. 75-1361-0-1-550.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction					Total
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Research	
1969									14.351	14.351
1970									16.671	16.671
1971									19.190	19.190
1972									27.661	27.661
1973									31.647	31.647
1974									37.062	37.062
1975									38.392	38.392
1976									38.124	38.124
Total									223.098	223.098

¹ Established by Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974, Public Law 93-282, sec. 204 (88 Stat. 136, 21 U.S.C. 1191). Funding from that time for NIDA programs has been provided through ADAMHA; funding prior to the establishment of ADAMHA was provided by the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse.

(2) National Institute of Mental Health

Overall mission.—Provides leadership, policies and goals for the Federal effort in the promotion of mental health, the prevention and treatment of mental illness and the rehabilitation of affected individuals. It supports and conducts research, trains personnel, supports improved delivery systems, supports construction of facilities and provides technical assistance to States.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Drug abuse is considered a mental disorder and many projects impact on drug abuse, including those that diagnose and treat behavior disorders and those trying to learn how drugs influence mood, behavior and thought.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—In 1973, NIMH became one component of ADAMHA. During 1969-1973, NIMH was a part of Health Services and Mental Health Administration. Its Division of Narcotic Addiction and Drug Abuse was responsible for drug abuse programs from 1969-1973 when it became part of NIDA.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, ADAMHA—NIMH: Mental Health Community Programs

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Community Mental Health Center Act and amendments.

OMB Appropriation No. 75-1361-0-1-550.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969					0.114					0.114
1970					240					240
1971					750					750
1972					1,429					1,429
1973					1,665					1,665
1974					2,135					2,135
1975					1,887					1,887
1976										
Total					8,220					8,220

Note: Any Community Mental Health Center receiving Federal funding must provide a program for the prevention and treatment of drug addiction and abuse and for the rehabilitation of drug addicts, drug abusers, and other persons with drug dependency problems. These provisions do not apply to a CMHC located in a catchment area for which there is not a demonstrated need or if the services are being provided by other programs.

b. Center for Disease Control (CDC)

Overall mission.—Established as an operating health agency in 1973 to protect the public health of the Nation by providing leadership and direction in the prevention and control of diseases and other preventable conditions.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Center has a program to provide quarterly screening surveys (proficiency testing) for up to 600 laboratories serving agencies authorized to administer and dispense methadone. Drug screening surveys include specified abused drugs.

Category.—Demand Reduction.

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—Prior to 1973, CDC was called National Communicable Disease Center in Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, Center for Disease Control¹

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975										
1976										
Total										

¹ The Center for Disease Control stated: "CDC is not involved in any drug abuse programming, drug laboratory certification as it relates to illicit substances."

c. Food and Drug Administration

Overall mission.—Responsible for protecting the health of the Nation against impure and unsafe foods, drugs and cosmetics and other potential hazards. Some of the programs address food additives, fair packaging, flammable fabrics, product hazards, over-the-counter drug evaluation, and anti-biotic and insulin certification, drug inventories, drug quality, drug effectiveness, veterinary drugs and animal feeds.

Drug abuse and control effort.—FDA has two drug abuse related programs: one that develops standards for treating addicts with methadone; and a second that evaluates new and marketed drugs with abuse potential.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement—Planning, Evaluation, Management, Coordination); Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in Agriculture in 1937, transferred to the Federal Security Agency in 1940 and in 1968 it was made part of the Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, one of three operating organizations of the Public Health Service (PHS). Currently FDA is one of six operating organizations of PHS.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Bureau of Drugs, Division of Methadone Monitoring—
Drug Abuse Treatment Monitoring

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, (Public Law 75-717), Sec. 505, 52 Stat. 1052-1053, as amended by Drug Amendments of 1962, (Public Law 87-781), Secs. 102-104, 76 Stat. 781-785, 21 U.S.C. 355, Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, (Public Law 91-513), Sec. 4, 84 Stat. 1241, 42 U.S.C. 257a, Narcotic Addict Treatment Act of 1974, (Public Law 93-281), Sec. 3, 88 Stat. 124, 21 U.S.C. 824.

OMB Appropriation No. 75-0600-0-1-553.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	
1969									
1970									
1971									(1)
1972					0.230				0.230
1973					.900				.900
1974					1.166				1.166
1975					1.150				1.150
1976					1.550				1.550
Total					4.996				4.996

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1972.

(1) Bureau of Drugs

Overall mission.—To develop policy on safety, effectiveness, and labeling of all drugs for human use; evaluate new drug applications; develop standards for safety and effectiveness of all over-the-counter drugs; monitor the quality of marketed drugs through product testing, surveillance and compliance programs; and disseminate toxicity and treatment information on household products and medicines.

Drug abuse and control effort.—1. Division of Neuropharmacological Drug Products evaluates new and marketed drugs for abuse potential,

collects information and monitors drugs with abuse potential, and conducts studies on quantity of drugs needed to meet medical and scientific needs. 2. Division of Methadone Monitoring develops standards and regulations by which the use of narcotic drugs for treatment is monitored. The objective is to assure that treatment is done in a safe and effective manner.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement—Planning, Evaluation, Coordination, Management); Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—In 1972, a methadone monitoring staff was formed in Bureau of Drugs, Office of New Drug Evaluation. In 1973, the staff was transferred to the Office of Compliance and in 1974 the staff became a division in the Office of Compliance.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, Food and Drug Administration, Bureau of Drugs, Office of New Drug Evaluation, Division of Neuropharmacological Drug Products—New and Marketed Drugs With Abuse Potential

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, Public Law 75-717; Sec. 505, 52 Stat. 1052-1053, as amended by Drug Amendments of 1962, Public Law 87-781; Secs. 102-104; 76 Stat. 781-785, 21 U.S.C. 355, Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-513; Sec. 201, 84 Stat. 1245, 21 U.S.C. 811; Sec. 301, 84 Stat. 1253, 21 U.S.C. 821.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Educational and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										(1)
1972										0.326
1973										.348
1974										.299
1975										.313
1976										.364
Total	(2)			(2)				(2)		1.650

¹ FDA said no efforts of this type were funded during the fiscal year 1969-71 period.

² Submission indicated program applicability in designated categories, but obligation amounts were not broken out by category.

Notes: FDA stated that their records show that the budget authority for all of FDA's drug abuse was as follows:

	Millions
1972	\$1.9
1973	2.1
1974	2.2
1975	1.8
1976	1.8

FDA's drug abuse related research was performed by contractors in the years 1969-1976. However, FDA did not indicate that they performed any drug abuse research in response to the GAO survey on drug abuse programs. Following is information on those contracts:

Period of performance	Title of contract	Contract amount
July 1, 1972-Oct. 31, 1974	Development of detailed guidelines for the evaluation of anti-anxiety and antidepressant agent.	\$45,850
Jan. 3, 1972-Nov. 30, 1976	Measuring the effects of psychotropic drugs.	305,098
Jan. 1, 1971-Jan. 2, 1975	Partial support of Committee on Problems of Drug Dependence in developing scientific information of value in control of drugs subject to abuse.	122,800

d. Health Resources Administration (HRA)

Overall mission.—To provide leadership related to requirements for and distribution of health resources, including manpower training. Supports research, collects vital health statistics and supports education, training and institutions engaged in research and education in the health fields. Also provides financing for modernization or construction of new health facilities.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act (P.L. 92-157) authorized grants at schools of pharmacy for increased numbers of personnel trained in clinical pharmacy and drug use and abuse. Also authorized grants for increased training in the science of clinical pharmacology and the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependence. Other programs, not separately identified as drug abuse related that are included in larger programs, but which have an impact on drug abuse and control, include health services research and health statistics. Another related law is the Health Planning and Resource Development Act (P.L. 93-641) which deals, in part, with health planning done by regional health systems agencies, including drug abuse programming (P.L. 94-237). Many other HRA responsibilities are contained in the Health Services Research, Health Statistics and Medical Libraries Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-353).

Category.—Demand Reduction (Training—Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—This Administration was created in 1973 from certain programs of the former Health Services and Mental Health Administration (established in 1968) and the National Institutes of Health.

(1) Bureau of Health Manpower

Overall mission.—To plan, develop, and administer programs in planning, coordinating, evaluating and supporting the development and utilization of the Nation's health manpower.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act (P.L. 92-157) authorizes grants to schools of pharmacy for increased numbers of personnel trained in clinical pharmacy and drug use and abuse; also authorizes grants for increased training in the service of clinical pharmacology and the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation of drug dependence. Other drug abuse-related efforts may be included in larger manpower training programs, such as the associated health professional program.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Training).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—The Bureau of Health Manpower was created in 1973 from five divisions: the Bureau of Health Resources Development; the Bureau of Health Manpower Education; the Comprehensive Health Planning Service, the Health Facilities Service, and the Regional Medical Programs Services. The present organization, as structured, was created in 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY
 Public Health Service, Health Resources Administration ¹
 [in millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educa-tion and training	Re-search	Planning, evaluation, and coordi-nation	Treat-ment and rel.2-bilitation	Educa-tion and pre-vention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordi-nation		Re-search
1969.....										
1970.....										
1971.....										
1972.....										
1973.....										
1974.....										
1975.....										
1976.....										
Total.....										

¹ The Health Resources Administration stated that the Bureau of Health Manpower, HRA, does not obligate any funds specifically related to drug abuse. Our research indicates that drug abusers and narcotics addicts comprise 1 of the target groups for HRA studies and other activities.

(2) National Center for Health Services Research

Overall mission.—To conduct research and analysis on the organization, delivery and financing of health services, including improving health planning systems, improving health data bases, improving the quality of health services, and the development of optional care to under-served or poorly served population.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Although separate identification of the drug abuse effort is not available, this target population may be included in larger programs. Much of the work could have an impact on drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation, including patient drug profile projects, drug prescribing practices project, research on the supply and distribution, education and training of manpower and design, construction, utilization and cost of facilities and equipment. One such project entitled "Staffing and Efficiency of Drug Treatment Programs" was issued in December 1973.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1971.

Organizational history.—This Center, created in 1968, was originally titled the National Center for Health Services Research and Development. In 1973, it was known as the Bureau of Health Services Research from the former National Center for Health Services Research and Development, the Regional Medical Program Service, and the elements of the Office of Long-Term Care. It was changed to National Center for Health Services Research in 1974.

Funding level.—Not Available.

(3) National Center for Health Statistics

Overall mission.—To address the health needs of the American people by designing and operating systems to provide statistics on the health of Americans, their use of health services, and the availability of these services and the vital statistics of the Nation.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Although a drug abuse program is not separately identified, the gathering of statistics related to health needs indirectly impacts on drug abusers as a target population, including those related to illness and disability, cause of death, human resource utilization, hospital care, emergency care, prevalence of chronic conditions and international health statistics. A linkage is maintained between the Center and NIDA.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—This organization was created within the Public Health Service in 1960 from National Center for Vital Statistics (Census) and National Health Survey.

(4) Bureau of Health Planning and Resources Development

Overall mission.—To provide leadership and administration of a program of Federal, State and area-wide health planning and health delivery systems development through grants, loans, contracts, and loan guarantees.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Hill-Burton grants and loans are aimed at constructing new and upgrading older health care facilities. The Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act as amended (P.L. 94-237) provides that any private and public hospital receiving any Federal funds must treat drug abusers. Although not a separate program, addicts are a special target population. Also drug abuse programming comes under the planning purview of regional health systems agencies as mandated by Health Planning and Resource Development Act (P.L. 93-641).

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—The Health Care Facilities Service, Bureau of Health Resources Development, was created in 1973 to operate this program. The Bureau of Health Planning and Resources Development was created in 1975 to operate Hill-Burton programs, comprehensive health planning and regional medical programs.

e. Health Services Administration

Overall mission.—To deliver health service to special groups including underserved populations, correct inadequate distribution of health services, improve quality of health care, foster effective and efficient health service delivery and provide services to statutorily defined populations.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Although funds are not specifically obligated for drug abusers, target populations include those that have drug abuse problems, including native Americans, migrant workers, and the rural poor. Services are provided to abusers through community health centers, problem health facilities and health maintenance organizations.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—This organization was created in 1973 and encompasses most of the former Health Services and Mental Health Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, Health Services Administration ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969.....										
1970.....										
1971.....										
1972.....										
1973.....										
1974.....										
1975.....										
1976.....										
Total.....										

¹ The Health Services Administration stated: "The HSA, through the Bureau of Medical Services, Indian Health Service, and Bureau of Community Health Services, provides treatment for narcotics and drug abuse patients as part of its overall mission. HSA is not appropriated funds for narcotics and drug abuse. As a result it does not obligate funds specifically for these purposes."

(1) Bureau of Community Health Services

Overall mission.—To provide high quality health services in medically underserved areas.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Does not have a program directed specifically at drug abuse, but this target population would be eligible for treatment. Health centers transferred from the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1973 served drug abusers; migrant workers having an abuse problem would be included under the migrant health program. National Health Service Corps reaches the underserved areas with professional medical personnel, including those that help drug abusers.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—In 1968, it was called the Community Health Service in the Health Services and Mental Health Administration. In 1973, the name was changed to Bureau of Community Health Services and encompassed some former HSMHA programs.

(2) Bureau of Medical Services

Overall mission.—To administer programs to provide comprehensive direct health care for designated Federal beneficiaries and selected community groups; to foster the development of Health Maintenance Organizations; to assist in the development of emergency medical services systems; and to operate medical programs in Federal prisons.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-222) includes drug addicts as eligible for basic health services under HMO's. Addicts may also receive treatment in Public Health Service hospitals and clinics; in health units operated by the Public Health Service for Federal employees through programs run for the Coast Guard.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—In 1969, it was called the Federal Health Programs Service in the Health Services and Mental Health Administration. In 1973, the name was changed to Bureau of Medical Service. HMO's were added in 1974.

f. National Institutes of Health

Overall mission.—To improve the health of the Nation by conducting and supporting biomedical research into cancer, prevention and cure of diseases; supports research training and the development of research resources.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Special Action Office for Drug Abuse and the Office of Drug Abuse Policy reported that NIH had research obligations in fiscal years 1974–76. However, NIH reported to the committee that it had no specific obligations during this period for drug abuse research.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Research).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Created prior to 1969 in the Public Health Service.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1970	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1971	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1972	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1973	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1974	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1975	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1976	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Note: NIH responded to our survey in the following way: "NIH had no obligations for drug abuse programs during the years 1969–76 except for a therapeutic and preventive work-related medical services program for its own employees." However, our research indicates NIH has engaged in drug abuse research. (See material in organization section on the preceding page.)

5. HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

Overall mission.—To oversee the medicare and medicaid programs and related Federal medical care quality control.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides both medicaid and medicare benefits to eligible drug abusers.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—See Social and Rehabilitation Service (SRS).

Organizational history.—This organization was created in 1977 from the Medical Services Administration of Social and Rehabilitation Service (abolished).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA)

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975										
1976										
Total										

Note: HCFA was established Mar. 9, 1977, encompassing program areas relating to medicaid, medicare, and health standards and quality. The agency indicated it had no designated narcotics abuse and control programs or activities for fiscal years 1969-76 directly relating to these program areas as they existed in the former organizations of Social and Rehabilitation Service (medicaid), Social Security Administration (medicare), and Public Health Service (health standards and quality). However, research indicates that these programs provide benefits to drug abusers as one of the target groups spelled out in legislation.

6. SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Overall mission.—To administer a national program of contributory social insurance whereby employees, employers, and the self-employed pay contributions which are pooled in special trust funds. When earnings stop or are reduced because the worker retires, dies, or becomes disabled, monthly cash benefits are paid to replace part of the earnings the family has lost. SSA also administers the supplemental security income program, Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Work Incentive Program (WIN).

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Social Security Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-603) provides that supplemental security income is available to drug addicts enrolled in treatment programs. Drug treatment program clients who receive AFDC benefits and who are 16 years of age or older are eligible for Work Incentive Program (WIN).

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—Established in 1946, it undertook the administration of Supplementary Security Income in 1974. AFDC and WIN programs were transferred from the Assistance Payments Administration of the former SRS in 1977.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Social Security Administration

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975										
1976										
Total										

Note: Social Security Administration indicated it had no narcotics abuse and control programs falling into the above categories. However, research indicates that SSA provides benefits to drug abusers as one of the target groups mandated in legislation.

7. SOCIAL AND REHABILITATION SERVICE (ABOLISHED IN FY 77)

Overall mission.—To deal with Juvenile delinquency, aging, welfare payments, old age assistance, disability payments, social services, medicare, medicaid, and vocational rehabilitation.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Community Services Administration (CSA) focused on preventing drug abuse among young people through education projects. Also supported training programs and Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration supported drug abuse prevention projects related to education. Its Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) focused on training and vocational rehabilitation.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—This service was created in 1967. In 1969, it consisted of (1) Office of the Administrator, Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development Staff; (2) the Rehabilitation Services Administration, (3) the Assistance Payments Administration, (4) the Administration on Aging, (5) the Medical Services Administration, and, (6) the Children's Bureau.

Changes:

1971—Community Services Administration created; Children's Bureau transferred to the Office of Secretary, Office of Child Development.

1972—Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Division staff removed from Office of the Administrator, Social and Rehabilitation Services and made an Administration.

1973—Administration on Aging and Youth Development Administration transferred to the Office of the Secretary, Office of Human Development.

1975—Rehabilitation Services Administration transferred to the Office of the Secretary, Office of Human Development.

1976—CSA changed to Public Services Administration (PSA).

1977—SRS abolished, Assistance Payments Administration went to Social Security Administration, Medical Services Administration transferred to Health Care Financing Administration and PSA transferred to the Office of Human Development.

8. HEALTH SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (ABOLISHED IN FY 1973)

Overall mission.—To promote the highest level of health attainable for all Americans, included the following operating organizations:

- (1) National Center for Health Services Research and Development;
- (2) National Center for Health Statistics;
- (3) National Communicable Disease Center;
- (4) National Institute of Mental Health;
- (5) Health Facilities Planning and Construction Service;
- (6) Community Health Service;
- (7) Regional Medical Programs Service;
- (8) Indian Health Service, and
- (9) Federal Health Programs Services.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Most of the HEW drug programs were conducted in the National Institute of Mental Health. These functions were later assumed by NIDA. Other organizations were involved to a lesser extent and are discussed under pertinent sections of the Public Health Service. Funding levels could not be provided for these other activities.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Training—Education/Prevention—Research—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1972.

Organizational history.—It was created in 1968 as one of three major health agencies in HEW (National Institute of Health and Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service were the other two). Abolished in 1973 and new organizations were formed under the Public Health Service as follows:

- (1) Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration,
- (2) Center for Disease Control,
- (3) Food and Drug Administration,
- (4) Health Resources Administration,
- (5) Health Services Administration, and
- (6) National Institutes of Health.

E. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)

Overall mission.—To administer the principal programs which provide assistance for housing and for the development of the Nation's communities.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Department does not have any program or activities which focus specifically on narcotics abuse or control. However, narcotics abuse demand reduction activities have been funded under several HUD programs under the portion of the Department's mandate which deals with improving and developing communities by aiding neighborhood rehabilitation and the preservation of our urban centers from blight and decay.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Education/Prevention).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—HUD was established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 as a consolidation of the Federal housing agencies of the past which pioneered in home mortgage insurance, public housing, slum clearance and urban renewal, urban planning and related programs. The Department operates eight basic programs: New Communities, Community Planning and Development, Housing, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Disaster Assistance, Federal Insurance, and Consumer Affairs and Regulatory Functions. The field operations are carried out through a series of regional, area, and insuring offices.

1. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Overall mission.—To develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities principally for persons of low and moderate income.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Narcotics abuse treatment, rehabilitation, education and prevention activities have been funded through two HUD programs. The Model Cities program and its successor, the Community Development Block Grant program, both provided for funding of such social service activities as a portion of the Department's support for community development.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Prevention/Education).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—Model Cities program—1967–1975. Community Development Block Grant program—1975–1976.

Organizational history.—The Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 authorized the Secretary of HUD to make grants and provide technical assistance to “enable city demonstration programs,” having the following purposes: “. . . to rebuild or revitalize . . . slums and blighted areas; to expand housing, job, and income opportunities; to reduce dependence on welfare payments; to improve educational facilities and programs; to combat disease and ill health; to reduce the incidence of crime and delinquency; to enhance recreational and cultural opportunities . . . and to accomplish these objectives through the most effective and economical concentration and coordination of Federal, State, and local public and private efforts to improve the quality of urban life.”

This mandate has been interpreted by HUD to mean that Model Cities is authorized to fund drug-related projects. Under the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the Model Cities program was incorporated into the Community Development Block Grant program.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development—Model Cities Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-754), Secs. 101, 102; 80 Stat. 1255; 42 U.S.C. 3301, 3302.

OMB Appropriation No. 86-9911-0-1-451.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										1,400
1970										1,400
1971										8,700
1972										13,000
1973										6,300
1974										1,600
1975										4,400
1976										(*)
Total					(*)	(*)				39,500

¹ According to HUD officials, funds for drug abuse activities were not separately tabulated and could not be estimated without a case-by-case analysis of individual project reports. The figures used, with HUD concurrence, are estimates from "Drug Abuse Prevention and Law Enforcement Program Funding," revised Mar. 10, 1975, by the (former) Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP).

² Model Cities program had been consolidated into the community development block grant program.

³ Program category indicated in agency response. Amounts were not broken out by category.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development—Community Development Block Grant Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, (Public Law 93-333), Sec. 105(A)(8), 88 Stat. 641, 42 U.S.C. 5305.

OMB Appropriation No. 86-0162-0-1-451.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										(*)
1975										1,800
1976										1,421
Total					(*)	(*)				3,221

¹ Program started in mid fiscal year 1975.

² Rough estimates of amounts applied to drug abuse activities by block grant recipients. HUD officials indicated that this program is not considered a major funding source for drug abuse activities.

³ Program category indicated in agency response. Amounts were not broken out by category.

2. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH

Overall mission.—To undertake programs of research, studies, testing, and demonstrations to test the feasibility of providing direct cash assistance to needy families for rental or homeownership payments; studies of fair housing and equal opportunity practices; investigations of property disposition approaches; development of tech-

niques to lower the costs of housing; programs to increase housing safety and security; programs concerned with the problems of housing deterioration and neighborhood decay; and activities to increase State and local government capabilities.

Drug abuse and control effort.—A supported work program for certain target groups, including drug addicts in treatment, has been partially funded by HUD in conjunction with other Government agencies and private organizations. This program is the National Supported Work Demonstration which is managed by the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation (MDRC), a non-profit, tax-exempt organization.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Research).

Operational years (1964-1976 period).—1975-1976.

Organizational history.—The Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation was established in 1974 to organize and manage a national demonstration of a special kind of employment program for people who have traditionally had difficulty getting or holding regular jobs: women on welfare with dependent children, out-of-school youth, former drug addicts and ex-offenders recently released from prison. It is a transitional program; participants leave at the end of a fixed period of time, whether they have obtained a regular job, as is hoped, or not. The program takes place in thirteen cities or rural areas across the country. The idea was first tested in the U.S. in 1972 by the Vera Institute of Justice in New York City, primarily for ex-addicts. That experiment, which continues as the Wildcat Corporation, provided the impetus for the Employment and Training Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor and the Ford Foundation to discuss an expanded testing of this concept. MDRC acts as agent for the Department of Labor, to which the other agencies contribute their grant monies and in which they place responsibility for the day-to-day funding oversight of the demonstration.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of Policy Development and Research—Work Support Demonstration Project

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975									0.500	0.500
1976									.750	.750
Total									1.250	1.250

F. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Overall mission.—To foster the wisest use of land and water resources, protect fish and wildlife, preserve the environmental and cultural values of national parks and historical places, and provide

for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department, the Nation's principal conservation agency having responsibility for most of the Nation's public lands and natural resources, assesses national energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of the Nation. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under the administration of the United States.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Maintains law and order in National Parks and provides necessary health and judicial services, including drug treatment and education, for American Indians.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management); Demand Reduction (Prevention/Education—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—The Department of the Interior was created by Act of March 3, 1849, which transferred to it the General Land Office, the Office of Indian Affairs, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office. The Department also had responsibility for supervision of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, the Board of Inspectors and the Warden of the Penitentiary of the District of Columbia, the census of the U.S., and the accounts of marshals and other officers of the U.S. courts, and of lead and other mines in the U.S. Over the 128 years of its existence, other functions have been added and removed so that its role has changed from that of general housekeeper for the Federal Government to that of custodian of the Nation's natural resources. The major divisions of the Department are Fish and Wildlife and Parks; Energy and Minerals; Land and Water Resources; and Indian Affairs.

1. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS

Overall mission.—To administer programs associated with the development, conservation, and utilization of fish, wildlife, recreation, historical, and national park system resources of the Nation. Exercises secretarial direction over the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Has no direct program for narcotics abuse or control. Does have a mandate to enforce Federal laws relating to substance abuse within the areas administered by the National Park Service.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1956 as Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife through the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. Section 742b). In 1965 this title was changed to Assistant Secretary of Fish and Wildlife and Parks, as the Assistant Secretary was given the function of administering the National Park Service. In 1969, the Department added Marine Resources to the title; this was deleted in 1970.

a. National Park Service

Overall mission.—To administer for the American people an extensive system of national parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation areas. The objectives of the Service are to administer the properties

under its jurisdiction for the enjoyment and education of citizens, to protect the natural environment of the areas, and to assist States, local governments, and citizen groups in the development of park areas, the protection of the natural environment, and the preservation of historic properties.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Service has no formal narcotics abuse or control programs. Its involvement has been strictly related to the enforcement of appropriate laws and regulations in areas administered by that Service. Most of the controlled substances cases handled involved prohibited possession of marihuana. The numbers of persons charged has increased from 232 in 1969 to 1,410 in 1976.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—The National Park Service was established in the Department of the Interior on August 25, 1916.

2. ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Overall mission.—To actively encourage and train Indian and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship of the Federal Government; to facilitate full development of their human and natural resource potentials; to mobilize all public and private aids to their advancement; and to utilize the skill and capabilities of these people in the direction and management of programs for their benefit. Specifically seeks to obtain adequate educational opportunities; to promote the improvement of their social welfare by providing needed social and community development programs and services; and to develop and implement programs for their economic advancement.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Bureau provides alcohol and drug abuse technical assistance to Bureau staff, Indian tribes and Indian courts.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management); Supply Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management)—Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in the War Department in 1824 and transferred to the Department of the Interior at the time of its establishment in 1849. The Snyder Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 208; 25 U.S.C. Section 13) provided substantive law for appropriations covering the conduct of activities by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The scope and character of the authorizations contained in this Act were broadened by the Indian Reservation Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 984; 25 U.S.C., Section 461 *et seq.*).

a. Office of Indian Services/Social Services

Overall mission.—To provide necessary financial assistance and social services for Indians on and near reservations when not available through State and local public welfare agencies.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides technical assistance and consultation to Bureau staff and Indian tribes, sensitization of staff to problems of alcohol and drug abusers, liaison with the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and other organizations with related interests.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management); Supply Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1971-1976.

Organizational history.—Authority for activities is based on the Snyder Act of 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Alcoholism and Drug Program Specialist—Indian Social Services

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Snyder Act (Public Law 67-85), 42 Stat. 208, 25 U.S.C. 13. Agency decision in 1971.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1970	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1971	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1972	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1973	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1974	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1975	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
1976	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(0)

¹ Cost information not available.

b. Indian Services/Division of Tribal Government Services/Judicial Services Branch

Overall mission.—To provide support and technical assistance on a Bureau-wide basis to field personnel and Indian judicial systems, on matters concerning program organization and management, civil and criminal jurisdictions, training of judicial personnel and those of law enforcement offices. Development of rehabilitation capabilities, codes and procedures, and court standards.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides financial support and technical assistance to Indian courts. These courts have jurisdiction over offenses committed on Indian reservations. Most of those offenses are alcohol-related, and many of the cases involving children are related to gasoline sniffing. Where available, the judges make liberal use of treatment programs as sentencing alternatives. The judges also attempt to resolve many problems without adjudication through informal conferences. This work frequently involves counseling persons with substance abuse problems.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—The judicial support function, instituted in 1888, was formerly in the Law Enforcement Section of the Office of Indian Services. The Bureau moved this function to the Judicial Services Branch in 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Bureau of Indian Affairs—Judicial Services

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: 25 U.S.C. 2, 25 U.S.C. 1311.

OMB Appropriation No. 14-2100-0-1-999.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969.....	0.240									0.240
1970.....	.250									.250
1971.....	.260									.260
1972.....	.270									.270
1973.....	.300									.300
1974.....	.300									.300
1975.....	.350									.350
1976.....	2.600									2.600
Total.....	4,570									4,570

Note: Program existed before receiving Federal funds.

G. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)

Overall mission.—To enforce the law in the public interest in protection against criminals and subversion, in ensuring healthy competition of business in our free enterprise system, in safeguarding the consumer, and in enforcing drug, immigration, and naturalization laws.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides assistance, direct and indirect for all types of supply and demand reduction efforts.

Category.—Supply and Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—The Department of Justice was established by an Act of June 22, 1870 (28 U.S.C., Sections 501, 503) with the Attorney General at its head. The operating organizations within the Department impacting either directly or indirectly on the Federal drug effort are: Immigration and Naturalization Service, Criminal Division, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Bureau of Prisons, Parole Commission and the Drug Enforcement Administration (1973).

Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1968 established the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs by consolidating the Bureau of Narcotics then under the Treasury Department (established June 30, 1930 by P.L. 71-357), and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control under the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (established July 1966 by P.L. 89-74). In 1972, Executive Order No. 11676 gave the authority to establish within the Department of Justice an Office of National Narcotics Intelligence. In Executive Order No. 11641 of 1972, the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement was established. Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, effective July 1, 1973, established the Drug Enforcement Administration from the following agencies: the Department of Justice (Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement; Office of National Narcotics Intelligence); and Department of Treasury (U.S. Customs Service—Drug Investigative function).

1. CRIMINAL DIVISION

Overall mission.—To enforce all Federal criminal laws except those specifically assigned to the Antitrust, Civil Rights, and Tax Divisions, and a few specialized criminal statutes assigned to other Divisions of the Department.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Supervises the various types of civil litigation under the Controlled Substances Act as well as appeals from rulings of the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration. Assists U.S. Attorneys in the field in criminal matters and litigation arising under statutes which relate to illegal trafficking in narcotics and other controlled substances.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement—Education/Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section was established within the Criminal Division in 1969 (authority—P.L. 89–554, 28 U.S.C., Section 533).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Criminal Division—U.S. Attorney's Office

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	NA									
1970	NA									
1971	NA									
1972	NA									
1973	NA									
1974	7.593									7.593
1975	8.208									8.208
1976	10.250									10.250
Total	26.051									26.051

Note: Data unavailable prior to 1974.

a. Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section

Overall mission.—To provide assistance in criminal matters and litigation arising under statutes which relate to illegal trafficking in narcotics and other controlled substances.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Supervises cases and matters relating to the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C., Section 801, *et seq.*), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C., Section 951 *et seq.*) and various other drug-related statutes. In carrying out this task, the Section provides legal and policy guidance to the United States Attorneys throughout the country as well as litigative support services, e.g., researching unusual or difficult legal issues, processing electronic surveillance requests, drafting indictments and motions, preparing trial briefs, and assisting in drafting appellate briefs. Section attorneys try certain important cases. They also brief and argue selected cases before courts of appeals. The Section supervises and

provides support services to special prosecutive groups known as Controlled Substances Units operating in 18 major cities. The Section is in constant communication with the Drug Enforcement Administration regarding investigations of major narcotic cases, the activities of the Controlled Substance Units, compliance matters, problems arising during investigations, legislative proposals, etc. The Section also drafts and comments on legislative proposals relating to controlled substance matters, and conducts biannual training sessions for inexperienced prosecutors.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement—Education/Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section was established within the Criminal Division in 1969 (authority—P.L. 89-554, 28 U.S.C., Section 533). In January of 1975 the Section assumed the responsibility of monitoring and coordinating the Special Controlled Substance Prosecution Program.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Criminal Division—Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Law Enforcement Support

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Public Law 89-554, sec. 4(c); 28 U.S.C. 533; 80 Stat. 616.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-0128-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction				Total		
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training		Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Research
1969				0.033						0.327
1970	0.294			.060						.600
1971	.540			.053						.539
1972	.477			.077						.767
1973	.675	0.015		.050						.900
1974	.792	.018		.090						.960
1975	.765	.045		.090						.960
1976	.836	.050		.098						.984
Total	4.379	.128		.501						5.008

2. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE (INS)

Overall mission.—To administer and enforce the immigration and nationality laws relating to the admission, exclusion, deportation, and naturalization of aliens. Specifically, the Service inspects aliens to determine their admissibility into the U.S.; adjudicates requests of aliens for benefits under the law; prevents illegal entry into the U.S.; investigates, apprehends, and removes aliens in this country in violation of the law; and examines alien applicants wishing to become citizens.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Incidental to the performance of duties in connection with the activities of the Service, immigration officers encounter narcotics law violators and contraband narcotics. Such violators are arrested and turned over to the agency having jurisdiction over the violation. Beginning in September 1969, the Border Patrol participated in "Operation Intercept" and was assigned the responsibility of preventing the smuggling of marihuana, narcotics,

and dangerous drugs across the Mexico-U.S. border at points other than ports of entry. Because of known aliens' involvement in illicit drug traffic, INS officers have directed increased attention to the detection of possible drug violations, while pursuing their primary mission of immigration law enforcement.

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Organizational history.—The Immigration and Naturalization Service was created by the Act of March 3, 1891 (8 U.S.C., Section 1551).

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Immigration and Naturalization Service—Portions of Immigration Activities Relating to Narcotics Addicts¹

Program Authority: 8 U.S.C. 1251(a)(11), 8 U.S.C. 1225(a), 8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(5), 8 U.S.C. 1322, 8 U.S.C. 1259.

GMB Appropriation No. 15-1217-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975										
1976										
Total										

¹ Incidental to the performance of duties in connection with these activities, immigration officers encounter narcotics law violators and contraband narcotics. Such violators are arrested and turned over to the agency having jurisdiction over the violation. Therefore, INS indicated it could not separately identify amounts for drug abuse-related activities.

3. BUREAU OF PRISONS

Overall mission.—To provide for the care and custody of those persons convicted of Federal crimes and sentenced by the courts to serve a period of time incarcerated in a Federal penal institution. The Bureau maintains supervision over the operations of Federal correctional institutions and community treatment facilities, commitment and management of Federal inmates, and contracting with institutions for confinement and support of Federal prisoners.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Bureau provides specialized institutional programs (incare) and community supervision (aftercare) for Federal offenders dependent on narcotics and abusers of drugs. All members of the Federal prison population are eligible for treatment either under Title II of the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966 or the Drug Abuse Program. Major operational and policy implementation and coordination responsibility at the central office level is delegated through the Assistant Director for Correctional Programs to the Administrator of Unit Management for incare; and the Assistant Director for Community programs and Correctional Standards Division to the Administrator, Community Programs and Detention Branch for aftercare. Responsibility for operational coordination is under the administration of Regional Directors, and lies specifically with Regional Unit Management and Regional Administrators for Community Programs and Detention. The Community

Programs Officers located in the community are responsible for locating drug contractors and initiating contracts, and monitoring the contractors. In addition the Bureau provides funding for those services to Federal offenders released from prison who are referred to community treatment programs either on a voluntary basis, or as a condition of parole and supervised by the U.S. Probation Office.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—In November 1966, the Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act (NARA) (P.L. 89-793), was passed. Title II of the Act authorized the Attorney General and by delegation the Bureau of Prisons to provide specialized programs and community aftercare for eligible narcotic-dependent offenders. The legislative restrictions of NARA, however, made it impossible to reach many offenders who needed treatment and were ineligible for such treatment under its provisions. In July 1971, the Bureau of Prisons began establishing non-NARA treatment units for a wider variety of drug-dependent offenders, including those with histories of significant abuse of non-narcotic drugs. Since the overall objectives of NARA and non-NARA programs are identical, non-NARA offenders may now be included in what was formerly exclusively a NARA program and vice versa. In May 1972, P.L. 92-293 was passed, authorizing aftercare services to a wider range of drug dependent offenders than were covered under NARA. With this legislation, all drug-dependent parolees, mandatory releasees, and probationers may be required to participate.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Bureau of Prisons—Drug Abuse Program

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Public Law 89-793, sec. 201, 80 Stat. 1442-1443; Narcotic Addicts on Parole or Probation Treatment (Public Law 92-293) Sec. 1, 86 Stat. 136, 18 U.S.C. 3651.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1060-0-1-753.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Educational and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969					0.461				0.064	0.525
1970					1.092				.017	1.109
1971					1.461				.025	1.486
1972					1.929					1.929
1973					3.250					3.250
1974					5.097				.050	5.147
1975					5.990				.011	6.001
1976					5.284				.017	5.301
Total					24.564				.184	24.748

Note: The Bureau of Prisons calculated the cost of incarceration of individuals for drug law offenses as: Million s

1969	\$11.9
1970	13.1
1971	15.3
1972	18.8
1973	26.1
1974	36.013
1975	48.3
1976	43.5
1977	45.6

These have not been added into the figures used by the Select Committee.

4. FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Overall mission.—To conduct investigations which will have a significant impact on criminal activity in the United States, to investigate civil matters in which the U.S. Government has an interest and to provide information to the executive branch relating to national security. The FBI is charged with investigating violations of Federal law where designated by statute or by the Attorney General.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The FBI acts in a support role to the U.S. Government's drug enforcement effort. This supportive role is provided in three major ways: (1) investigative support, e.g., selected joint operations and DEA fugitive locations; (2) debriefing of FBI informants and dissemination of informant provided drug intelligence information to the appropriate Federal, State and local agencies; and (3) making available to the appropriate Federal, State and local agencies; certain of the FBI's centralized services, e.g., fingerprint identification, arrest records, laboratory services and access to the National Crime Information Center on-line files. In July 1972 the FBI established, at headquarters, a National Narcotics Coordinator to coordinate information flow between the FBI field offices and the Drug Enforcement Administration at both the field and headquarters levels. In order to maximize prosecution against key high-level traffickers and financiers by coordinating the local intelligence resources of Federal agencies and State and city law enforcement organizations, two pilot Field Intelligence Exchange Groups (FIEG) have been established with participation from FBI, DEA, U.S. Customs Service, IRS, U.S. Attorney's Office, INS, U.S. Coast Guard, Secret Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; one in Miami established in September 1976 and the other in Chicago established August 1976.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law enforcement—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1973–1976.

Organizational history.—The FBI was established in 1908, however, until 1973 they were not mandated to play an active role in the field of narcotics abuse and control. Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, effective July 1, 1973, stated that the FBI would play a major role in assisting DEA local and State narcotics control agencies throughout the country by the development and timely dissemination of intelligence data concerning illicit drug trafficking. In July 1972, a year prior to Reorganization Plan No. 2 the FBI established a National Narcotics Coordinator and Field Office Coordinators to provide for the dissemination of intelligence information to agencies throughout the country involved in the Federal drug effort.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Federal Bureau of Investigation—Narcotics Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, Sec. 4(c), 80 Stat. 616, 28 U.S.C. 531.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-200-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969.....	(0)	-----	-----	(0)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1970.....	(0)	-----	-----	(0)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1971.....	(0)	-----	-----	(0)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1972.....	(0)	-----	-----	(0)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1973.....	0.092	-----	-----	0.250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1 0.342
1974.....	.092	-----	-----	.250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.342
1975.....	.092	-----	-----	.250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.342
1976.....	.092	-----	-----	.250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.342
Total.....	.368	-----	-----	1.000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.368

¹ Prior to fiscal year 1973 cost for FBI narcotics-related activities, such as informant debriefings and dissemination of information efforts, were not separated in FBI accounting records and cannot be estimated with any degree of accuracy.

² Beginning with fiscal year 1973 the FBI obligations consist of—

National narcotics coordinator.....	\$75,000
Field office narcotics coordinator.....	175,000
Debriefing information dissemination (2½ percent of \$3,600,000—Estimate:).....	90,000
Name checks (1,000 at \$2 per person).....	2,000
Total.....	342,000

5. LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION (LEAA)

Overall mission.—To assist State and local governments in strengthening and improving law enforcement and criminal justice at every level by providing national assistance. Its legislative mandate is “to encourage research and development to improve and strengthen law enforcement.” As a funding agency, LEAA’s primary purpose is to provide aid to State and local units of government in augmenting and upgrading their law enforcement and criminal justice capabilities.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides financial and technical assistance to State and local units of government in their drug abuse prevention efforts, particularly those related to criminal justice activities, and, to State and local law enforcement agencies involved in the investigation, prosecution and overall disruption of illegal narcotics distribution systems. Drug projects supported by LEAA are funded through three types of grants: (1) projects directly funded by LEAA through its Office of Criminal Justice Programs; (2) block action grants to the States; and (3) Research programs under the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The drug abuse goals of LEAA are: (1) to provide grants to States and other governmental communities for new programs and techniques for drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation; (2) to develop new law enforcement technology to prevent drug abuse; (3) to conduct and support research on new programs for the evaluation of ways to reduce and prevent drug

abuse; (4) to provide technical assistance to the States and other government entities for the prevention and control of drug abuse through enforcement of drug laws and prosecution of law violators. The Divisions within LEAA which have the greatest impact in the drug effort include the Office of Criminal Justice Programs, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

Category.—Supply and Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—LEAA was established June 19, 1968, by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C., Section 3701 *et seq.*), as amended by the Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C., Section 3711 note), the Crime Control Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C., Section 3701 note), and the Crime Control Act of 1976. As a result of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was established within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration—Drug Abuse Prevention Efforts, Technical Assistance to State and Local Governments

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Public Law 90-351, 82 Stat. 197, as amended, Secs. 201, 203, 402, 406, 451, 515; 42 U.S.C. 3721, 3731, 3741, 3746, 3750, 3763. Amended by Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-644; secs. 3 and 5, 84 Stat. 1882-1884. Crime Control Act of 1973, Public Law 93-83; sec. 2, 87 Stat. 197-213. Crime Control Act of 1976, Public Law 94-503; secs. 104, 105, 117, 124; 90 Stat. 2408-2410, 2416-2417, 2421-2422.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-0400-0-1-754.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction					Total
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Educational and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Research	
1969					0.162	0.370	0.202	0.027		0.761
1970					6.900	4.300	.922	.700	0.700	13.500
1971					21.900	10.800	2.400	1.000	1.000	37.100
1972					25.735	13.353	3.655	26.684	5.027	47.841
1973					32.524	11.482	3.503	22.961	5.435	45.995
1974					14.440	3.959	1.271	12.008	.738	22.900
1975					18.721	2.612	2.069	22.100	1.306	39.024
1976					16.764	3.190	3.333	13.508	2.182	27.016
Total					137.147	50.071	17.365	98.988	16.388	234.137

¹ Source: 1969-71 LEAA Response to GAO Narcotics Survey; 1972-76 Profile-LEAA Computerized Grant Information System (May 25, 1977).

² The sums of the individual categories exceed the indicated totals because many programs qualify for inclusion in multiple categories.

³ Figures reported by LEAA accounts for only those programs which are primarily related to narcotics abuse and treatment. Many other projects may have a narcotics component but would not be reflected in the reported figures. (Page 26 LEAA hearings.)

⁴ The LEAA figures do not represent all awards made because of reporting delays and omissions. While discretionary award totals should be accurate, block subgrant data has been provided by the States only on a voluntary basis. Thus, the computerized data base accounts for only 83 percent of the obligation authority for fiscal years 1972 and 1973, 77 percent for 1974, 79 percent for 1975, and 78 percent for 1976.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY
 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration—Narcotics Enforcement Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Public Law 90-351, 82 Stat. 197, as amended. Secs. 201, 203, 402, 406, 451, 515; 42 U.S.C. 3721, 3731, 3741, 3745, 3750, 3763. As amended by Omnibus Crime Control Act of 1970, Public Law 91-644; secs. 3 and E. 84 Stat. 1882-1884. Crime Control Act of 1973, Public Law 93-83; sec. 2, 87 Stat. 197-213. Crime Control Act of 1976, Public Law 93-503; secs. 104, 105, 117, 124; 90 Stat. 2408-2410, 2416-2417, 2421-2422.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-0400-0-1-754.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	0.443									0.443
1970	4.461									4.461
1971	8.950									8.950
1972	23.495									23.495
1973	23.024									23.024
1974	21.346									21.346
1975	21.431									21.431
1976	13.857									13.857
Total	117.007									117.007

¹ Source: 1969-71 LEAA Response to GAO Narcotics Survey; 1972-76 Profile-LEAA Computerized Grant Information System (May 25, 1977).

² The sums of the individual categories exceed the indicated totals because many programs qualify for inclusion in multiple categories.

³ Figure reported by LEAA accounts for only those programs which are primarily related to narcotics abuse and treatment. Many other projects may have a narcotics component but would not be reflected in the reported figures. (Page 26 LEAA hearings.)

⁴ The LEAA figures do not represent all awards made because of reporting delays and omissions. While discretionary award totals should be accurate, block subgrant data has been provided by the States only on a voluntary basis. Thus the computerized data base accounts for only 83 percent of the obligation authority for fiscal years 1972 and 1973, 77 percent for 1974, 79 percent for 1975, and 78 percent for 1976.

a. National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice

Overall mission.—To undertake research and develop new methods for the prevention and control of crime and juvenile delinquency. The Institute provides assistance for research and development programs and projects to improve and strengthen law enforcement and criminal justice and to evaluate and disseminate the results of the various programs and projects supported with LEAA funds. It also serves as a national and international clearing house for the exchange of criminal justice information.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Encompasses research aimed at developing methods to reduce drug abuse/addiction, basic research into the nature and cause of drug addiction and related crime, the evaluation of supply and demand reduction programs and the transfer and dissemination of research findings to drug agencies throughout the country. The 1976 amendments to LEAA's enabling legislation stated explicitly that "the Institute shall, in conjunction with the National Institute on Drug Abuse, make studies and undertake programs of research to determine the relationship between drug abuse and crime and to evaluate the success of various types of drug treatment programs in reducing crime and shall report its findings to the President, the Congress, and the State planning agencies and, upon request, to units of general local government."

Category.—Supply and Demand Reduction (Research—Planning, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—Section 402 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act mandated that LEAA establish a National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice. The Crime Control Act of 1976 assigned the National Institute explicit responsibilities in the area of drug abuse research.

b. Office of Regional Operations

Overall mission.—To coordinate the implementation of the LEAA programs through 10 regional offices and administer programs relating to rehabilitation (e.g., corrections, diversion, detention, treatment alternatives to street crimes), adjudication (e.g., career criminal, courts management, prosecution, defense, and adjudicative functions), enforcement (e.g., police, organized crime, and drug enforcement), high crime, and special programs (e.g., crime prevention, citizens initiatives, standards and goals, and crimes against business).

Drug abuse and control effort.—Coordinates and reviews drug enforcement grant activity. The agency's drug enforcement program emphasizes operations directed at persons and organizations that control and finance trafficking in controlled substances. Programs supported by discretionary grants seek improvement in cooperation, coordination and communication among enforcement agencies. In addition, projects must plan to improve State and local ability to collect, analyze and exchange narcotics intelligence data. Because the LEAA Drug Enforcement Desk operates in close coordination with the Organized Crime Program Section of the Enforcement Division, useful information is exchanged about organized crime activity in the control of smuggling, sale, financing, diversion and unlawful distribution of drugs. In addition the Rehabilitation Division and the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime program provides an informational link between programs that impact on enforcement and abuser corrections.

Category.—Supply and Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Created at the time of establishment of the LEAA by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968.

c. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Overall mission.—To implement overall policy and develop objectives and priorities for all Federal juvenile delinquency programs. Provides formula grants to the States awarded on the basis of the State's population under the age of 18, with special emphasis funds for program initiatives developed by LEAA; assistance for research into juvenile delinquency and evaluation of juvenile justice programs; and technical assistance. Within the Office is the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which performs research and evaluation; serves as a clearing house and information center; develops standards for the juvenile justice system; and develops training programs.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides for the development and coordination of work encompassing research aimed at developing methods to reduce drug abuse among juveniles; basic research into the nature and cause of drug abuse and juvenile crime and delinquency relating to drug abuse, the development, evaluation and coordination

of supply and demand reduction program resources at all levels of government; and, through the National Institute for Juvenile Justice, serves as a center for data collection and dissemination, evaluation, research training, and standards development of juvenile drug programs.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories); Supply Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1975-1976.

Organizational history.—The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C., Section 5601 note) created within LEAA the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. This Act also created within the Office, the National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

6. OFFICE OF NATIONAL NARCOTICS INTELLIGENCE (ONNI)

Overall mission.—To develop and maintain a national narcotics intelligence system and serve as a clearinghouse for Federal, State and local agencies needing access to such intelligence; to coordinate the determination of narcotics intelligence requirements and the collection, analysis and dissemination of narcotics intelligence from both overseas and domestic sources. Other agencies of the Government were directed to make available to ONNI information, assistance and services which were pertinent to the development and maintenance of the National Narcotics Intelligence System.

Drug abuse and control effort.—(1) Establishes and maintains close working relationships with Government departments and agencies with a view to achieving increased efficiency of procedures and formats for the reporting, analysis, storage, retrieval and exchange of intelligence; (2) conducts a continuing review of overall U.S. narcotics intelligence with a view to identifying significant gaps and deficiencies, as the basis for undertaking measures to strengthen the U.S. narcotics intelligence effort; (3) monitors and coordinates the requirements for and the analysis, production, and dissemination of foreign and domestic narcotics intelligence and related information, and, discusses with originating agencies the requirements for protection of their narcotics intelligence sources and methods and insures that necessary safeguards are applied; and (4) consults with State, county and municipal agencies with a view to increasing their capabilities in the collection, analysis and exchange of narcotics intelligence. The System was to be aimed at restricting the illegal flow of narcotics from abroad; strengthening domestic law enforcement activities of Federal, State and local agencies in the narcotics area; and, initiating programs for drug abuse prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation.

Category.—Supply Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1973.

Organizational history.—In July of 1972, Executive Order No. 11676 gave the authority to establish within the Department of Justice the Office of National Narcotics Intelligence. As a result of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973, effective July 1, 1973, ONNI was absorbed by the Drug Enforcement Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of National Narcotics Intelligence

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973	2.962									2.962
1974										
1975										
1976										
Total	2.962									2.962

Note: ONNI was merged into DEA with the adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 2.

7. OFFICE OF DRUG ABUSE LAW ENFORCEMENT (ODALE)

Overall mission.—To bring the substantial Federal, State and local manpower and LEAA grant resources to bear on the middle and lower level heroin traffickers by utilizing provisions of the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970; to intensify the Federal attack on heroin supplies by complementing existing Federal efforts to disrupt the supply of heroin at all other levels in the international and domestic delivery process; to develop extensive intelligence on heroin traffickers for use by Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; to stimulate and assist State and local police in prosecution efforts; and, to reduce addict related crime, and encourage addicts to seek treatment.

Narcotic abuse and control effort.—Pursuant to its overall mission ODALE established regional offices and subsidiary operations in selected target cities throughout the country, staffed by U.S. attorneys, agents from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, Customs agents, and a liaison agent from the Internal Revenue Service, and operated under the task force or "strike force" concept. ODALE's task force approach, using the enforcement expertise of personnel detailed from various law enforcement agencies, along with the legal expertise of assigned attorneys, was somewhat unique for drug law enforcement. Because of its street enforcement objective, ODALE relied heavily on purchases of drug evidence and payments to informants. One method used extensively by ODALE was the special Federal investigative grand jury. Using the investigative powers of the grand juries, including selective grants of immunity from prosecution for addict-pushers who could be of assistance, ODALE teams initiated intensive intelligence operations in all target cities with respect to retail heroin trafficking. The grand juries were also used extensively for indictment of traffickers based on investigations and intelligence generated.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic and International Law Enforcement—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972–1973.

Organizational history.—The Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement was established by Executive Order 11641, January 28, 1972. As a result of Reorganization Plan No. 2, effective July 1, 1973, ODALE's functions were transferred to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973		0.675								0.675
1974										
1975										
1976										
Total		.675								.675

Note: ODALE was merged into DEA with the adoption of Reorganization Plan No. 2

8. BUREAU OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS (BNDD)

Overall mission.—To enforce laws and statutes relating to narcotic drugs, marihuana, depressants, stimulants, and hallucinogenic drugs. BNDD had the primary responsibility for containing the traffic in heroin through attempts to reach the highest possible sources of supply before they reached the streets. In addition, the Bureau had responsibility for drug abuse education programs, and for inspecting and controlling pharmaceutical manufacturers in the area of amphetamine and barbiturate drugs.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Bureau derived its authority from the Controlled Substances Act, Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. In addition, BNDD was responsible for immobilizing international heroin traffic in the furtherance of Title III of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970. Through an enforcement program called the "systems approach," BNDD attempted to identify illicit drug distribution systems and immobilize domestic and international drug traffickers operating within the systems. BNDD had some success with the systems approach in disrupting the activities of several major systems; however, several BNDD regions continued to pursue targets of opportunity—mostly low-level traffickers. By 1972, BNDD realized that the systems approach was not producing the desired results and in July modified that approach into G-DEP, Geographic Drug Enforcement Program. G-DEP used a violator rating system and regional work plans as essential components of the program. The G-DEP rating process was established to enable the Bureau to focus its resources on the most important violators and lines to traffic, and to measure the effectiveness of the programs. BNDD also attempted

to regulate the legitimate handlers of narcotics and dangerous drugs through the annual registration of firms or individuals establishing import, export and manufacturing quotas for controlled drugs; and, inspecting manufacturers, distributors, and others who handle, dispense or prescribe narcotics and dangerous drugs. The Preventive Programs Division of the Bureau was responsible for providing factual information through literature, speakers, films, and displays to a variety of organizations as well as to the general public. It was also responsible for working with educators, local, State, and National Government agencies and law enforcement officials in planning and conducting abuse prevention programs.

Category.—Supply Reduction (all categories) Demand Reduction (Prevention/Education—Research—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1973.

Organizational history.—Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1968 established the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs by consolidating the Bureau of Narcotics then under the Treasury Department, and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control under the Food and Drug Administration, Department of HEW. Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 provided that BNDD be incorporated in the Drug Enforcement Administration.

9. DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION (DEA)

Overall mission.—To control narcotic and dangerous drug abuse through enforcement and prevention programs. Deriving much of its authority from the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, DEA is the lead Federal agency charged by law with the responsibility for investigations pertaining to narcotic and dangerous drug violations as they affect the United States. The DEA's major operational divisions include: the Office of Program Planning and Evaluation; Office of Internal Security; Office of Training; Office of Science and Technology; Office of Compliance and Regulatory Affairs; Office of Enforcement; and the Office of Intelligence.

Drug abuse and control effort.—DEA's operational strategy is to collect, analyze and disseminate information identifying major drug traffickers and their organizations, and to initiate and develop investigations toward the apprehension and prosecution of major traffickers. In carrying out its broad enforcement mandate, DEA employs a variety of enforcement methodologies—from simple purchases of drug evidence to complex conspiracy investigations with primary emphasis on eliminating the sources of illicit drugs and disrupting the highest levels of trafficking. DEA in its overseas program has assumed a broad operational posture, including international casemaking, strengthening local capacities, intelligence gathering, and, in some countries, undercover work. The Administration places particular emphasis on the immobilization of clandestine manufacturers, international traffickers, and origins of diversion from legitimate channels. In addition, DEA works cooperatively with other agencies as well as independently to institute national drug abuse prevention programs. The Administration provides specialized training in narcotic and dangerous drug control to local, State, Federal and foreign law enforcement officers each year. Special training is

also provided to forensic chemists and key industrial personnel. Preventing the diversion of legally manufactured controlled substances—narcotics and dangerous drugs—into the illicit market is a primary responsibility of DEA. Title II of the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 authorizes the Attorney General to regulate the manufacturing, distributing, and dispensing of controlled substances. The Attorney General has delegated this authority to the DEA. The Compliance Investigations Division within DEA's Office of Enforcement is responsible for setting quotas, registering legitimate drug handlers, monitoring registrants' required reports, and overseeing the periodic investigations of the registrants by the regional offices.

Category.—Supply Reduction (all categories); Demand Reduction (Prevention—Research—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1973–1976.

Organizational history.—Reorganization Plan No. 2, effective July 1, 1973, established the Drug Enforcement Administration from the following agencies: (1) Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs; (2) LEAA, Research and Development; (3) Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement; (4) Office of National Narcotics Intelligence; and (5) U.S. Customs Service, Drug investigative function.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Drug Enforcement Administration (BNDD)—Law Enforcement/Criminal Enforcement¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, (Public Law 91-513), Sec. 501, 84 Stat. 1270, 21 U.S.C. 871.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1100-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	14,100									14,100
1970	18,500									18,500
1971	28,400									28,400
1972	42,500									42,500
1973	59,500									59,500
1974	81,000									81,000
1975	100,600									100,600
1976	113,300									113,300
Total	457,900									457,900

¹ This function was transferred from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to DEA pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Drug Enforcement Administration—Intelligence

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, (Public Law 91-513). Sec. 502, 84 Stat. 1271, 21 U.S.C. 872. Executive Order 11671, Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1100-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										(1)
1974		5.500								5.500
1975		9.200								9.200
1976		13.900								13.900
Total		28.600								28.600

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Drug Enforcement Administration—State and Local Assistance

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, (Public Law 91-513). Sec. 501, 84 Stat. 1270, 21 U.S.C. 871. Executive Order 11641.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1100-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										(1)
1974		6.800								6.800
1975		9.200								9.200
1976		8.300								8.300
Total		24.300								24.300

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY
 Drug Enforcement Administration (BNDD)—Compliance and Regulatory Affairs¹
 [In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513), Sec. 301, 84 Stat. 1253, 21 U.S.C. 821.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1100-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										2.300
1970	2.300									4.200
1971	4.200									7.600
1972	7.600									8.900
1973	8.900									9.100
1974	9.100									11.500
1975	11.500									9.500
1976	9.500									
Total	53.100									53.100

¹ This function was transferred from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to DEA pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY
 Drug Enforcement Administration (BNDD)—State and Local Assistance¹
 [In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513), Sec. 503 84 Stat. 1271, 21 U.S.C. 873

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1100-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969		0.500								0.500
1970		1.300								1.300
1971		1.800								1.800
1972		2.400								2.400
1973		2.300								2.300
1974		2.300								2.300
1975		2.900								2.900
1976		3.600								3.600
Total		17.100								17.100

¹ This function was transferred from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to DEA pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Drug Enforcement Administration (BNDD)—Research and development¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513), Sec. 502 84 Stat. 1271, 21 U.S.C. 872.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1100-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969			0.500							0.500
1970			.800							.800
1971			.900							.900
1972			.800							.800
1973			.900							.900
1974			3.500							3.500
1975			.800							.800
1976			.500							.500
Total			8.700							8.700

¹ This function was transferred from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to DEA pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Drug Enforcement Administration (BNDD)—Planning, Support, and Coordination¹

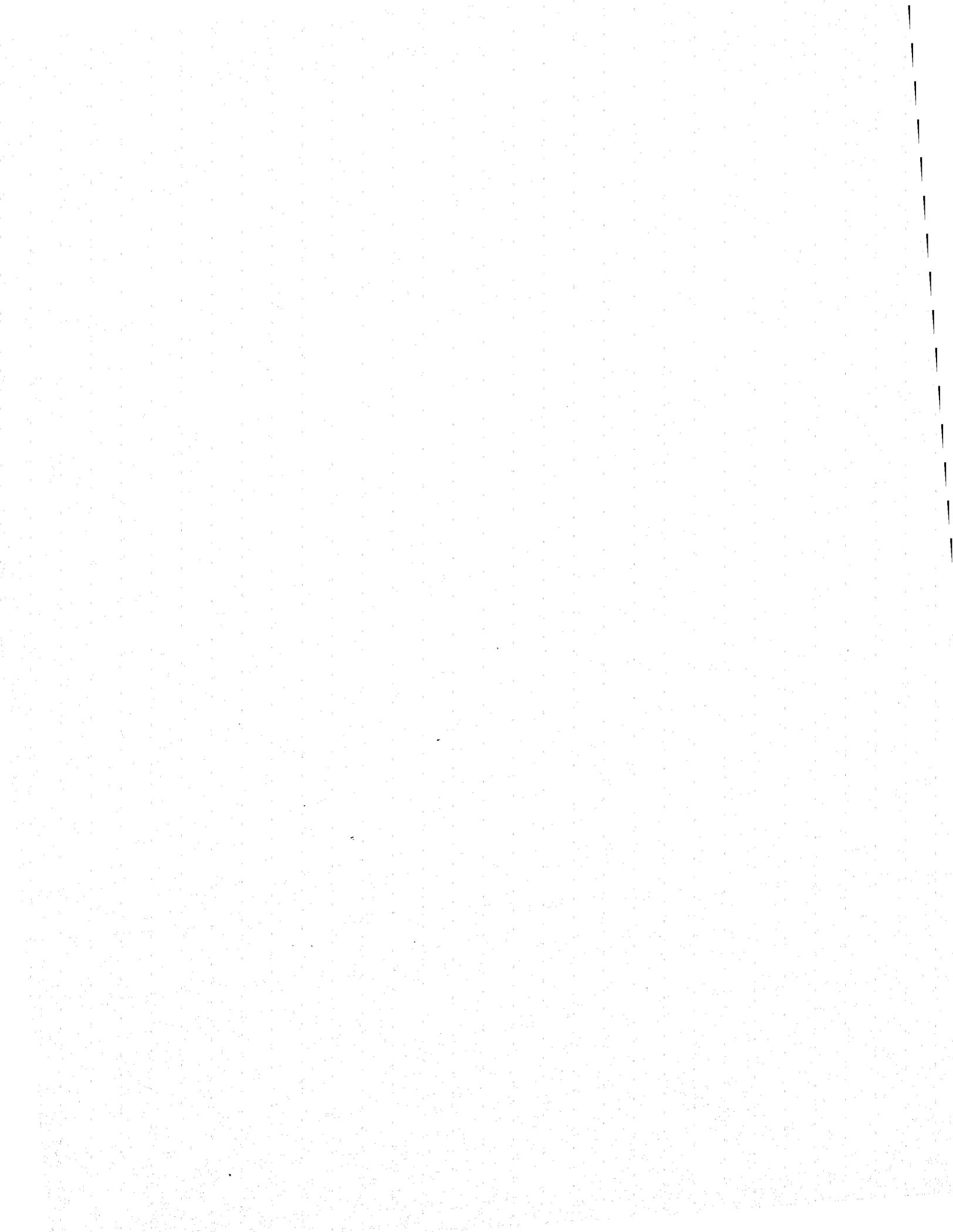
[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513), Sec. 501, 84 Stat. 1270, 21 U.S.C. 871.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1100-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969				1.800						1.800
1970				3.000						3.000
1971				6.200						6.200
1972				9.000						9.000
1973				.200						.200
1974				.200						.200
1975				.400						.400
1976				.400						.400
Total				21.200						21.200

¹ This function was transferred from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to DEA pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.



CONTINUED

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Drug Enforcement Administration (BNDD)—State and Local Assistance¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-513), Secs. 502 and 503, 84 Stat, 1271, 21 U.S.C. 872-873.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1100-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction				Total		
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training		Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Research
1969.....						0.500				0.500
1970.....						1.300				1.300
1971.....						.700				.700
1972.....						1.200				1.200
1973.....						1.100				1.100
1974.....						1.100				1.100
1975.....						.700				.700
1976.....						.600				.600
Total.....						7.200				7.200

¹ This function was transferred from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Drug Enforcement Administration (BNDD)—Research and Development¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, (Public Law 91-513), Sec. 502, 84 Stat, 1271, 21 U.S.C. 872.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-1100-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction				Total		
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training		Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Research
1969.....									1.000	1.000
1970.....									.700	.700
1971.....									1.400	1.400
1972.....									1.500	1.500
1973.....									1.500	1.500
1974.....									1.500	1.500
1975.....									.500	.500
1976.....									.600	.600
Total.....									8.700	8.700

¹ This function was transferred from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to DEA pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.

H. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Overall mission.—To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the U.S., to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The Department administers more than 130 Federal labor laws guaranteeing workers' right to safe and healthful working conditions, a minimum hourly wage, freedom from employment discrimination, unemployment insurance, workers' compensation and other activities. Major operating components are Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Employment and Training Administration, Labor Management Services Administration, Employment Standards Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 (P.L. 93-203) authorizes that ex-addicts be included in employment training programs for disadvantaged persons. CETA also authorizes ex-addicts to be eligible for Job Corps program activities. The Department also enforces the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-112) which prohibits the discrimination against handicapped persons including ex-addicts.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Training—Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1970-1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1913 as an Executive Department.

1. EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ADMINISTRATION

Overall mission.—To implement the responsibilities assigned to the Department of Labor for the conduct of certain work experience and work training programs; fund and oversee programs of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 by States and other authorized sponsors; and conduct a continuing program of research, development and evaluation.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Various CETA programs for disadvantaged populations impact on drug abuse including the Work Incentive Program (WIN), the Job Corps, and those directed at migrant workers, Native Americans, women, youth, etc.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Research—Training).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1976.

Organizational history.—In 1975 the Manpower Administration, which was created in 1968, had its name changed to Employment and Training Administration (ETA). Job Corps moved from Office of Economic Opportunity to Labor (Manpower Administration) in 1969.

a. Office of Policy, Evaluation and Research

Overall mission.—To formulate and recommend employment and training policies, plans and resource allocations, administer the ETA research and development program and conduct manpower program evaluations and studies.

Drug Abuse and control effort.—Programs carried out under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-203) include: (1) a National Work Demonstration to increase employability of ex-addicts, ex-offenders, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), mothers and juveniles; (2) a project to evaluate the process by which drug-maintained addicts and drug-free ex-addicts gain access to employment and how they perform on the job; (3) a project for public supported work projects for ex-addicts; (4) a pioneer message service (low stress) work project; (5) education, research and short-term rehabilitation of Job Corps enrollees, including drug use surveys, drug workshops and demonstration projects for rehabilitating addicts.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Research Training).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1971-1976.

Organizational history.—Created in fiscal year 1970.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Employment and Training Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research—
Supported Employment Projects in the Public Sector

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-203), as amended, Sec. 311
87 Stat. 860, 29 U.S.C. 881—also see 42 U.S.C. 2571, 2711, 2737, 2769.

OMB Appropriation No. 16-0174-0-1-504.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972							(1)		(1)	0.303
1973							(1)		(1)	.520
1974							(1)		(1)	.520
1975							(1)		(1)	.780
1976										
Total							(1)		(1)	2.123

¹ Program was reported by agency in indicated categories, but yearly obligations were not broken down by category.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Employment and Training Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation,
and Research—National Supported Work Demonstration

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-203), as amended, Sec. 311
87 Stat. 860, 29 U.S.C. 881—also see 42 U.S.C. 2571, 2711, 2737, 2769.

OMB Appropriation No. 16-0174-0-1-504.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975									3.700	13.700
1976									6.000	6.000
Total									9.700	9.700

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1975.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Employment and Training Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research—
Pioneer Messenger Service

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415), as amended, Sec. 102, 76 Stat. 24, 42 U.S.C. 2572 Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (Public Law 93-203), as amended, Sec. 311, 87 Stat. 860, 29 U.S.C. 881.

OMB Appropriation No. 16-0174-0-1-504.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972							(1)		(1)	0.230
1973							(1)		(1)	.250
1974							(1)		(1)	.270
1975										(*)
1976										
Total							(1)		(1)	.750

¹ Program obligations were not broken down by category.

² Program started in fiscal year 1972 and ended in fiscal year 1972 at completion of 3-yr demonstration project.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Employment and Training Administration, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research—
Addiction and Employment

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415), as amended, Sec. 102, 76 Stat. 24, 42 U.S.C. 2572.

OMB Appropriation No. 16-0174-0-1-504.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975									0.250	0.250
1976										
Total									.250	.250

¹ Program was funded for 1 yr only.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Manpower Administration,¹ Office of Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research—Pilot Demonstration Projects for Training and Rehabilitating Addicts (Job Corps)

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415), as amended, Sec. 102, 76 Stat. 24, 42 U.S.C. 2572.

OMB Appropriation No. 16-0174-0-1-504.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction				Total
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	
1969								
1970								
1971								
1972							0.134	0.134
1973								
1974								
1975								
1976								
Total							.134	.134

¹ Predecessor to the current Employment and Training Administration.

² 1-yr demonstration project.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Manpower Administration,¹ Office of Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research—Drug Use Surveys (Job Corps)

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415), as amended, Sec. 102, 76 Stat. 24, 42 U.S.C. 2572.

OMB Appropriation No. 16-0174-0-1-504.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction				Total
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	
1969								
1970								
1971								
1972							0.100	0.100
1973								
1974								
1975								
1976								
Total							.100	.100

¹ Predecessor to the current Employment and Training Administration.

² Funded for 1 yr only.

I. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Overall mission.—To execute American foreign policy in order to promote the long-range security and well-being of the country. The Department determines and analyzes the facts relating to American overseas interests, makes recommendations on policy and future action, and takes the necessary steps to carry out the established policy. The Department engages in continuous consultations with other states, negotiates treaties and agreements with foreign nations,

speaks for the United States in the United Nations and in more than 50 major international organizations in which the United States participates, and represents the United States at more than 800 international conferences annually.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Undertakes representation to foreign governments to advance narcotics control cooperation and programs within the context of U.S. foreign policy. Conducts programs to encourage drug control cooperation and to assist foreign governments and international organizations to augment their drug control capabilities. The Department supplements host government financing to help support training programs, selected equipment, advisory services and programs to identify income substitutes for farmers who have traditionally cultivated narcotic crops.

Category.—Supply Reduction (International Law Enforcement—Education/Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—Research); Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Education/Prevention—Training—Research—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—On January 10, 1781, Congress established the Department of Foreign Affairs. The Department was not permitted by Congress to take independent action, but was made the center for all correspondence with American agents abroad. In 1789, the Department was reconstituted as the Department of State, and its functions were greatly expanded. Since then, the authority of the Department has been further expanded to all areas of America's responsibilities in world affairs.

The State Department, prior to 1971, assisted other agencies in their narcotics efforts, but there were no funds appropriated exclusively for this work. In August 1971, the President established the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, and designated the Secretary of State as its Chairman. The purpose of the Committee was to develop country and regional narcotics control plans, which would be used as a basis for negotiations with foreign governments for curtailing production of and trafficking in narcotics. The President also established a Working Group under the Committee, which included representatives from the Departments of State, Justice and Defense, Treasury, Central Intelligence Agency and the Ambassador to the United Nations. In 1976, the President created two other Cabinet committees—the Cabinet Committee on Drug Law Enforcement and the Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation.

The Cabinet Committees were dissolved in March 1977, as part of a Presidential decision to revitalize the Strategy Council on Drug Abuse, and to activate the Office of Drug Abuse Policy in the White House. The Strategy Council is chaired by the President and composed of Cabinet Secretaries and public representatives. Under this new structure, the State Department chairs a Working Group within the Council, which coordinates the international narcotics policy and programs, including those administered abroad by other Federal agencies.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of the Secretary

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Re-search	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Re-search
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973				NA						
1974				0.178						
1975				.264						
1976				.225						
Total				.667						0.667

Note: These obligations are for the salaries and expenses of the individuals who work in the office of the senior adviser to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Narcotics Matters.

1. OFFICE OF THE SENIOR ADVISER TO THE SECRETARY AND COORDINATOR FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTIC MATTERS

Overall mission.—To represent the Secretary of State in all narcotic control policy matters. As such, this Office has the same overall mission as the Secretary of State.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Same as Department of State. The Senior Adviser, representing the Secretary of State, formerly administered the International Narcotics Control Program, under guidelines established by the Cabinet Committee on International Control (CCINC). Under the new structure, the Senior Adviser chairs the Working Group within the Strategy Council. The policy is implemented through the Regional Bureaus and at the Embassy level. There is a Foreign Service Officer with the title of Narcotics Coordinator at Embassies in countries with narcotics problems.

Category.—Same as Secretary of State.

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972–1976.

Organizational history.—This Office was created in 1971.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of the Senior Adviser to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Narcotics Matters—International Narcotics Control

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, Public Law 89-195, sec. 481, U.S.C. 2291; as amended by Public Law 92-353, sec. 503, 86 Stat. 496; as amended by Public Law 93-189, sec. 11(a), 87 Stat. 719; as amended by Public Law 94-329, sec. 504(b), 90 Stat. 764.

OMB Appropriation No. 11-1022-0-1-151.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972	119,886	0,025		0,182	0,198	0,108		0,068	0,170	20,637
1973	14,423	1,507		794	404	253		138	385	17,904
1974	22,041	3,729		638	200	180		068	268	27,124
1975	24,709	4,927		1,285	752	278		174	437	32,562
1976	21,815	4,740	0,260	1,006	437	354		103	259	28,974
Total	102,874	14,928	.260	3,905	1,991	1,173		.551	1,519	127,201

¹ Crop reduction was also listed as a separate category under supply reduction. Amounts following are included in the above indicated numbers: 1972—\$0.538 million; 1973—\$1.099 million; 1974—\$0.542 million; 1975—\$2.066 million; 1976—\$1.424 million.

2. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (AID)

Overall mission.—To administer foreign assistance programs designed to help the people of certain less developed countries develop their human and economic resources, increase productive capacities, and improve the quality of human life. The Agency's mission is also to promote economic or political stability in friendly countries.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides economic and administrative assistance to countries with narcotics problems. The assistance can range from new techniques of crop substitution to equipment for local enforcement agencies to help enforce the narcotics programs.

Category.—See Office of International Narcotics Control.

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C., Section 2381, as amended) authorized the President to exercise his functions under the Act through such agency or officer of the U.S. Government as he may direct. Executive Order 10973 of November 3, 1961, to the Secretary of State, as amended, delegated the authorities set forth in the Act. It also directed the Secretary to establish the Agency for International Development in the Department of State.

AID has been active in the International Narcotics Control Program since 1967, when it first authorized a \$3 million loan to Turkey to provide enforcement and agricultural equipment for poppy control and substitution. AID was also a member of the Inter-Agency Committee on Turkey prior to the establishment of the Cabinet Committee for International Narcotics Control in 1971. In 1971, AID became a member of the various inter-agency groups established under the Cabinet Committee. Between 1971 and 1973, AID, using funds authorized for other purposes (e.g., contingency funds) under the

Foreign Assistance Act, financed all foreign narcotics assistance programs, and managed and implemented virtually all such programs, excluding training programs for Customs and the Drug Enforcement Agency.

During 1974, responsibility for Sections 481 and 482 of the Foreign Assistance Act was transferred to the State Department. At that time AID entered into an agreement with the Department to continue to provide the same services for the Narcotics Program, i.e., manage and implement narcotics foreign assistance programs as well as provide a variety of support services, including procurement, contracting, financial accounting, auditing, legal and participant training. AID personnel continue to play an active role in inter-agency deliberations both in Washington and abroad.

a. Bureau of Program and Management Services

Overall mission.—To provide program and management services for the entire Agency, including support services in personnel, computer operations, management operations, contract management, commodity management, international training, engineering, etc. The Bureau directly manages the following programs: American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, Housing, Country Financed Technical Services, and Narcotics.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Same as above.

Category.—See Office of International Narcotics Control.

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—This Bureau was established at the inception of the Agency in 1962.

b. Office of International Narcotics Control

Overall mission.—The Agency's role in drug abuse programs is supportive. It provides assistance to foreign countries who desire to develop their narcotics programs. The agency also trains local officials, provides them with technical assistance, and procures equipment that is required for their narcotics programs.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Same as above.

Category.—Supply Reduction (International Law Enforcement—Education/Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management); Demand Reduction (Education/Prevention—Training—Research—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1975–1976.

Organizational history.—This Office was established on April 1, 1975, as the central office concerned with AID's responsibilities of planning, programming, implementing and evaluating narcotics control activities. In addition, the Office was responsible for liaison with other U.S. Government agencies and international organizations, in representing AID on interagency groups under the Cabinet Committee, and in providing technical and logistical support for groups under the Cabinet Committee, and in providing technical and logistical support for narcotics programs throughout the world. An agreement between the Agency and the Department of State in July 1977 provided that the Department will assume all of AID's normal narcotic economic assistance programs as of October 1978, AID will continue to undertake economic development assistance programs in illicit drug

producing areas which will assist the ability of foreign governments to carry out narcotics control activities.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY
Agency for International Development, Office of International Narcotics Control

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971	1.000									1.000
1972				(2)						
1973				(2)						
1974				(2)						
1975				(2)						
1976				(2)						
Total	1.000									1.000

¹ Transfer from AID to Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs for purchase of aircraft for Mexico.

² AID picks up administrative support costs from general funds. The Director of the Office of International Narcotics Control obligates approximately \$77,000 for salary and expenses. Exact estimate of cost for narcotics program is unavailable. All other AID narcotics expenses are reimbursed from sec. 482 funds under the authority of the Department of State.

J. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)

Overall mission.—To assure the coordinated, effective administration of the transportation programs of the Federal Government, and to develop national transportation policies and programs conducive to the provision of fast, safe, efficient and convenient transportation at the lowest cost consistent therewith.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Funds drug projects through its National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Research is directed towards the problems presented by drug use in conjunction with the operation of motor vehicles.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Prevention—Planning Coordination, Evaluation, Management) Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—DOT was established by the Act of October 15, 1966 (49 U.S.C., Section 1651) and it became operational in April of 1967. Elements of eight other major departments and agencies were brought together to form the original Department of Transportation. The Department presently consists of the Office of the Secretary and seven operating administrations.

1. U.S. COAST GUARD

Overall mission.—To enforce or assist in the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on and under the high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. To enforce those laws it may make inquiries, examinations, inspections, searches, seizures and arrests. The Coast Guard maintains a state of readiness to function as a specialized service in the Navy in time of war.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Coast Guard participation in the enforcement of U.S. narcotic laws is based on its role as the primary maritime law enforcement agency of the U.S. Coast Guard vessels and aircraft patrol the maritime frontiers of the United States for the purpose of preventing, detecting and suppressing violations of U.S. law including the Controlled Substances Act and laws relating to smuggling. The Coast Guard maintains liaison with other Federal agencies charged with the enforcement of U.S. narcotics laws. The Coast Guard maintains six staff positions at the El Paso Intelligence Center.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—The Coast Guard was established by the Act of January 28, 1915 (14 U.S.C., Section 1) and became a component of the Department of Transportation on April 1, 1967, pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act of October 15, 1966. The Coast Guard is at all times a branch of the United States Armed Forces, and it is a service within the Department of Transportation with the exception of its wartime responsibilities or if the President designates otherwise.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Personnel Services Division—Drug and Alcohol Program Branch

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Military Selective Service Act of 1967, as amended (Public Law 92-129), Sec. 501, 86 Stat. 361 10 U.S.C. 1071nt.

OMB Appropriation No. 69-0201-0-1-406.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969					0.001	0.002				0.003
1970					.019	.002				.021
1971					.064	.005				.069
1972					.225	.027	0.034	0.034		.320
1973					.225	.108	.006	.043		.382
1974					.088	.111	.015	.045		.259
1975					.100	.095	.014	.038		.247
1976					.099	.088	.014	.035		.236
Total					.821	.438	.083	.195		1.537

a. Office of Operations, Ocean Operations Division

Overall mission.—To enforce Federal laws and international agreements (except those relating to pollution, traffic control, port and vessel safety) on and under the territorial waters, the contiguous zone, the fishery conservation zone and special interest areas of the high seas.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Coast Guard maritime law enforcement activities cover a wide range of operational functions including, but not limited to, the interdiction of illegal narcotics trafficking.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1970–1976.

Organizational history.—The Coast Guard's Enforcement of Laws and Treaties program (ELT) is administered by the Office of Operations, Ocean Operations Division. The program was implemented in 1970 by authority of 14 U.S.C., Sections 2, 89, and 141.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Operations, Ocean Operations Division—Enforcement of Laws and Treaties (ELT)

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: 14 U.S.C. 2, 89, and 141 COMDTINST 16200.1.

OMB Appropriation No. 69-0201-0-1-406.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	1.475									1.475
1970	1.744									1.744
1971	1.908									1.908
1972	3.214									3.214
1973	4.516									4.516
1974	5.284									5.284
1975	8.575									8.575
1976	11.695									11.695
Total	38.411									38.411

¹ Drug interdiction not identified as a separate activity within the ELT mission area prior to 1976. Coast Guard estimates 15–18 percent of enforcement obligations are for Customs/Narcotics Interdiction. SCNAC used 16.5 percent.

b. Office of Operations, Internal Security Program

Overall mission.—To enforce Federal laws under the provisions of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, applicable to military members of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Laws under the Uniform Code of Military Justice include the prevention, detection and suppression of narcotic violations by military members of the service.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—The authority for the conduct of this program is vested in the Office of Operations, Intelligence and Security Division, and is drawn from the Uniform Code of Military Justice (10 U.S.C., Section 801 *et seq.*). The program was instituted in 1951 when the Manual for Courts-Martial was drafted.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Operations, Intelligence and Security Division—Internal Security Program ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Uniform Code of Military Justice, 10 U.S.C. 801 et. seq.

OMB Appropriation No. 64-0201-0-1-406.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	0.045									0.045
1970	.048									.048
1971	.050									.050
1972	.053									.053
1973	.055									.055
1974	.058									.058
1975	.061									.061
1976	.065									.065
Total	.435									.435

¹ Prevention, detection, and suppression of narcotics violations, by military members of the Service.*c. Office of Operations, Intelligence and Security Division*

Overall mission.—To administer the collection and dissemination of operational intelligence data required for the execution of the ELT program.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Coast Guard maintains liaison with all law enforcement agencies for the purpose of exchanging information in support of the Coast Guard's law enforcement mission.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1975-1976.

Organizational history.—The Coast Guard intelligence function is administered by the Office of Operations, Intelligence and Security Division. This program was initiated in 1975 by authority of 14 U.S.C., Sections 2, 89 and 141, to support the interdiction of illegal marine narcotics trafficking by the Coast Guard.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

U.S. Coast Guard, Office of Operations, Intelligence and Security Division—Intelligence ¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: 14 U.S.C. 2, 89, 141 COMDTINST 5520.4.

OMB Appropriation No. 69-0201-0-1-406.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	(1)									(1)
1970	(1)									(1)
1971	(1)									(1)
1972	(1)									(1)
1973	(1)									(1)
1974	(1)									(1)
1975	0.016									0.016
1976	.025									.025
Total	.041									.041

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1975.

2. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

Overall mission.—Regulates air commerce to foster aviation safety; promoting civil aviation and a national system of airports; achieving efficient use of navigable airspace; and developing and operating a common system of air traffic control and air navigation for both civilian and military aircraft. FAA efforts are also directed to the enforcement of the Federal Aviation Regulations promulgated to insure air safety.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The FAA serves a support function to law enforcement in their interdiction efforts. The FAA places lookouts at air traffic facilities. These facilities track suspect aircraft using radar. The FAA also provides radar coverage of the U.S. borders upon request of law enforcement forces. The FAA seeks to decertify pilots involved in illegal narcotics trafficking. The FAA also maintains a staff position with the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). The FAA Office of Aviation Medicine has conducted a number of drug-related research projects, an example of which was a study of the effects of marijuana on flight behavior.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement); Demand Reduction (Training).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), formerly the Federal Aviation Agency, became a part of the Department of Transportation in 1967 as a result of the Department of Transportation Act of October 15, 1966.

a. Office of Investigations and Security, Investigations Division

Overall mission.—To assist law enforcement elements in their interdiction efforts. Formal programs are in effect for aircraft lookouts at the request of law enforcement, providing background and intelligence data on aerial transportation of narcotics and enforcement actions under the Federal Aviation Regulations against narcotics violators. The Federal Aviation Administration also has a permanent representative at the El Paso Intelligence Center.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Refer to Overall Mission.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—The Drug Law Enforcement program was implemented by the FAA in 1969, and it is administered by the Office of Investigations and Security, Investigations Division. The program is authorized by the FAA Act of 1958, as amended.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Investigations and Security—Drug Law Enforcement

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended; (Public Law 85-726). Secs. 904(a), 1109; 72 Stat. 787 799; 49 U.S.C. 1474, 1509.

OMB Appropriation No. 69-1301-0-1-405.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	0.295									0.295
1970	.328									.328
1971	.364									.364
1972	.404									.404
1973	.449									.449
1974	.499									.499
1975	.564									.564
1976	.649									.649
Total	3.552									3.552

b. Office of Aviation Medicine

Overall mission.—To ensure the medical fitness of pilots, air traffic control specialists and other persons associated with safety in flight. This office also conducts a variety of research studies, some of which are drug-related.

Drug abuse and control effort.—One study investigated the adverse effects of marijuana on the pilot in the flight environment. A symposium was held in conjunction with the study.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1974-1975.

Organizational history.—This study was undertaken by authority of the FAA Act of 1958, as amended, and in accordance with the National Institute of Mental Health. The study was completed in 1975, the results of which were widely distributed.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Aviation Medicine—Aeromedical Research

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-726). Sec. 312(c), 49 U.S.C. 1353, 72 Stat. 752.

OMB Appropriation No. 69-1303-0-1-405.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969									0.068	0.069
1970									.045	.045
1971									.025	.025
1972									.042	.042
1973									.128	.128
1974									.124	.124
1975									.157	.157
1976									.039	.039
Total									.629	.629

3. NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

Overall mission.—To carry out programs relating to the safety performance of motor vehicles and related equipment, and motor vehicle drivers. The Administration attempts to foster competition in the motor vehicle industry aimed at reducing economic losses in motor vehicle crashes and repairs, establishing diagnostic inspection projects, administering the Federal odometer law, and a uniform national maximum speed limit.

Under the authority of the Clean Air Amendments of 1970 (84 Stat. 1700), the Administration certifies as to the consistency of Environmental Protection Agency State grants with any highway safety program developed pursuant to Section 402 of Title 23 of the U.S. Code.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Funds drug projects through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). The Administration coordinates State and local motor vehicle and driver safety programs, and issues standards for these programs with which the States (localities) are expected to comply. In this regard, one area of primary emphasis is the implementation of countermeasures to reduce accidents attributable to the use of alcohol and drugs.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1970-1976.

Organizational history.—The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) was established by the Highway Safety Act of 1970 (84 Stat. 1739). It was established to carry out a Congressional mandate to reduce the mounting number of deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from traffic accidents on the Nation's highways and to reduce motor vehicle damage and provide ease of repair information, motor vehicle inspection demonstrations, and protection of purchasers of motor vehicles having altered odometers.

a. Office of Driver and Pedestrian Research, Research and Development

Overall mission.—To determine the actual extent and characteristics of the drug driving problem. Alcohol is not considered a component of this program.

Drug abuse and control effort.—If a significant drug problem exists, countermeasures to reduce drug-related accidents are developed and tested. Depending on the nature of the problem, these countermeasures may utilize general deterrence approaches (e.g. increased police enforcement and increased general public awareness of the risk of being apprehended for driving while under the influence of drugs) and/or specific deterrence approaches (e.g., license suspensions for drivers with drug/driving convictions).

Various narcotic drugs (heroin, morphine, methadone) are being investigated as possible driving safety hazards.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1970-1976.

Organizational history.—The Department of Transportation funds its drug projects through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, which was established in 1970 pursuant to the Highway Safety Act. The NHTSA Traffic Safety Research Program is carried out by authority of P.L. 89-564, Section 403 (Highway Safety Act) as amended. The program is administered by the Office of Driver and Pedestrian Research, Research and Development, NHTSA.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Office of Driver and Pedestrian Research—Traffic Safety Research/Drugs

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Highway Safety Act of 1966 (HSA), as amended (Public Law 89-564), Sec. 101, 23 U.S.C. 403, 80 Stat. 731.

OMB Appropriation No. 69-0650-0-1-404.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)	(1)
1970	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.235	0.235
1971	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.199	.199
1972	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.186	.186
1973	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.218	.218
1974	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.353	.353
1975	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.410	.410
1976	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.651	.651
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.252	2.252

1 Program started in fiscal year 1970.

4. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Overall missions.—To administer several major programs aimed at assisting the States and local communities in the development of and improvements to the Federal-aid highway system. In addition, the FHWA has a major responsibility to improve safety on the nation's streets and highways, and to enforce Federal requirements for safe operation and equipment of commercial motor vehicles engaged in interstate or foreign commerce.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Seeks to assure the safety of commercial motor vehicle transportation, an important aspect of which is the adherence to strict driver regulations. Use, possession or transportation of dangerous drugs by drivers of commercial vehicles are disqualifying offenses.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—The Federal Highway Administration became a part of the Department of Transportation pursuant to the Department of Transportation Act of October 15, 1966. It is responsible for carrying out the highway transportation programs of the DOT under appropriate legislation or provisions of law cited in Section 6(a) of the DOT Act.

a. Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety

Overall mission.—To reduce commercial motor vehicle involvement in traffic accidents, reduce risks in moving hazardous materials by highway, and protect motor carrier employees engaged in operational activities.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Driver qualifications are an important aspect of the safety regulatory strategy. Use, possession, or transportation of amphetamines, narcotic drugs, a formulation of an amphetamine, or a derivative of a narcotic drug are disqualifying offenses and

violations of Section 391.15 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (49 CFR 390-397).

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—This program was established in 1935 by authority of P.L. 74-255, and is administered by the Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety of the FHWA.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety—Federal Motor Carrier Safety Program

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Public Law 74-255, Aug. 9, 1935, 49 Stat. 543-567, 49 U.S.C. 301-127. Court affirmation.

OMB Appropriation No. 69-1303-0-1-104.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	0.600									0.600
1970	.800									.800
1971	1.100									1.100
1972	1.400									1.400
1973	1.600									1.600
1974	1.900									1.900
1975	1.900									1.900
1976	2.200									2.200
Total	11.500									11.500

K. DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Overall mission.—To formulate and recommend financial, tax, and fiscal policies; serve as financial agent for the U.S. Government; enforce Federal laws; and manufacture coins and currency.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Department of Treasury is involved in this area through a variety of drug law enforcement activities including: past participation on the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control; evaluating and using its influence to properly orient the extension of loans by international financial institutions to countries that fail to take adequate border control measures to prevent narcotic trafficking; the U.S. Customs Service drug law enforcement efforts; the Internal Revenue Service's narcotics trafficker program; and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center which provides training to Federal law enforcement personnel. In addition, the following entities within the Treasury Department impact on narcotic control efforts—Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; Office of the Under Secretary; the Assistant Secretary (Enforcement, Operations, and Tariff Affairs); and Offices of Law Enforcement, and Operations.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement—Education/Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management—Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—Shortly after the Nixon administration took office it moved to strengthen the law enforcement anti-narcotic

functions of the Department of the Treasury. The role of law enforcement was immediately upgraded by delegating responsibility for it to the Assistant Secretary level, a Presidentially appointed officer, in lieu of the previous secretarially appointed special assistant. The Treasury budget was increased in the area of narcotics control and combating organized crime. The 1970 Appropriation Act provided for the first time for a consolidated Federal law enforcement training school. During fiscal 1970 Treasury made illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs its priority enforcement target. In fiscal 1971 Treasury reorientated the Customs Service activities to place a greater stress on law enforcement and Treasury developed an Internal Revenue Service program targeted at narcotics traffickers. Fiscal year 1972 saw Treasury continuing to give primary enforcement emphasis to combat illegal drug trafficking through use of the IRS and increased funding for the anti-drug smuggling efforts of the Customs Service. Treasury continued to provide a high level of support for its anti-narcotics activities in fiscal years 1973 through 1976. It also participated in the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control.

1. UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Overall mission.—To advise and assist the Secretary and the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury in the formulation and execution of policies and programs relating to the following activities: tariff administration, legislative liaison, coin and currency manufacturing, public affairs, the general revenue sharing program, law enforcement, and departmental management.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Provides management guidance to operating bureaus that impact on narcotic control efforts such as the U.S. Customs Service, the Office of Law Enforcement, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Law Enforcement—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—During the period 1969–1976, this office was always in the chain of command between the Secretary of the Treasury and the operating bureaus.

a. *The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (Enforcement, Operations and Tariff Affairs)*¹

Overall mission.—To supervise the following operating bureaus: Engraving and Printing; Mint; Customs Service; Federal Law Enforcement Training Center; Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; and Secret Service. Also has primary cognizance over the Office of Foreign Assets Control and the INTERPOL National Central Bureau.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Coordinates all Treasury law enforcement matters, including those impacting on narcotics control. Participates in the formulation of policies for all Treasury enforcement activities (i.e., narcotics matters). Cooperates on law enforcement matters with other Federal departments and agencies such as Departments of State and Justice and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Serves as the U.S. representative to INTERPOL.

¹ Includes Office of Law Enforcement and Office of Operations.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic and International Law Enforcement—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—In the fiscal year 1969 shortly after the Nixon administration took office the role of law enforcement in the Treasury Department was upgraded by delegating responsibility for it to the Assistant Secretary level, a Presidentially appointed officer; in lieu of the previous secretarily appointed special assistant. More staff was added to the office of this Assistant Secretary for day-to-day liaison with Treasury law enforcement staffs and with the Department of Justice.

On March 30, 1970, the Assistant Secretary's Office was reorganized, creating three constituent offices: Office of Law Enforcement, Office of Operations, and Office of Trade and Tariff Affairs. The Office of Law Enforcement and Office of Operations each have responsibilities that impact on narcotics control.

Under oversight by the Assistant Secretary the Office of Law Enforcement provides advice and assistance on Treasury-wide law enforcement programs and in the development or approval of broad policy decisions in relation to them.

Included among its functional assignments are: review of plans and programs for suppression of smuggling, including narcotics and dangerous drugs; the provision of leadership, coordination, and participation in the Organized Crime drive; and the provision of liaison with the Justice Department and other Federal agencies, along with State and local enforcement agencies.

In addition, the Office of Law Enforcement is responsible for the administration of the Bank Secrecy Act which generates narcotics intelligence of great value to DEA. This office also has a broad range of responsibilities and concerns, including overall planning affecting law enforcement personnel, technical research, new developments in investigative technology, and developments affecting law enforcement generally.

The oversight by the Office of Law Enforcement, includes the enforcement activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, the Customs Service, Secret Service, and the INTERPOL National Central Bureau.

Under oversight by the Assistant Secretary, the Office of Operations' impact on narcotics control results from exercising general line supervision, as delegated, over all bureau activities, with special attention to cost-effective design and execution of programs, assignment of appropriate resources, efficiency of management, coordination of programs within Treasury and with other departments, review of senior personnel appointments, and monitoring of management information reports. The Office also supervises the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

In carrying out its duties, the Office of Operations has examined studies of the organization of the Customs Service offices and field units and Customs' campaign against drug smugglers.

(1) Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Overall mission.—To train agents for Treasury's enforcement arms as well as provide agents and police training to personnel of other government agencies.

Drug abuse and control effort.—At the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, the Police Training Division and the Criminal Investigator Division provide program activity that relates to narcotics control. The Police Training Division provides very basic instruction in the effects, recognition and classification of various controlled substances. The Criminal Investigators Training Division provides students with the basic orientation to narcotics and dangerous drugs. This instruction includes covering: past and present drug laws; classification of drugs; history of narcotics and dangerous drugs; physical properties of narcotics and dangerous drugs; the psychological and physiological effects of drug use.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement—Education/Training).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—In the fiscal year 1969, plans were finalized and Congressional authorization secured for the development of a consolidated Federal law enforcement training facility. On March 2, 1970, the Law Enforcement Training Center was established as an independent organization, acquiring Bureau status under the administration of the Department of the Treasury. On July 1, 1970, the Center was placed under the supervision of the Treasury Assistant Secretary (Enforcement and Operations).

In 1975, it was decided to transfer the Center from its proposed Beltsville, Maryland site to its present location at the Glynco Naval Air Station near Brunswick, Georgia.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center—Drug Abuse-Related Law Enforcement Training ¹

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Executive Order No. 11348, Apr. 20, 1976; sec. 302(d); 32 FR 6336.

OMB Appropriation No. 20-0104-0-i-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educa-tion and training	Re-search	Planning, evalua-tion, and coordi-nation	Treat-ment and reha-bilitation	Educa-tion and pre-vention	Train-ing	Planning, evalua-tion, and coordi-nation		Re-search
1969.....	(2)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(2)
1970.....	(2)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(2)
1971.....	(2)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(2)
1972.....	(2)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(2)
1973.....	0.025	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.025
1974.....	.015	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.015
1975.....	.015	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.015
1976.....	.016	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	.016
Total.....	3.071	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3.071

¹ In 1969, all Treasury Department Law Enforcement Training activities were consolidated into 1 group. In 1975, this group was assigned law enforcement training for most other Federal agencies. The Center consists of a Criminal Investigation Training Division (CITD) and a Police Training Division (PTD).

² Amounts for fiscal years 1969–72 total slightly over \$0.001 million.

³ Includes \$0.001 million in footnote 2.

(2) U.S. Customs Service

Overall mission.—To enforce the laws against the smuggling of contraband; to assess, collect, and protect the levying of import duties and taxes; and to control carriers, persons, and articles entering or departing the United States.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The goal of the Customs narcotics and drug enforcement program is the interdiction of narcotics smuggling into the United States, thereby reducing the supply of illicit drugs.

The well-known and fundamental aspect of this program is the use of Customs inspectors and patrol officers to detect drug smuggling into the United States during the normal Customs processing of persons, cargo, and mail as well as vessel, vehicle and aircraft searches at designated ports of entry.

The use of the tactical interdiction approach, which employs enforcement intelligence and mobility to place Customs interdiction units in the right locations and at the right time, is a significant element of this program.

Working with foreign countries' Customs agencies is a significant part of the anti-narcotic effort.

Another element of the Customs strategy against the smuggling of narcotics is in the use of detector dogs. Through this element Customs has developed a highly successful means of screening the millions of vehicles and tons of mail and cargo entering the country.

Provided with the most effective arsenal of enforcement tools available through modern computer/communications technology, Customs program is not only capable of challenging all smuggling ventures, but can aid in the apprehension of fugitives from numerous local, State, as well as Federal jurisdictions.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement—Research).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Toward the close of fiscal year 1969, Customs intensified enforcement activities against the illicit introduction into the United States of narcotics, marihuana, and other dangerous drugs through reassignment of employees and similar measures. In response to President Nixon's call for a major new initiative against drug traffic, Treasury sought and secured an \$8.75 million supplemental appropriation used to increase Customs personnel and equipment. These new resources enabled Customs to launch a major anti-drug smuggling program beginning in June 1970 and to provide intensified examination of passengers, baggage, and cargo at all border points and principal seaports and airports of entry. The most dramatic Customs effort of fiscal 1970 was Operation Intercept, a large-scale drug search effort at the U.S.-Mexican border.

In fiscal year 1971, Customs seized more heroin and cocaine than the aggregate of such seizures over the previous seven years. In fiscal year 1972 a budget supplement of \$15 million was granted Customs to increase its personnel and conduct an intensive campaign against illicit drug importations. Customs' antidrug role was limited to interdiction of illicit drugs at U.S. borders and ports of entry as a result of Reorganization Plan 2 of 1973. This came about because the reorganization separated the interdiction effort which was retained by Customs, from the investigative and intelligence efforts, which were transferred to DEA. In 1975, Customs signed a memorandum of understanding with DEA that identified DEA as having primary responsibility for investigations and for intelligence gathering related to drug smuggling. Customs was identified as having a supportive role which was specifically limited to maintaining liaison and gathering informa-

tion from foreign Customs counterparts on all smuggling activities, and from air and marine communities relative to contraband smuggling. This supportive role required Customs to expeditiously furnish all drug-related information to DEA, and to limit the questioning of drug smugglers arrested by Customs to personal history and seizure information. Except in rare cases Customs no longer conducts investigations involving purely narcotics violations. Since June 1976, Customs has been authorized to debrief narcotics violators when DEA has declined prosecution.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

U.S. Customs Service—Interdiction of Narcotics¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: 19 U.S.C. 482, 1461, 1467, 1496, 1581, 1582, 21 U.S.C. 881(d), 966; 26 U.S.C. 7607. Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.

OMB Appropriation No. 15-0602-0-1-751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction				Total		
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training		Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Research
1969	17.000									17.000
1970	26.000									26.000
1971	31.000									31.000
1972	36.500		0.500							37.000
1973	46.160		.840							47.000
1974	32.160		.840							33.000
1975	39.160		.840							40.000
1976	56.160		.840							57.000
Total	284.140		3.860							288.000

¹ Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 transferred the narcotics investigative and intelligence gathering functions, 735 positions and \$14,200,000, to the Drug Enforcement Administration.

(3) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF)

Overall mission.—To enforce the Federal gun control and explosives laws and administer laws pertaining to the alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives industries. Provides assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies and participates on anti-organized crime strike forces.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Although ATF has no direct drug enforcement responsibilities it plays a significant role in the control of drug traffic in fulfilling its primary missions of keeping guns out of criminal hands and providing assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies. Another area involves the gun tracing activities of ATF's National Tracing Center which is used to trace firearms involved in crime including narcotics and drug-related cases. ATF is an active participant in the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) and it uses EPIC intelligence to monitor the clandestine movement of firearms and explosives between the United States, Latin America and other areas, particularly as it relates to narcotics traffic. ATF special agents make referrals of crimes outside their jurisdiction, such as narcotics cases, to local narcotics enforcement agencies or DEA.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1976.

Organizational history.—The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms was established by Treasury Department Order No. 221, effective July 1, 1972. The order transferred the functions, powers, and duties arising under laws relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau completely. On February 21, 1976, Treasury Department Order No. 221-3 (Revision 1) delineated to the Bureau those functions, powers, and duties relating only to criminal violations and forfeitures of the Federal wagering law provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms—DDALE Narcotics Support Program¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Gun Control Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-618) sec. 102; 82 Stat. 1220-1221; 42 U.S.C. 992(d)(3), (g)(3), h(3). Executive Order No. 11164, Jan. 28, 1972, 37 FR 2421, sec. 4. Consensus agreement between agency officials.

OMB Appropriation No. 20-1000-0-1-1751.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969.....										(2)
1970.....										(2)
1971.....										(2)
1972.....										(2)
1973.....	1.348									1.348
1974.....										(2)
1975.....										
1976.....										
Total.....	1.348									1.348

¹ Program was started July 1, 1972, to support Justice Department's Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement through the enforcement of Federal firearms laws in thwarting narcotics traffickers.

² Amounts not available. Function was performed by the Internal Revenue Service.

³ In July 1973, all drug enforcement agencies and responsibilities were consolidated into the Drug Enforcement Administration under Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973.

(4) Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

Overall mission.—To administer and enforce the Internal Revenue laws, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, explosives, and wagering. The IRS mission is to encourage and achieve the highest possible degree of voluntary compliance with the tax laws and regulations and to take appropriate investigatory and enforcement action when those laws are violated.

Drug abuse and control effort.—IRS involvement in the Federal anti-narcotics efforts is based on the rationale that those who profit financially from the illegal traffic in drugs are likely to be recipients of substantial amounts of income which is not declared to the IRS, and upon which proper income tax is not paid. The IRS created a Narcotics Traffickers Tax Program (NTTP) in FY 1971 to conduct systematic, nationally coordinated tax investigations of middle and upper echelon distributors and financiers involved in narcotics trafficking. The objective was to disrupt the narcotics distribution system by prosecuting those guilty of criminal tax violations and drastically reducing their profits. By June 1, 1975, the NTTP had ceased to exist as an identifiable program; however, it should be noted that

in fiscal year 1977, the IRS instituted a High-Level Drug Leaders Program. Under this program the IRS curtailed the "street-level" aspects of NTTP, which represented the principal area of abusive use of its jeopardy and termination assessment powers and the IRS entered into a closer working relationship with DEA. In addition to these narcotic specific programs the IRS also provided input in other areas that impact on narcotics trafficking including: providing information relating to the Bank Secrecy Act to the Assistant Secretary for analysis and dissemination to other Federal agencies with a law enforcement interest; participating in negotiations involving information sharing and mutual assistance with tax haven countries; and cooperating with Customs, the Justice Department and other Federal, State and local authorities.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972–1976.

Organizational history.—In late 1970 a pilot Narcotics Traffickers Tax Program (NTTP) was established. During fiscal year 1971 a nation-wide NTTP program was established. From the inception of the NTTP until August 1973, the Internal Revenue Service submitted monthly program reports to the Treasury Department. The Internal Revenue Service assumed full responsibility for administering the program in August 1973. The NTTP functioned in this manner until June 1975, when it was merged with the general IRS programs losing its identity as a separate activity. The NTTP was integrated into the general IRS program because former Commissioner Alexander opposed an identifiable NTTP on the grounds that such a program was not directly tax-related in that it focused against particular activities of individuals. Former Commissioner Alexander believed this type of approach ran contrary to the impartial administration process in that it might cause the public to "come to accept the view that IRS is a tool to be wielded for policy purposes."

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Internal Revenue Service¹—Narcotic Traffickers Project²

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958, (Public Law 85–859) Sec. 204(14), 72 Stat. 1429, 26 U.S.C. 7608, as amended by (Public Law 87–863) Sec. 6(a), 76 Stat. 1143.

OMB Appropriation Nos. 20–0913–0–1–803, 20–0912–0–1–803.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Educational and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(3)
1970										(3)
1971										(3)
1972	10,500									10,500
1973	19,800									19,800
1974	22,400									22,400
1975	13,000									13,000
1976	12,800									12,800
Total	78,500									78,500

¹ IRS responsibilities with respect to controlling narcotic drugs and marihuana are contained in 26 U.S.C. 4701–4774.

² This program originated as the narcotic traffickers project. It was merged into the General Service Programs as of June 1, 1975, thus losing its separate identity for statistical reporting purposes. In fiscal year 1977, it was again established as a separate effort for statistical purposes, as the high-level tax enforcement project. All amounts are estimates.

³ Program started in fiscal year 1972.

II. INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

A. ACTION

Overall mission.—To strengthen the impact and appeal of citizen participation in programs providing personalized services to people whose needs are compelling, at home and abroad. In striving to attain a system of volunteer service which uses to the fullest advantage the power of the American people to serve the purposes of the American Nation, the Agency identifies and develops the widest possible range of opportunities for mobilizing the American spirit of service among all ages. It provides centralized coordination and administration of domestic and international volunteer activities sponsored by the Federal Government.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Pursuant to the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-113, Section 122a), the Director was authorized to conduct, or make grants or contracts, or both, for demonstration programs, such as one to provide community-based peer group outreach and counseling for drug abusers. Several ACTION full-time and part-time domestic volunteer programs support projects which provide education/prevention and rehabilitation/counseling services, both to those who may have or have had drug-related problems, and to those in susceptible groups and ages. Those agencies involved are: VISTA, University Year for Action (UYA), and the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP). The services are provided conjointly with other volunteer services; few projects are primarily concerned with drug abuse problems and no national program is primarily so oriented.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Education/Prevention).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1975-1976.

Organizational history.—ACTION was created as an independent agency under the provisions of Reorganization Plan 1 of 1971, effective July 1, 1971, with legislative authority provided by the Peace Corps Act of 1961, for international operations; and the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, for domestic operations.

ACTION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

The Foster Grandparent Program, Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) University Year for Action (UYA)

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1972 (Public Law 93-113), 87 Stat. 401, 42 U.S.C. 4992.

OMB Appropriation No. 44-0103-0-1-451.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Educational and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(1)
1970										(1)
1971										(1)
1972										(1)
1973										(1)
1974										(1)
1975						1.400				1.400
1976						1.700				1.700
Total						3.100				3.100

¹Agency did not break out obligations by program category prior to fiscal year 1975.

B. APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

Overall mission.—To provide the people of Appalachia with the health and skills they need to compete for opportunities and to develop a self-sustaining economy and environment capable of supporting a population with rising incomes and standards of living and increasing employment opportunities.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Commission has general authority to make grants for the planning, construction, equipment and operation of demonstration health projects where such projects can demonstrate the value of adequate health facilities and services to the economic development of the Appalachian Region. Although several drug control projects, have been eligible under the Commission health program, the Commission does not conduct a specific narcotics abuse and drug control program.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Educational/Prevention—Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1976.

Organizational history.—Created to develop plans and programs (79 Stat. 5). The Commission consists of the Governors (or their representatives) of the 13 Appalachian States, and a permanent Federal co-chairman appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The State members elect an Appalachian Governor to serve as State co-chairman. This position rotates every year.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Health Division—Appalachian Demonstration Health Projects

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1975, (Public Law 89-4), Sec. 202, 40 app. U.S.C. 202.

OMB Appropriation No. 11-0090-0-1-452.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Educational and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(1)
1970										(1)
1971										(1)
1972						0.120				0.120
1973					0.081					.081
1974						.047				.047
1975					.059	.040				.099
1976					.052	.015				.067
Total					.192	.222				.414

* Program started in fiscal year 1972.

C. COMMISSION ON MARIHUANA AND DRUG ABUSE

Overall mission.—To conduct two studies, including submitting comprehensive reports to the President and the Congress, on (1) marihuana and (2) the causes of drug abuse.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Pursuant to its legislative mandate, the Commission submitted two reports: (1) *Marihuana, A Signal of Misunderstanding* (2 vols.) and (2) *Drug Use in America: Problem in Perspective* (4 vols.).

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories); Supply Reduction (Domestic and International Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1971-1973.

Organizational history.—The Commission was created by Section 601 of P.L. 91-513, the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act of 1970, two years after the date on which the funds first became available to the Commission. The Commission, composed of two Senators appointed by the President of the Senate, two Members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker, and nine members appointed by the President, submitted its final report on March 22, 1973. P.L. 91-513 authorized expenditures not to exceed \$1 million; this legislation was amended on May 14, 1971, by P.L. 92-13, limiting the Commission's total expenditures to \$4 million.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON MARIHUANA AND DRUG ABUSE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972									0.081	0.081
1973									1.602	1.602
1974									1.503	1.503
1975										
1976										
Total									3.186	3.186

D. COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Overall mission.—To seek solutions to basic social and economic problems related to poverty and to help low income families to attain economic self-sufficiency. Community action programs include services to the elderly poor, food and nutrition activities, cheaper methods of heating homes and providing insulation to the poor, and economic development activities that improve housing, provide job training and encourage business ownership for the poor.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Drug abusers often come from poor families. The Economic Opportunity Act, as amended, authorized a youth and sports education program for low income youth and a community action program that includes services for prevention and rehabilitation of abusers, and research to develop new techniques and community-based efforts to prevent or to rehabilitate abusers. These programs are operated by the Office of Community Action.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Education—Treatment—Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1975–1976.

Organizational history.—Created in 1975 to replace the former Office of Economic Opportunity.

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of Community Action, Regional Operations Division—Youth Sports Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1972; (Public Law 92-424), Sec. 14 (amends Sec. 227 of EOA of 1964; 42 U.S.C. 2814; 86 Stat. 693).

OMB Appropriation No. 81-0500-0-1-451.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969						0.300				0.300
1970						.300				.300
1971						.300				.300
1972						.300				.300
1973						.300				.300
1974						.300				.300
1975						.300				.300
1976						.600				.600
Total						2.700				2.700

¹ Formerly, the Office of Economic Opportunity.

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION 1—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Drug Rehabilitation

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1969, as amended; (Public Law 91-177). Sec. 106 (amends Sec. 222 of EOA of 1964; 84 Stat. 830; 42 U.S.C. 2809).

OMB Appropriation No. 04-37-0500-0-1-99.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969					2.200					2.200
1970					5.500					5.500
1971					13.300					13.300
1972					16.727		1.332			18.059
1973					19.474		.833			20.307
1974										(?)
1975										(?)
1976										(?)
Total					57.201		2.165			59.366

¹ Program administered under CSA's predecessor, the Office of Economic Opportunity.

² Transferred to HEW July 6, 1973, Public Law 93-644. Not accounted for by HEW in this inquiry.

COMMUNITY SERVICES ADMINISTRATION 1—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of Community Action, Regional Operations Division—Community Action Agencies

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Economic Opportunity Act of 1967; (Public Law 90-222) as amended, Sec. 104 (amends Sec. 221 of 1964 EOA Act).

OMB Appropriation No. 81-0500-0-1-451.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(?)
1970										(?)
1971										(?)
1972										(?)
1973										(?)
1974										(?)
1975										(?)
1976					0.217	0.001				0.218
Total					.217	.001				.218

¹ Formerly, the Office of Economic Opportunity.

² Program started in fiscal year 1976.

E. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

Overall mission.—To provide for the Government an economical and efficient system for the management of its property and records, including construction and operation of buildings, procurement and distribution of supplies, utilization and disposal of property, transportation, traffic, and communications management, stockpiling of strategic materials, and the management of the Government-wide automatic data processing resources program.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Manages stockpiles of strategic materials, including opium.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—GSA was established by Section 101 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 379).

1. FEDERAL PREPAREDNESS AGENCY (FPA)

Overall mission.—To coordinate and develop national civil preparedness policies and plans; to foster State and local participation in preparedness programs; and to function under the Defense Production Act of 1950, including central programming functions incident to the emergency mobilization of industrial resources to meet defense needs.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Determines policies and plans, including acquisitions and disposals, for the stockpile maintained under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act of 1946. These materials include opium.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—FPA was created by the President in 1942 as the War Production Board. In 1968, this office, then known as the Office of Emergency Planning in the Executive Office of the President, was given a name change to the Office of Emergency Preparedness. In 1973, President Nixon abolished this office and assigned residual planning and the coordination of stockpiling functions to GSA. In 1974, GSA established the Office of Preparedness to handle these functions. In 1975, the name of this office was changed to the present Federal Preparedness Agency.

a. Office of Stockpile Disposal

Overall mission.—To manage the national stockpile of strategic and critical materials, including opium, and to dispose of materials that are obsolete or excess to established stockpile objectives.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Manages the national stockpile of opium and disposes of old or excess opium.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—In 1966 the functions of this office were carried out by the Property Management and Disposal Service. This office then changed to the Office of Stockpile Disposal under the Office of the Administrator in 1973. In 1976 this office was moved to one of the offices under the Federal Preparedness Agency.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Federal Preparedness Agency, Office of Stockpile Disposal, Stockpile Disposal Division, Agriculture Materials Branch—
Management of Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile (Opium)

Program Authority: Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act (Public Law 79-520) 50 U.S.C. 98-98h (acquisition and management) (Public Law 93-218) 87 Stat. 912 (Opium disposal).

OMB Appropriation No. 47-0111-0-1-054.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(1)
1970										(1)
1971										(1)
1972										(1)
1973										(1)
1974										(1)
1975										(1)
1976										(1)
Total										(1)

¹ GSA said the amounts for the opium stockpile could not be broken out separately from the other strategic and critical materials.

F. NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Overall mission.—To increase the Nation's base of scientific knowledge and strengthen its ability to conduct scientific research; encourage research in areas that can lead to improvements in economic growth, energy supply and use, productivity, and environmental quality; promote international cooperation through science; and develop and help implement science education programs that can better prepare the Nation to meet the challenges of the future.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Foundation has awarded grants to various colleges and universities conducting drug research programs, a number of which were for drug abuse research.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1972.

Organizational history.—The National Science Foundation (NSF) was established by the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 149; 42 U.S.C. Sections 1861-1875) as amended, and was given additional authority by the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 1691; 42 U.S.C., Sections 1876-1879) Reorganization Plan No. 1, effective July 1, 1973, transferred to the Director of NSF the functions of the Office of Science and Technology which was abolished by the reorganization plan. The Director is appointed by the President and is subject to Senate approval.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969.....										
1970.....										
1971.....										
1972.....										
1973.....										
1974.....										
1975.....										
1976.....										
Total.....										

¹ The National Science Foundation indicated it had funded no drug abuse research during the 1969-76 period. In an Aug. 14, 1972, GAO report, entitled "Federal Efforts to Combat Drug Abuse," B-16403(2), it was reported that, during the period September 1969 to February 1972, the Foundation awarded 18 grants amounting to \$703,731 to various colleges and universities conducting drug research programs, of which 5, totaling \$227,400, were for drug abuse research.

G. OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY (OEO) (ABOLISHED)

(See Community Services Administration)

Overall mission.—To facilitate the Federal Government's response to problems of the poor.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Amendments to the Office of Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 in 1967 (P.L. 90-222), (P.L. 91-177), and 1972 (P.L. 92-424) provided specific responsibility to OEO for drug prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation activities including assistance to community action agencies, projects to develop new techniques to prevent abuse or to rehabilitate addicts, to promote employment of addicts, to support youth and sports education programs, and to evaluate programs.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1974.

Organizational history.—OEO was created in 1964. The Addiction, Alcoholism, and Mental Health Division of the Office of Health Affairs was established in 1969 to administer the OEO drug rehabilitation program. The Division of Comprehensive Health Services administered the neighborhood health centers. The Community Action Programs were operated by OEO regional offices. In 1973 the Comprehensive Health Services Program was transferred to HEW (P.L. 93-644). In 1975 OEO was abolished and replaced by Community Services Administration which carries on drug abuse programs.

H. U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Overall mission.—To establish and maintain a merit system under which appointments to Federal jobs are made on the basis of fitness as determined by open and competitive examination. The Commission's role in Federal personnel management activities includes job classification, status and tenure, pay comparability, awards, training, labor management relations, equal employment opportunity, health and life insurance programs, and retirement.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Civil Service Commission is responsible for developing and maintaining, in cooperation with various Federal agencies and departments, appropriate prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and services for drug abuse among Federal civilian employees.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories except Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1976.

Organizational history.—The Civil Service Commission became involved in the Federal drug effort with the passage of Public Law 92-255, the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972. As part of its responsibility under this law, the Commission became a working member of the Federal Executive Drug Abuse Council of the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention.

1. BUREAU OF RETIREMENT INSURANCE AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Overall mission.—Maintains the retirement system for all Federal employees and negotiates and monitors employee health programs and life insurance programs.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Monitors and receives reports on its Occupational Health Division's Federal Civilian Employee Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Program.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories except Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1976.

Organizational history.—See U.S. Civil Service Commission History Section.

a. Occupational Health Division

Overall mission.—Administers employee health programs that come under the authority of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.

Drug abuse and control effort.—In cooperation with all Federal agencies develops prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation programs for Federal civilian employees. Responsibilities include: developing personnel policy relating to drug abuse; consulting with Federal agencies and installations on program development; providing training opportunities for agency program personnel; and evaluating program effectiveness.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories except for Research).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1973-1976.

Organizational history.—See U.S. Civil Service Commission's History Section.

U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Occupational Health Division—Federal Civilian Employee Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Program

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-255), Sec. 413, 86 Stat. 84, 21 U.S.C. 1180.

OMB Appropriation No. 24-0100-0-1-805.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969.....										(2)
1970.....										(2)
1971.....										(2)
1972.....										(2)
1973.....						0.008	0.015	0.054		0.077
1974.....						.008	.017	.059		.084
1975.....						.008	.017	.059		.084
1976.....						.008	.016	.054		.078
Total.....						.032	.065	.226		.323

¹ In addition the CSC has oversight responsibility for the Federal Civilian Employee Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Program. No figures for internal agency programs, except for within the military, are included in SCNAC budget totals. However, most Federal agencies have a program for their employees concerning drug and alcohol abuse.

² Program started in fiscal year 1973.

I. U.S. ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Overall mission.—To reorganize and consolidate Federal activities relating to research and development on the various sources of energy in order to develop and increase the efficiency and reliability of the use of all energy sources to meet the needs of present and future generations, to increase the productivity of the national economy and strengthen its position in regard to international trade, to make the Nation self-sufficient in energy, to advance the goals of restoring, protecting, and enhancing environmental quality, and to assure public health and safety.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Energy Research and Development Administration has neither initiated nor funded any drug abuse related activities since its inception in 1975. The Atomic Energy Commission, which was abolished and absorbed by ERDA in 1975, conducted drug-related research through 1972.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1972.

Organizational history.—The Energy Research and Development Administration was established by the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. Section 5811), and was activated on January 19, 1975 by Executive Order 11834 of January 15, 1975. The Energy Reorganization Act brought together into ERDA functions of the Department of the Interior related to coal research, energy, research centers, and underground electric power transmission research; functions of the National Science Foundation related to solar heating and cooling development and geothermal power development; functions of the Environmental Protection Agency related to research, development, and demonstration of alternative automotive power systems; and the military and production activities and nuclear research and development activities of the Atomic Energy Commission.

1. U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Overall mission.—To provide and administer programs and to encourage private participation in such programs for research and development, international cooperation, production of atomic energy and special nuclear materials, and the dissemination of scientific and technical information. The Commission had responsibility to protect the health and safety of the public, and to regulate the control and use of source, byproduct, and special nuclear materials. It was the Commission's responsibility to consider whether major actions in the development and conduct of AEC programs and in its licensing activities would be likely to result in a significant, adverse impact on the environment.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The drug abuse and control efforts of the Atomic Energy Commission were in the field of research and development and were specifically related to law enforcement efforts. The AEC conducted research related to the trace elements present in drugs to determine the identity of the source. The AEC also conducted research related to the common dilutants and adulterants found in "Street" heroin.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1972.

Organizational history.—The Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 755), as amended by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C., Section 2011).

The purpose of the Act is to provide by national policy that the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be directed to make the maximum contribution to the general welfare and to the common defense and security, and to promote world peace, increase the standard of living, and strengthen free competition in private enterprise.

The Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 established the Energy Research and Development Administration. Brought together to form ERDA were functions of a number of Federal agencies, included among these were the military and production activities and nuclear research and development activities of the Atomic Energy Commission. The AEC was abolished and absorbed by ERDA when the latter became operational in 1975.

a. Division of Isotope Development

Overall mission.—To develop and encourage the use of radio isotopes in industrial and high intensity radiation sources; to increase the supply of radio isotopes and to encourage their production by private industry, and; to increase training in industrial radio isotope technology.

The Division of Isotope Development served industrial interests in this field in an advisory role.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Division of Isotope Development conducted two research studies, the first in 1969 and the second in 1971–1972. The objective of the "Trace Elements in Drugs" project was to determine qualitatively and quantitatively the trace elements in barbiturate and amphetamine drugs and to determine whether the trace elements varied from manufacturer to manufac-

ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION)—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Division of Isotope Development (AEC)—Isotopes Development Program, Mass Spectrometry as a Technique for Drug Control

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Atomic Energy Act of 1946, ch. 724, (Public Law 79-585) as amended. Secs. 3, 4; 60 Stat. 758-760 42 U.S.C. 2013-2014.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(1)
1970										(1)
1971	0.075									0.075
1972	1.073									1.073
1973										(1)
1974										(1)
1975										(1)
1976										(1)
Total	.148									.148

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1971; stopped in fiscal year 1972.² Joint funding with BNDD.

J. UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY (USIA)

Overall mission.—To conduct overseas information and cultural programs in order to promote greater understanding of the United States, and its government, people, customs, traditions, and policies, both foreign and domestic. The Agency uses a wide variety of communications techniques, ranging from personal contact to television satellites in order to explain those policies and provide the reasons for them. The Agency also has the responsibility to report to the President and advise senior officials on foreign attitudes and opinions as they relate to the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

Drug abuse and control effort.—USIA has provided systematic support for the international control of narcotics since 1972, when this issue was designated by the President as a primary foreign policy objective of the United States.

Category.—Supply Reduction (International Law Enforcement—Education/Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management and Research); Demand Reduction (Education/Prevention—Training—Research—Planning, Coordination, Education, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1976.

Organizational history.—The basic legislative authority for USIA and its predecessor organizations is the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1948, as amended (62 Stat. 6; 22 U.S.C., Section 1431), which provides for the dissemination abroad of information about the United States, its people, culture, and policies. The USIA was established as an independent agency of the executive branch of the Government by Reorganization Plan 8 on August 1, 1953. The Reorganization made the Director of the Agency responsible directly to the President and transferred to the new Agency overseas information responsibilities previously held by the Department of State and the Mutual Security Agency. The Reorganization also provided that the Agency would continue to receive foreign policy guidance from the Department of State.

1. OFFICE OF POLICY AND PLANS

Overall mission.—To coordinate policy content of USIA output; provide policy guidance to USIA operational units, and supervise budget allocation for operation and research.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Office, working through the International Security Advisor, works to reinforce cooperation between the United States and countries involved in the cultivation, processing and transport of narcotics. The Office stresses that drug addiction is a worldwide problem, and underscores the efforts of other governments and of international organizations to combat illicit narcotics traffic. The Information Guide of the Agency details the objectives and what the Agency hopes to accomplish in the narcotics field. The Office is urged to use all available methods to convey their information, including the available media, Voice of America, statements of foreign leaders, actions of foreign countries on drug control, cooperative efforts of other countries and the U.S. in controlling trafficking, collective actions of the United Nations and other international organizations, and statements of U.S. Government leaders. Examples of this work include the distribution of the magazine *Drug Enforcement*, production of the movie *The Trip*, and feature stories on drugs in the Agency's publications.

The Agency tries to reach a highly specialized audience that includes Government officials, legislators, and law enforcement and customs authorities. They do not attempt to reach an indiscriminate mass audience or conduct public-information programs on drugs that they believe to be the responsibility of the host government.

Category.—Supply Reduction (International Law Enforcement—Education/Training—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation—Management—Research); Demand Reduction (Education/Prevention—Training—Research—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—The Office existed since the Agency was formed in 1953. It was superseded in October 1977 by the Planning and Program Direction Office.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Systematic Program Support for Control of International Narcotics

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: United States Information Exchange Act of 1948, (Public Law 80-402), Secs. 203, 902; 62 Stat. 713; 22 U.S.C. 1448, 1479.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(1)
1970										(1)
1971										(1)
1972										(1)
1973						0.255				0.255
1974						.254				.254
1975						.301				.301
1976						.272				.272
Total						1.082				1.082

1 Program started in fiscal year 1973.

K. VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

Overall mission.—To provide a wide variety of benefits to veterans and dependents. These include compensation benefits for disabilities or death related to military service; pension based on financial need for totally disabled veterans; education and rehabilitation; home loan guarantee; burial and a comprehensive medical program.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences Service, Department of Medicine and Surgery, conducts a drug dependence treatment program which began in 1969. Services provided include medical detoxification, group treatment, methadone maintenance, social and vocational rehabilitation, personal counseling and family therapy. This program is carried out under Title 38 of the U.S. Code, which does not specifically deal with drug abuse.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Training—Research).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Created as an independent agency in 1930.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

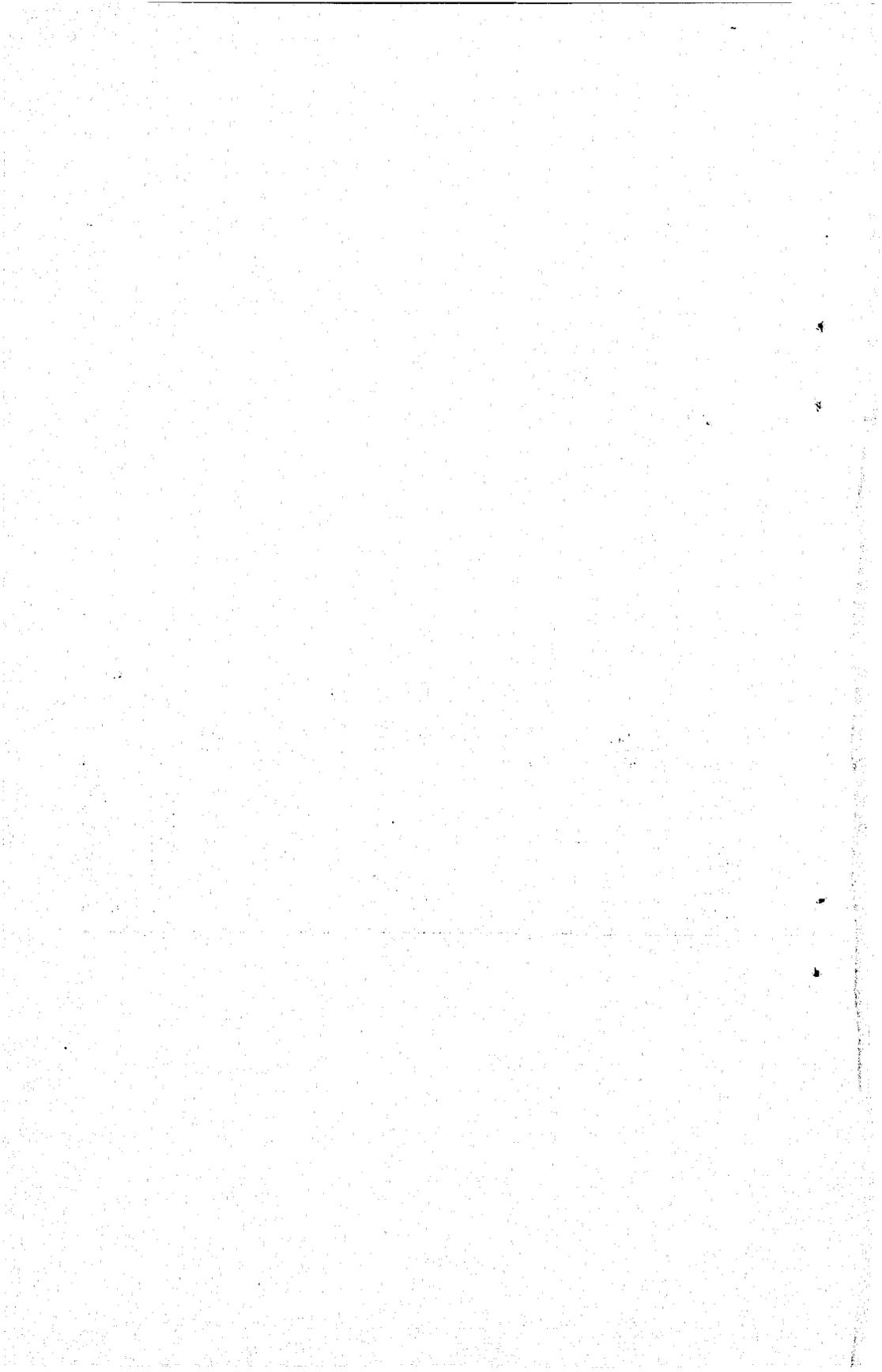
Department of Medicine and Surgery, Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences Service—Drug Dependence Treatment Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Enactment of Title 38, United States Code, "Veterans Benefits," (Public Law 85-857) 38-857; 38 U.S.C. 109, 72 Stat. 1112; as amended by (Public Law 91-376), Sec. 3(c), 84 Stat. 789, 38 U.S.C. 312(c)(2) applied by 1969 agency decision.

OMB Appropriation Nos. 36-0160-0-1-703, 36-0152-0-1-703, 36-0161-0-1-703.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969					2.800				0.900	3.700
1970					7.000				1.000	8.000
1971					9.113				1.460	10.573
1972					16.009		0.300		.750	17.059
1973					26.149		.556		1.004	27.709
1974					24.293		.600		.795	25.688
1975					33.248		.600		.965	34.813
1976					35.138		.600		1.000	36.738
Total					153.750		2.656		7.874	164.280



III. QUASI-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

A. SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Overall mission.—Performs fundamental research; publishes the results of studies, explorations and investigations; preserves items of scientific, cultural and historical interest and maintains exhibits representative of the arts, American history, technology, aeronautics and space explorations.

Drug abuse and control effort.—A temporary exhibit designed to provide a brief, visual education for the general public of the drug problem.

Category.—Demand Reduction (Education/Prevention).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1972.

Organizational history.—Created by an act of the Congress in 1846.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Drugs: A Special Exhibition

(In millions of dollars)

Program Authority: Act of Aug. 10, 1846; ch. 178; Sec. 6; 9 Stat. 105; 20 U.S.C. 50.

OMB Appropriation No. 32–50–0100–0–1–605.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972						0.473				0.473
1973										
1974										
1975										
1976										
Total						0.473				0.473

B. U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

Overall mission.—To provide mail processing and delivery services to individuals and businesses within the United States. The Service is committed to the development of efficient mail handling systems and operates its own planning and engineering programs. It is also the responsibility of the Postal Service to protect the mails from loss or theft and to investigate violations of postal laws and other offenses committed through the mails.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Helps to combat the drug abuse problem through the efforts of its Postal Inspection Service which is geared toward the reduction of illicit drug trafficking through the

mails. To further facilitate this mission and keep the postal system free from nonmailable matter such as illegal drugs, the Postal Service, in concert with over 150 other member nations of the Universal Postal Union, is signatory to treaties which prohibit the introduction of illegal drugs, among other nonmailable matter, into the international postal system.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—The Postal Service was created as an independent establishment of the executive branch by Section 2 of the Postal Reorganization Act, approved August 12, 1970. The U.S. Postal Service commenced operations on July 1, 1971, succeeding the former Post Office Department which traces its origin to 1775.

1. POSTAL INSPECTION SERVICE

Overall mission.—To protect the mails, postal funds, and property; investigate internal conditions and needs which may affect the Postal Service's security and effectiveness; apprehend those who violate the postal laws; and inspect and audit financial and nonfinancial operations. Investigative efforts are programmed to protect the integrity of the postal system, its employees, customers, and properties from unlawful acts, e.g., burglaries of post offices; armed robbery, theft, and embezzlement of mail or postal funds; fraudulent or extortionate mailings; or mailings of obscenity, narcotics, or bombs.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Includes:

(1) support of the Customs Service by furnishing for examination certain foreign origin mail entering the U.S. suspected of containing contraband and/or dutiable merchandise;

(2) investigations of domestic and international trafficking of controlled substances by mail, which are discovered during authorized postal inspections, Customs examinations, or are based upon information from local authorities, DEA, or other sources;

(3) investigations of incidents of illicit drug use and trafficking by postal employees while officially employed. Inspectors cooperate with DEA and local law enforcement authorities in instances where postal employees are using and trafficking in narcotics in an off-duty status;

(4) reports to the Drug Enforcement Administration all Inspection Service arrests where the violator is a user or trafficker in illicit drugs;

(5) assignment of Postal Inspectors to the Department of Justice's Organized Crime Strike Force at twelve locations;

(6) participation of Postal Inspectors for purposes of exchange of postal-related illicit drug intelligence with numerous joint local and Federal law enforcement groups throughout the country;

(7) assignment of Inspectors to assist U.S. Attorney's special controlled substance prosecution program units.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic Law Enforcement).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—The Postal Inspection Service is the law enforcement arm of the Postal Service, tracing its origin to the year 1777; thus making it one of the oldest law enforcement and investigative agencies of the Federal Government.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Postal Inspection—Narcotics Program

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: 39 U.S.C. 404(a)(7), 39 U.S.C. 3001, 18 U.S.C. 3061, 18 U.S.C. 1716, 21 U.S.C. 843(b).

OMB Appropriation No. 19-4020-0-3-402. (See pt. IV, annexed budgets, budget appendix.)

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	NA									
1970	0.328									0.328
1971	.447									.447
1972	.457									.457
1973	.687									.687
1974	.516									.516
1975	.627									.627
1976	.483									.483
Total	3.545									3.545

Note: Agency indicated figures not available.



IV. EXECUTIVE OFFICES

A. CABINET COMMITTEE ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION, TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION (CCDAPTR)

Overall mission.—To oversee and coordinate all Federal activities related to drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation, including research activities.

Drug abuse and control effort.—On May 12, 1976, the President specifically directed the Cabinet Committee to:

- (1) develop and implement the Federal strategy with respect to drug treatment, rehabilitation, prevention and research;
- (2) assure proper coordination among Federal drug treatment and rehabilitation programs, including the collection, analysis and dissemination of information;
- (3) assure that Federal prevention, treatment and rehabilitation resources are effectively utilized;
- (4) provide liaison between the Executive Branch and Congress, State and local governments and the public;
- (5) assure implementation of relevant recommendations contained in the Domestic Council's *White Paper on Drug Abuse*;
- (6) develop and monitor a plan for improving job opportunities for former addicts;
- (7) evaluate and make recommendations to improve Federal drug treatment and rehabilitation programs;
- (8) report progress to the President on October 1, 1976, and periodically thereafter.

The Chairman of the Cabinet Committee was directed by the President to work closely with the Attorney General to develop plans for improving the coordination between law enforcement and drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1976.

Organizational history.—On April 27, 1976, in a special Message on Drug Abuse, President Ford announced the establishment of the Cabinet Committee for Drug Law Enforcement (CCDLE) and the Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (CCDAPTR) and two weeks later, on May 12, 1976, the President formally appointed members to these Cabinet Committees. Membership on the CCDAPTR included the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW), who was also designated Chairman of the Cabinet Committee, the Secretaries of Defense and Labor, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. The Secretary of HEW designated the Director of HEW's National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) as Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee and Chairman of the Committee's Working Group. On March 14, 1977, President Carter abolished the CCDAPTR, along with the CCDLE and the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control (CCINC), activated the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP), and revitalized the Strategy Council on Drug Abuse.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION¹—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	
1969
1970
1971
1972
1973
1974
1975
1976
Total

¹ No obligations.

B. CABINET COMMITTEE ON DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT (CCDLLE)

Overall mission.—To oversee and coordinate all Federal drug law enforcement activities and policies.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Cabinet Committee was directed to:

- (1) develop and implement the Federal strategy with regard to drug law enforcement;
- (2) assure proper coordination among Federal drug law enforcement programs, including the collection, analysis and dissemination of enforcement intelligence data;
- (3) assure that Federal enforcement resources are effectively utilized;
- (4) assure proper coordination between the investigative and prosecutorial arms of the Government;
- (5) provide liaison between the Executive Branch and Congress, State and local governments and the public;
- (6) assure implementation of relevant recommendations contained in the Domestic Council's *White Paper on Drug Abuse*;
- (7) evaluate and make recommendations to improve Federal drug law enforcement programs; and
- (8) report to the President on October 1, 1976, and periodically thereafter.

The Chairman of the CCDLE was also directed to work closely with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to develop plans for improving the coordination between law enforcement and drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation programs.

Category.—Supply Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1976.

Organizational history.—Established pursuant to the President's special Drug Abuse Message to the Congress on April 27, 1976, the Cabinet Committee consisted of the Attorney General as the Chairman and the Secretaries of the Treasury and Transportation. The President directed the Attorney General to designate an Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee who would serve as Chairman of the Working Group. The Working Group would be composed of individuals from each Federal department and agency having drug law enforcement

responsibilities; the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) was also included in the Working Group. The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration was designated Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee. The President abolished the CCDLE, along with the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control (CCINC) and the Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation (CCDAPTR), on March 14, 1977; on this date, he also activated the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP) and revitalized the Strategy Council.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

(In millions of dollars)

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975										
1976										
Total										

¹ No obligations.

C. CABINET COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL (CCINC)

Overall mission.—To develop a strategy to check the illegal flow of narcotics to the United States and to coordinate the efforts undertaken abroad by involved Federal departments and agencies to implement that strategy.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Sought to obtain the cooperation of the nations producing and trafficking illicit drugs to reduce the availability of these drugs, thereby hopefully reducing the rate of addiction in the United States. Working with our embassies, Narcotics Control Action Programs were developed for the principal nations involved in illicit production and trafficking of drugs. These programs emphasized: (1) law enforcement cooperation and exchange of narcotics intelligence information, (2) building of local enforcement capabilities, and (3) helping producer nations control legitimate production and illicit cultivation. Assistance activities concentrated on eradicating or controlling opium production at its source.

Category.—Supply Reduction (International Law Enforcement—Education/Training) Demand Reduction (CCINC expected the assistance of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) with regard to Demand Reduction in CCINC's International Program).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Created by the President on August 17, 1971, the Secretary of State was appointed Chairman of the CCINC. Other members of the Committee included the Secretaries of Treasury, Defense, and Agriculture, the Attorney General, the U.S. Representa-

tive to the United Nations, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. On April 27, 1976, the President, in a special Message on Drug Abuse, established two additional Cabinet Committees: the Cabinet Committee on Drug Law Enforcement (CCDLE) and the Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse, Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation (CCDAPTR). The three Cabinet Committees—CCINC, CCDLE, and CCDAPTR—each had an Executive Director and a Working Group composed of individuals from appropriate Federal departments and agencies. The Executive Director for each Cabinet Committee served as Chairman of the Cabinet Committee's Working Group. On March 14, 1977, the President abolished the three Cabinet Committees, activated the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP), and revitalized the Strategy Council.

CABINET COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1970	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1971	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1972	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1973	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1974	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1975	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1976	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ No obligations.

D. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA)

Overall mission.—The Central Intelligence Agency, under the direction of the President or the National Security Council:

Advises the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

Makes recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;

Correlates and evaluates intelligence relating to the national security, and provides for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government;

Performs for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally;

Collects foreign intelligence, including information not otherwise obtainable, and develops, conducts, or provides support for technical and other programs which collect national foreign intelligence. The collection of information within the United States is coordinated with the FBI as required by procedures agreed upon by the Director of Central Intelligence and the Attorney General;

Produces and disseminates foreign intelligence relating to the national security, including foreign political, economic, scientific, technical, military, geographic and sociological intelligence to meet the needs of the President, the NSC, and other elements of the United States Government;

Collects, produces and disseminates intelligence on foreign aspects of narcotics production and trafficking;

Conducts counterintelligence activities outside the United States and coordinates counterintelligence activities conducted outside the United States by other agencies within the Intelligence Community;

Without assuming or performing any internal security functions, conducts counterintelligence activities within the United States, but only in coordination with the FBI and subject to the approval of the Attorney General;

Produces and disseminates counterintelligence studies and reports;

Coordinates the collection outside the United States of intelligence information not otherwise obtainable;

Conducts special activities approved by the President and carries out such activities consistent with applicable law;

Carries out or contracts for research, development and procurement of technical systems and devices relating to authorized functions;

Protects the security of its installations, activities, information and personnel by appropriate means, including such investigations of applicants, employees, contractors, and other persons with similar associations with the CIA as are necessary;

Conducts such administrative and technical support activities within and outside the United States as are necessary to perform its functions, including procurement and essential cover and proprietary arrangements;

Provides legal and legislative services and other administrative support to the Office of the Director of Central Intelligence;

Performs such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct.

The Agency has no police, subpoena, or law enforcement powers or internal security functions.

Drug abuse and control effort.—The Central Intelligence Agency does not have a narcotics abuse and control program. The Agency's role has been to provide foreign intelligence on international narcotics trafficking to the policymakers and to agencies having responsibility for combating such trafficking into the United States. The Agency's activities consist of identifying foreign growing areas of illicit narcotics and international trafficking routes.

Category.—Supply Reduction (No International Law Enforcement Function).

Operational years (1969–1976 period).—1969–1976.

Organizational history.—Successor to the wartime office of Special Services, the CIA was established under the NSC by the National Security Act of 1947 as amended and the CIA Act of 1949 and functions under those statutes; Executive Order 11905 of February 19, 1976 (superseded by Executive Order 12036 of January 26, 1978); and other laws; regulations; and directives.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Foreign Intelligence Support for International Narcotics Programs¹

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Executive Order No. 11905, Feb. 19, 1976, 41 FR 7701, Secs. 4(b)(3), 5(b)(7)(v) (superseded by Executive Order 12036, Jan. 26, 1978) 43 FR 3674, Secs. 1-803, 2-208(g).

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										(2)
1970										(2)
1971										(2)
1972										(2)
1973										(2)
1974										(2)
1975										(2)
1976										(2)
Total										(2)

¹ Consists of identifying growing areas of illicit narcotics, and locating international narcotics routes.

² Not separately identifiable.

E. OFFICE OF DRUG ABUSE POLICY (ODAP)

Overall mission.—To provide for effective, ongoing, and highly visible Federal leadership in the formation and execution of a comprehensive, coordinated drug abuse policy.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Authorizes ODAP's Director to (1) recommend to the President policies, objectives, and recommendations for all Federal drug abuse functions, (2) coordinate activities of Federal departments and agencies performing drug abuse functions, and (3) recommend changes in the organization, management and personnel of Federal departments and agencies that perform drug abuse functions. In order to carry out its mission, ODAP is authorized to review regulations, guidelines, requirements, criteria and procedures of all Federal departments and agencies having jurisdiction over drug abuse and control functions to evaluate the performance of Federal drug agencies, to coordinate Federal drug abuse functions with corresponding State and local governments, and to provide certain technical assistance to State and local drug agencies.

Category.—Supply and Demand Reduction (all categories).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1976.

Organizational history.—ODAP was statutorily created on March 19, 1976, as the successor to the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention when Congress passed P.L. 94-237, amending the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255, 21 U.S.C., Section 1101). In activating ODAP and revitalizing the Strategy Council, which was created by the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972, the President, on March 14, 1977, directed ODAP to fulfill the following additional responsibilities:

(1) recommend Government-wide improvements in the organization and management of Federal drug abuse prevention and control functions, and recommend a plan to implement the recommended changes;

(2) study and recommend changes in the resource and program priorities among all agencies concerned with drug abuse prevention and control;

(3) assume the lead role in studying and proposing changes in the organization and management of Federal drug abuse prevention and control functions as part of the President's promise to reorganize and strengthen government operations; and

(4) provide policy direction and coordination among the law enforcement, international and treatment and prevention programs to assure a cohesive and effective strategy that responds both to immediate issues and provides a framework for longer term resolution of problems.

Four months later, the President, in reorganizing his Executive Office, abolished ODAP (Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, July 15, 1977). Since neither the House nor the Senate disapproved the President's reorganization proposal within the required 60 days, Reorganization Plan No. 1 became effective on October 15, 1977, and ODAP was officially abolished (to be phased out early in 1978).

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Office of Drug Abuse Policy

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: (See organization section).

Fiscal year	Supply reduction				Demand reduction				Total	
	Law enforcement	Educational and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972										
1973										
1974										
1975										
1976										
Total										

Note: The Office of Drug Abuse Policy was created in March 1977. ODAP estimates that obligations will total \$1.1 million for fiscal year 1977.

F. OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET (OMB)

Overall mission.—OMB's functions include the following:

(1) assisting the President in bringing about more efficient and economical conduct of Government service;

(2) assisting in developing efficient coordinating mechanisms to implement Government activities and to expand interagency cooperation;

(3) assisting the President in preparing the budget and in formulating the fiscal program of the Government;

(4) supervising and controlling the administration of the budget;

(5) conducting research and promoting improved plans of administrative management and advising Federal departments and agencies with regard to improved administrative organization and practice;

(6) assisting the President by clearing and coordinating departmental advice on proposed legislation and by making recommendations as to Presidential action on legislative enactments, in accordance with past practice;

(7) assisting in the consideration and clearance and, where necessary, in the preparation of proposed Executive orders and proclamations;

(8) planning and promoting the improvement, development, and coordination of Federal and other statistical services;

(9) planning and developing information systems to provide the President with program performance data;

(10) planning, conducting, and promoting evaluation efforts to assist the President in the assessment of program objectives, performance, and efficiency;

(11) planning and developing programs to recruit, train, motivate, deploy, and evaluate career personnel; and

(12) informing the President of the progress of activities by Federal agencies with respect to work proposed, initiated, and completed.

Drug abuse control and effort.—Examines the budgets and programs of Federal agencies with narcotics-related programs; makes recommendations to the President on drug programs as appropriate.

Category.—Supply Reduction (Domestic and International Law Enforcement—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management); Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation—Planning, Coordination, Evaluation, Management).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1969-1976.

Organizational history.—Established in the Executive Office of the President pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970. OMB absorbed the functions of the existing Bureau of the Budget, which was created by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921. In 1939, when the Executive Office of the President (EOP) was established, the Bureau was transferred from the Treasury Department to the President's Executive Office. Under the 1970 Reorganization Plan No. 2, the Bureau was abolished and OMB's function was broadened to place greater emphasis on analyzing, coordinating, evaluating, and improving the efficiency of Government programs.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Federal Drug Management

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Antideficiency Act (Public Law 59-28 and Public Law 81-759).

OMB Appropriation No. 11-0300-0-1-802.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969				0.040				0.040		0.080
1970				.042				.042		.084
1971				.044				.044		.088
1972				.047				.047		.094
1973				.049				.049		.098
1974				.100				.100		.200
1975				.105				.105		.210
1976				.110				.110		.220
Total				.537				.537		1.074

G. SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION (SAODAP)

Overall mission.—To establish central authority with overall responsibility for all Federal drug abuse prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation, training, and research programs in all Federal agencies.

Drug abuse and control effort.—Authorized SAODAP to provide overall planning and policy and establish objectives and priorities for all Federal drug abuse prevention functions. Directed the SAODAP Director to consult with the National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention.

SAODAP was also mandated to (a) review regulations, guidelines, requirements, criteria, and procedures for drug abuse prevention functions of Federal drug agencies; (b) recommend changes in organization, management, and personnel; (c) review drug-related Federal legislation; (d) insure that evaluations of Federal drug abuse prevention functions were conducted; (e) require reports and information from Federal departments and agencies engaged in Federal drug abuse prevention; (f) coordinate the performance of drug abuse prevention by Federal departments and agencies and coordinate these functions with other functions that the SAODAP Director determines is important to the Federal effort against drug abuse; and (g) develop methods for determining the extent of drug addiction and abuse in the United States.

The SAODAP Director was authorized to make recommendations to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) regarding proposed funding of drug abuse programs.

SAODAP was also authorized to coordinate Federal drug abuse prevention functions with State and local governments and to provide certain technical assistance to State and local agencies.

Category.—Demand Reduction (all categories). While SAODAP was not directly concerned with supply reduction or with law enforcement aspects of drug abuse control, the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP), the successor to SAODAP, would be concerned with all aspects of drug abuse prevention and control—with both supply reduction and demand reduction.

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1972-1975.

Organizational history.—Created on June 17, 1971, by Executive Order 11599, SAODAP carried out its functions under the authority of P.L. 92-255, the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (March 21, 1972); its mandate expired on June 30, 1975. The National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse, created by P.L. 92-255, would also expire on June 30, 1975.

The Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act also established a Strategy Council, which included the SAODAP Director as a member of the Council and directed the Director to "provide such services (to the Council) as are required to assure that the strategy is prepared."

The Director was also directed to establish a National Drug Abuse Training Center, to supervise the operation of the Center initially, and to transfer supervision of the Center to the National Institute on Drug Abuse not later than December 31, 1974.

SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: (See organization section).

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction				Total		
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Re-search	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training		Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Re-search
1969										
1970										
1971										
1972								1.500		1.500
1973					21.700			6.200	12.000	39.900
1974					10.000	1.000		6.300	10.000	27.300
1975					6.400	.700		2.200	.800	10.100
1976										
Total					38.100	1.700		16.200	22.800	78.800

V. JUDICIAL OFFICES

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

Overall mission.—To manage the United States courts including supervising all administrative matters relating to the offices of clerks and other clerical and administrative personnel of the courts; reporting on the status of the dockets of the courts; and disbursing maintenance and operating funds of the courts. The office also supervises the accounts and practices of the Federal probation officers, the U.S. bankruptcy judges and the U.S. magistrates. Budgets for Public Defenders Organizations are submitted by the Office and expenditures are paid from appropriations.

Drug abuse and control effort.—As part of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-619) the Office is responsible for establishing, on a demonstration basis, in each of 10 judicial districts, a pretrial service agency to supervise and control dependents released under the Act. Functions include providing appropriate facilities for the custody and care of released dependents in halfway houses, addict and alcoholic treatment centers and counseling services (Programs administered by Pretrial Services Branch, Probation Division).

Category.—Demand Reduction (Treatment/Rehabilitation).

Operational years (1969-1976 period).—1976.

Organizational history.—Created by an act of Congress in 1939.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS—OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY

Probation Division, Pretrial Services Branch—Pretrial Services Agencies, Demonstration Program

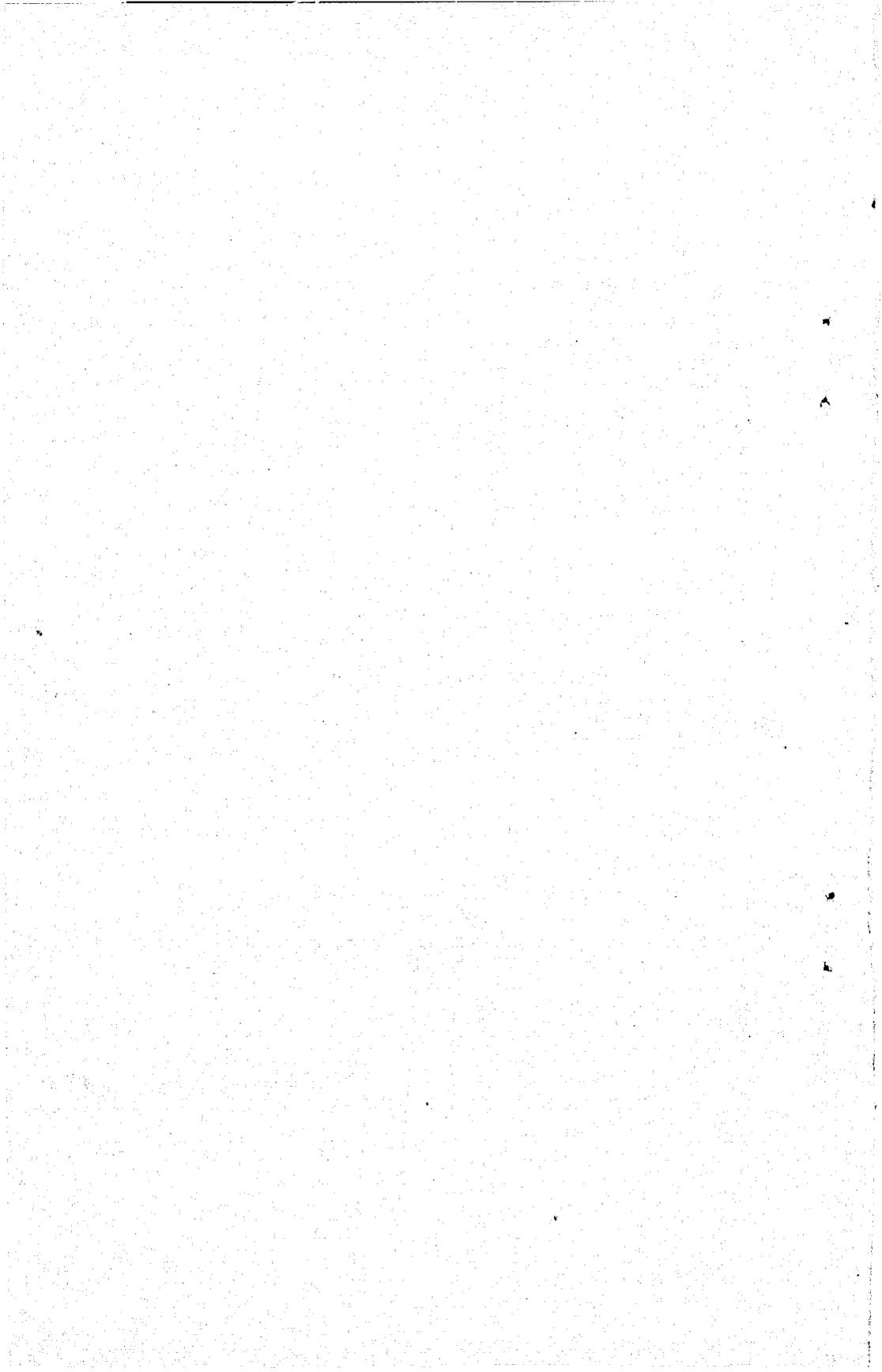
[In millions of dollars]

Program Authority: Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-619), sec. 201, 88 Stat. 2086-3156, 18 U.S.C. 3152-3156.

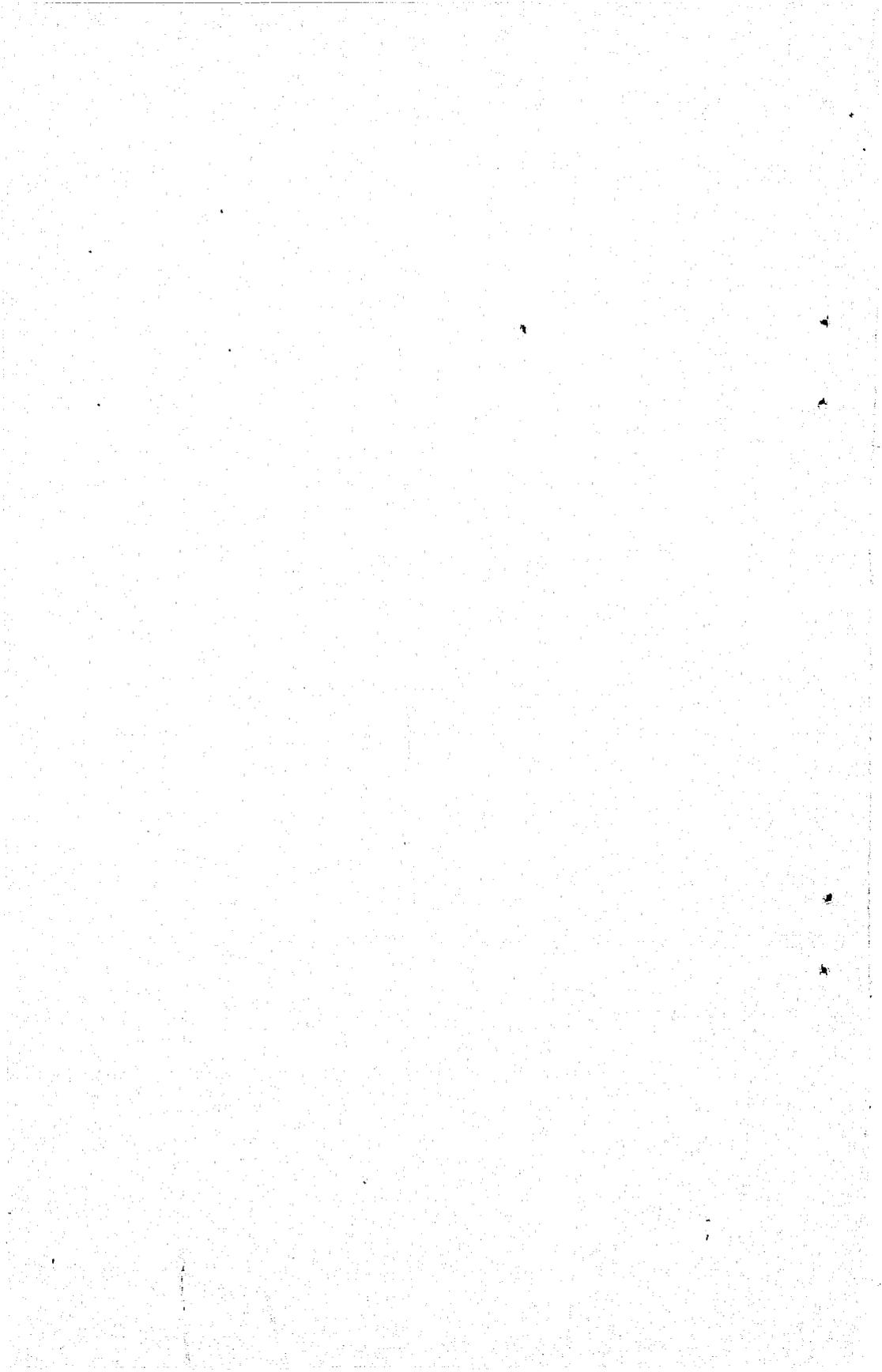
OMB Appropriation No. 10-0927-0-1-752.

Fiscal year	Supply reduction			Demand reduction					Total	
	Law enforcement	Education and training	Research	Planning, evaluation, and coordination	Treatment and rehabilitation	Education and prevention	Training	Planning, evaluation, and coordination		Research
1969	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)
1970	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)
1971	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)
1972	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)
1973	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)
1974	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)
1975	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(1)
1976	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.024	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.024
Total	-----	-----	-----	-----	.024	-----	-----	-----	-----	.024

¹ Program started in fiscal year 1976.



BUDGET SECTION



INTRODUCTION TO BUDGET SECTION

The budget section is made up of charts compiled from budgetary data which was collected by the Select Committee on Narcotics and graphs prepared by the House Information Systems which pictorially represent some of the information in the charts.

The following is a list of the charts which appear in the budget section, and are also accompanied by a similar graph:

1. *Total U.S. Drug Abuse Obligations FY 1969-1976.* (This chart includes subtotals for each of the nine functional categories used in each section of the CRG.)

2. *Total U.S. Drug Abuse Obligations FY 1969-1976.* (This chart lists each agency which has been identified for operating a drug abuse program and provides a total by year for demand reduction obligations and supply reduction obligations.)

3. *Demand Reduction Obligations/Treatment and Rehabilitation.* (This chart lists all agency obligations for treatment and rehabilitation by year.)

4. *Demand Reduction Obligations/Education and Prevention.* (This chart lists all agency obligations for education and prevention by year.)

5. *Demand Reduction Obligations/Research.* (This chart lists all agency obligations for demand reduction research by year.)

6. *Demand Reduction/Training.* (This chart lists all agency obligations for demand reduction training by year.)

7. *Demand Reduction Obligations/Planning, Evaluation and Coordination.* (This chart lists all agency obligations for the above category by year.)

8. *Supply Reduction Obligations/Law Enforcement.* (This chart lists all agency obligations for drug law enforcement by year.)

9. *Supply Reduction Obligations/Training.* (This chart lists all agency obligations for narcotics law enforcement training by year.)

10. *Supply Reduction Obligations/Research.* (This chart lists all agency obligations for research by year.)

11. *Supply Reduction Obligations/Planning, Evaluation and Coordination.* (This chart lists all agency obligations for this function by year.)

Following this set of eleven charts and graphs are four graphs which demonstrate the percentage of demand reduction obligations which are devoted to treatment and rehabilitation; the percentage of supply reduction obligations which are devoted to narcotics law enforcement; the percentage of demand reduction obligations expended by NIDA; and the percentage of supply reduction obligations suspended by DEA.

NOTE.—All of the above terms used in the budget section are defined in the glossary which appears at the back of the section.

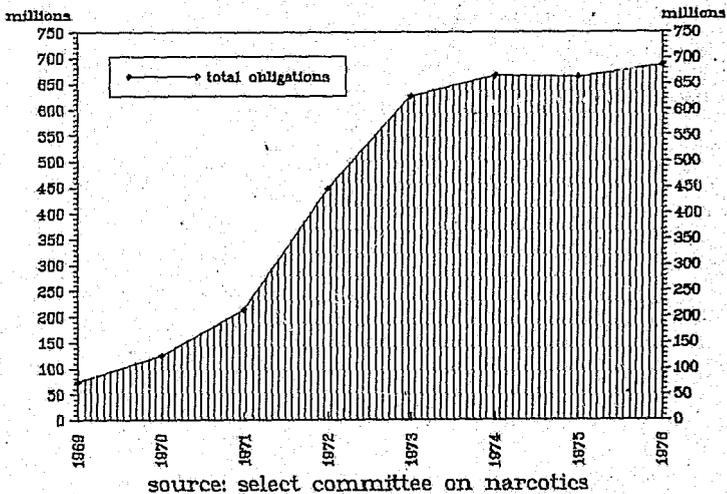
The Select Committee is charged with conducting a comprehensive review of the Federal drug abuse effort. One way to do this is to review all obligations, as the budget is the fiscal indication of the priorities of the Federal Government. Unfortunately, there is no single place where we can look for a complete list of all demand reduction and supply reduction obligations. The first problem was to identify those agencies which were carrying out drug abuse control programs. Many programs are not solely or even primarily drug abuse oriented and thus cannot identify the funding for drug abuse. Many HEW programs which include drug abusers in their target populations follow this pattern and for this reason no funding figures were included for Social and Rehabilitation Services, Social Security Administration or other agencies of this sort. A second variation is represented by the Coast Guard which has a program entitled "Enforcement of Laws and Treaties." This deals with a number of issues including narcotics law violations. The Coast Guard estimated that 15-18 percent of the cost of this program was for narcotics related matters and thus an estimated figure was used. A third problem exists because certain agencies can estimate the cost of narcotics programs but are unable to divide the cost into the program categories used in the Congressional Resource Guide analysis. In those cases, the total figure was listed under either demand reduction or supply reduction and not added into the categorical summaries. In addition, certain agencies like LEAA listed the same program funds under more than one category because of a multiple focus in the program. However, no program was counted twice in the total column. Because of the multiple listing on the one hand and inability to list all obligations under a single category, the total drug abuse obligations does not equal the total of the nine functional breakdowns. The final problem in providing a full accounting of drug abuse obligations is that some figures are unavailable for a variety of reasons. For example CIA and DIA acknowledged having narcotics control related obligations but could not provide exact information.

As to agencies not primarily responsible for drug abuse programs it is different to identify what percentage of its obligated funds were drug related. In 1972, the Congress passed P.L. 92-255, the Drug Abuse and Treatment Act of 1972. Section 404 of this law sought to remedy this problem for demand reduction programs by requiring that an agency list as a separate line item (1) that part of the appropriations which it requests that will be used for drug abuse prevention functions, and (2) the authorization of the appropriations requested to carry out each of its drug abuse prevention functions. Unfortunately not all agencies have complied with this requirement. Congress should consider requiring that those agencies which operate supply reduction programs list their drug abuse related obligations as separate line items.

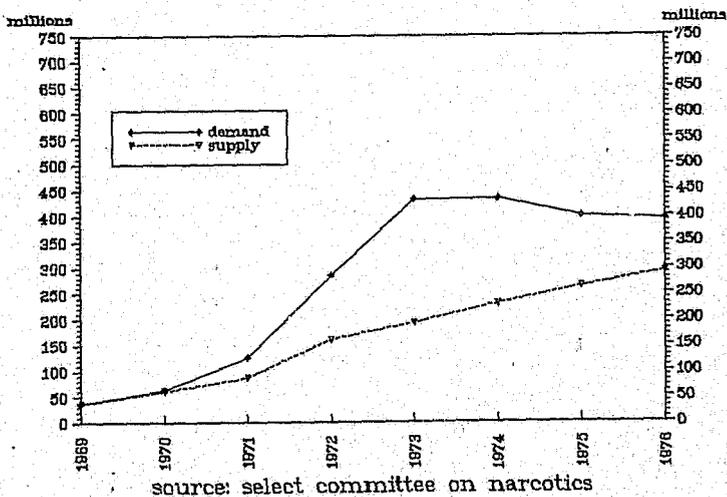
The compiling of comprehensive data is further complicated by the failure of either OMB or the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) to annually isolate all drug abuse budget figures. OMB isolates drug abuse prevention figures but this includes all drugs including alcohol. This special analysis on crime does not isolate narcotics and thus was not useful for the purposes of the Congressional Resource Guide.

The final qualities which must be stated before presenting the charts and graphs is that the Congressional Resource Guide uses actual dollars and does not correct for inflation.

TOTAL U . S . DRUG ABUSE OBLIGATIONS F . Y . 1969-1976



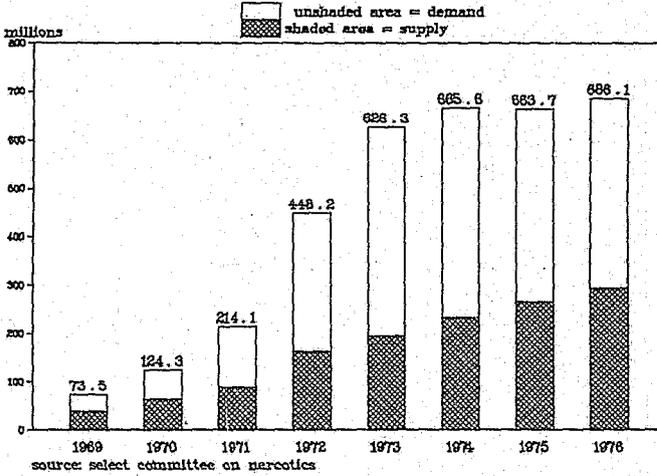
TOTAL U . S . DEMAND REDUCTION/SUPPLY REDUCTION OBLIGATIONS F . Y . 1969-1976



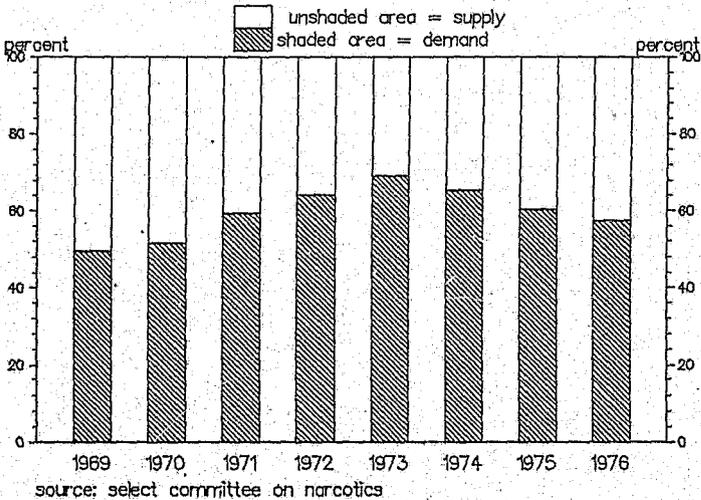
TOTAL U.S. DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM FUNDING

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Demand reduction:								
Treatment rehabilitation.....	16,823	28,697	73,067	152,508	256,396	272,251	227,320	235,634
Education prevention.....	2,419	11,853	22,934	40,329	49,317	38,822	42,830	38,309
Research.....	16,384	19,368	23,320	40,203	60,934	56,108	51,508	52,216
Training.....	.493	2,398	4,902	15,824	20,679	24,575	26,654	24,554
Planning, evaluation, co- ordination.....	.372	1,669	2,554	37,855	45,172	43,002	51,900	43,119
Demand reduction sub- total.....	36,491	63,990	126,777	286,719	432,458	434,758	400,212	393,832
Supply reduction:								
Law enforcement.....	34,198	55,153	78,219	146,773	185,208	217,381	249,942	278,802
Training.....	.500	1,300	1,800	2,425	3,847	6,062	7,887	8,406
Research.....	.503	.800	.975	2,961	3,371	5,970	3,245	2,936
Planning, evaluation, co- ordination.....	1,840	3,075	6,304	9,282	1,365	1,456	2,394	2,089
Supply reduction sub- total.....	37,041	60,328	87,298	161,441	193,791	230,869	263,468	292,233
Total.....	73,532	124,318	214,075	448,160	626,289	665,727	663,680	686,065

TOTAL U.S. DRUG ABUSE OBLIGATIONS
SUPPLY AND DEMAND PERCENTAGES
F.Y. 1969 - 1976



TOTAL U.S. DRUG ABUSE OBLIGATIONS
SUPPLY AND DEMAND PERCENTAGES
F.Y. 1969-1976



TOTAL DRUG ABUSE OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76

[In millions]

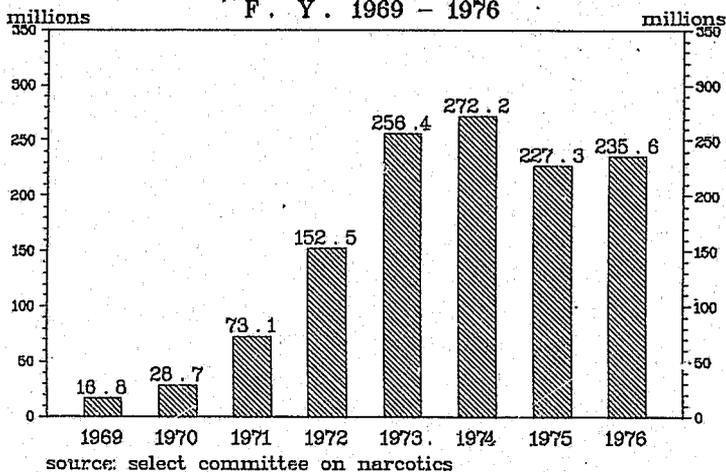
Organization	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		Total		Total	
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply		
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE¹																				
Stabilization and Conservation Service.....							0.017		0.042									0.059		
Research Service.....							1.588		1.631		1.630		1.605		1.336			7.790		
Extension Service.....	0.440		0.440		0.340		0.340		0.340		0.280		0.200		0.200			2.580		
Food and Nutrition Service.....																		2.580	7.849	10.429
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE¹																				
Economic Development Administration.....							.322		1.449				.300		.995			3.066		3.066
Patent and Trademark ¹																				
National Bureau of Standards ¹																				
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE																				
Department of the Navy.....							8.873		19.708		17.280		11.294		12.797			69.952		
Department of the Air Force.....							218.200		215.800		213.100		9.887		8.220			65.207		
Department of the Army.....							27.030		39,740		40.203		42.813		39,954			189.740		
Marine Corps.....	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		.442		.488		.385			1.315		
Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense.....		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA
Defense Intelligence Agency.....		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE																				
All programs.....																		326.214		326.614
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE																				
Education Division, Office of Education.....			3.629		6.600		13.024		12.400		5.700		4.000		2.000			47.353		
OHD.....	(?)		(?)		(?)		(?)		(?)		(?)		(?)		(?)			(?)		
RSA.....	1.020		1.610		2.460		6.590		8.500		9.630		9.570		10.850			50.230		
NIMH.....			.114		.240		.750		1.429		1.165		2.135		1.887			8.220		

TOTAL DRUG ABUSE OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76—Continued

[In millions]

Organization	1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		Total		Total
	Demand	Supply																	
DEPARTMENT OF STATE																			
Office of Secretary									NA	NA	.178		.254		.225				.667
Senior Adviser to Secretary for International Narcotics Matters							.544	20.093	1.180	16.724	.716	26.408	1.641	30.921	1.153	27.821	5.234	122.967	128.201
AID							1.000	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		1.000	
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION																			
U.S. Coast Guard	.003	1.520	.021	1.892	.069	1.958	.320	3.267	.382	4.571	.259	5.342	.247	8.636	.236	11.760	1.537	38.946	40.483
FAA	.069	.295	.045	.328	.025	.364	.042	.404	.128	.409	.124	.499	.157	.664	.039	.649	.629	3.552	4.176
Federal Highway Administration		.600		.800		1.100		1.400		1.600		1.900		1.900		2.200		11.500	
NHTSA			.235		.199		.186		.218		.353		.410		.651		2.252		
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY																			
U.S. Customs Service	17.000		26.000		31.000		37.000		47.000		33.000		40.000		57.000			288.000	
ATF									1.348									1.348	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center									.025		.015		.015		.016			.077	
IRS							10.500		19.800		22.400		13.000		12.800			78.500	
																			367.925

**DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING
TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION
F. Y. 1969 - 1976**



TOTAL TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (DEMAND REDUCTION)

[In millions]

Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Department of Defense:									
Department of the Navy.....				2.114	8.232	7.147	6.468	6.920	30.881
Department of the Air Force.....				(1)	(1)	(1)	5.020	3.940	8.960
Department of the Army.....				20.548	27.278	24.797	22.741	23.195	118.559
Marine Corps.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.162	.128	.135	.425
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:									
OHD: RSA.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.220
NIMH.....		0.114	0.240	.750	1.429	1.665	2.135	1.887	8.220
NIMH/NIDA.....	11.199	8.072	26.989	68.272	115.420	183.462	124.392	140.392	678.198
FDA.....					.230	.900	1.166	1.150	1.550
All programs, HEW.....	11.199	8.186	27.229	69.022	117.079	186.027	127.693	143.429	687.968
Department of Housing and Urban Development:									
Assistant Secretary for Com- munity Planning and De- velopment:									
Model Cities.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		
Community develop- ment block grant program.....							(1)	(1)	
Department of Justice:									
LEA.....	.162	6.900	21.900	25.736	32.524	14.440	18.721	16.764	137.147
BOP.....	.461	1.092	1.461	1.929	3.250	5.097	5.990	5.284	24.564
Department of State: Senior Ad- viser to the Secretary.....				.198	.404	.200	.752	.437	1.991
Department of Transportation: Coast Guard.....	.001	.019	.064	.225	.225	.088	.100	.099	.821
Appalachian Regional Commis- sion.....					.081		.059	.052	.192

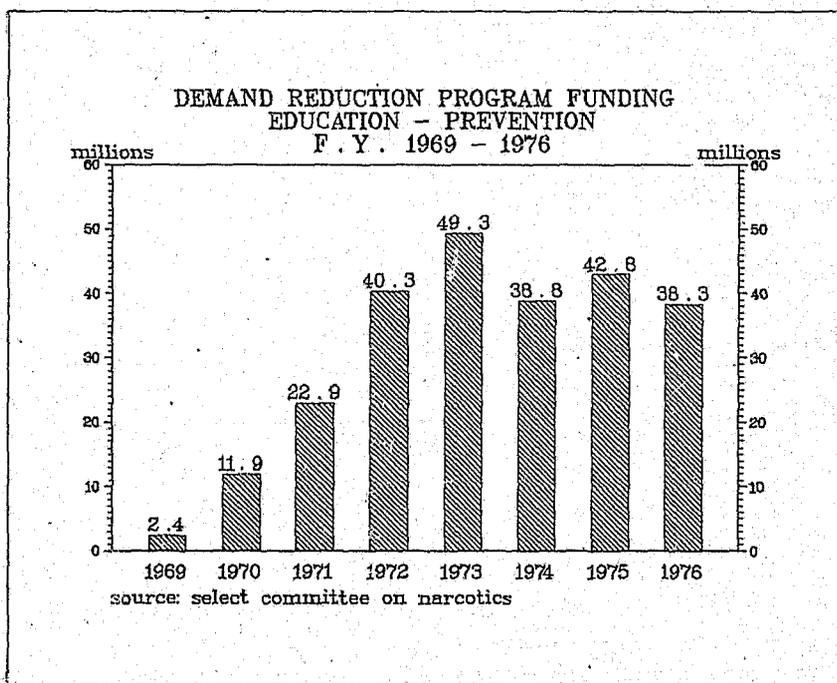
TOTAL TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (DEMAND REDUCTION)--Continued

[In millions]

Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Community Services Administration	2.200	5.500	13.300	16.727	19.474			.217	57.418
Veterans Administration	2.800	7.000	9.113	16.009	26.149	24.293	33.248	35.138	153.750
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts								.021	
SAODAP					21.700	10.000	6.400		38.100

¹ Figures cannot be broken down by category.
² See individual budget profile for explanation.

NA--Not available.



TOTAL EDUCATION/PREVENTION OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (DEMAND REDUCTION)

[In millions]

Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Department of Agriculture: Extension Service	0.440	0.440	0.340	0.340	0.340	0.280	0.200	0.200	2.580
Department of Defense:									
Department of the Navy				2.492	5.482	2.664	.155	.161	11.405
Department of the Air Force				(0)	(0)	(0)	3.710	3.180	6.890
Department of the Army				1.919	1.647	.773	1.700	1.739	7.778
Marine Corps	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.150	.105	.010	.265
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:									
OE		3.629	6.600	13.024	12.400	5.700	4.000	2.000	47.353
NIDA	.807	1.887	4.189	6.518	13.972	22.296	26.525	24.191	100.385
All programs, HEW	.807	5.516	10.789	19.542	26.372	27.996	30.525	26.191	147.738

TOTAL EDUCATION/PREVENTION OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (DEMAND REDUCTION)—Continued

[In millions]

Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Department of Housing and Urban Development:									
Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development:									
Model Cities.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-----
Community development block grant program.....							(1)	(1)	-----
Department of Justice:									
LEAA.....	.370	4.300	10.800	13.358	11.482	3.959	2.612	3.190	50.071
BNDD.....	.500	1.300	.700	1.200	1.100				} 7.200
DEA.....						1.100	.700	.600	
Department of State: Senior Adviser to the Secretary.....				.108	.253	.180	.278	.354	1.173
Department of Transportation.....	.002	.002	.005	.027	.108		.095	.088	.438
ACTION.....						NA	1.400	1.700	3.100
Appalachian Regional Commission.....				.120		.047	.040	.015	.222
Community Services Administration.....	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300	.601	2.701
U.S. Civil Service Commission.....					.008	.008	.008	.008	.032
United States Information Agency.....					.225	.254	.301	.272	1.052
Smithsonian Institution.....				.473					.473
SAODAP.....						1.000	.700		1.700

1 Figures cannot be broken down by category.

2 See individual budget profile for explanation.

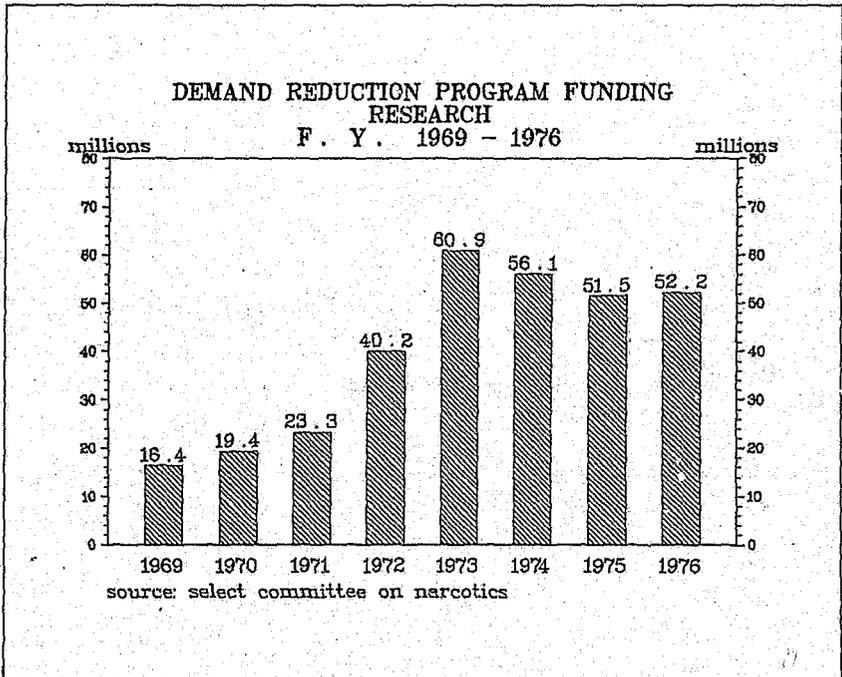
NA—Not available.

TOTAL RESEARCH OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (DEMAND REDUCTION)

[In millions]

Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Department of Defense:									
Department of the Navy				0.111	0.144	0.084	0.096		0.435
Department of the Air Force				(1)	(1)	(1)	.007		.007
Department of the Army				2.800	6.970	5.134	3.977	2.594	21.475
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:									
OHD: RSA	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
NIMH/NIDA	14.351	16.671	19.190	27.661	31.647	37.062	38.392	38.124	223.098
All programs, HEW	14.351	16.671	19.190	27.661	31.647	37.062	38.392	38.124	223.098
Department of Housing and Urban Development: Office of Policy Development and Research									
							.500	.750	1.250
Department of Justice:									
LEAA		.700	1.000	5.027	5.435	.738	1.306	2.182	16.388
BOP	.064	.017	.025			.050	.011	.017	.184
BNDD	1.000	.700	1.400	1.500	1.500				8.700
DEA						1.500	.500	.500	
Department of Labor:									
Manpower Administration				.234					.234
Employment and Training Administration							3.950	6.000	9.950
Department of State: Senior Adviser to the Secretary									
				.170	.385	.268	.437	.259	1.519
Department of Transportation:									
FAA	.069	.045	.025	.042	.128	.124	.157	.039	.629
NHTSA	.235	.199	.186	.186	.218	.353	.410	.651	2.252
Veterans Administration	.900	1.000	1.400	.750	1.004	.795	.965	1.000	36.738
SAODAP					12.000	10.000	.800		22.800
National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse									
			.081	1.602	1.503				3.186

† Figures cannot be broken down by category.
 * See individual budget profile for explanation.



TOTAL TRAINING OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (DEMAND REDUCTION)

[In millions]

Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Department of Defense:									
Department of the Navy				0.100	0.167	0.736	0.581	0.562	2.146
Department of the Air Force				(1)	(1)	(1)	.390	.350	.740
Department of the Army				.514	1.797	1.547	1.723	2.674	8.255
Marine Corps	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.073	.200	.183	.456
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:									
OHD: RSA	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
NIMH/NIDA	.291	1.476	2.502	9.879	13.802	20.316	21.060	16.822	86.148
All programs, HEW	.291	1.476	2.502	9.879	13.802	20.316	21.060	16.822	86.148
Department of Justice: LEAA	.202	.922	2.400	3.665	3.503	1.271	2.069	3.333	17.365
Department of Transportation: U.S. Coast Guard				.034	.006	.015	.014	.014	.083
Community Services Administration				1.332	.833				2.165
U.S. Civil Service Commission					.015	.017	.017	.016	.065
Veterans Administration				.300	.556	.600	.600	.600	2.656

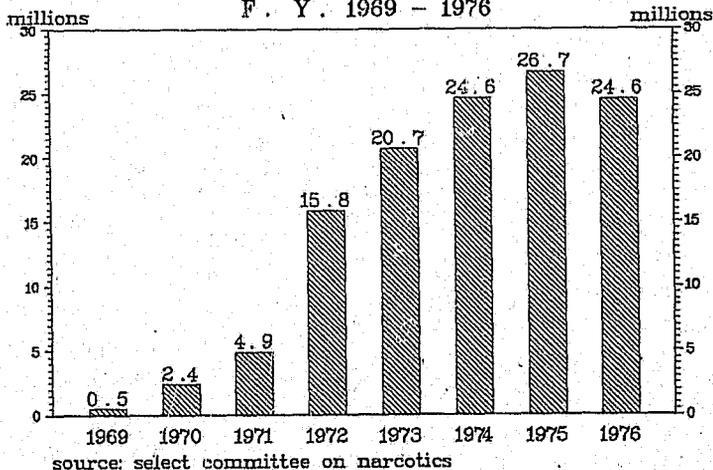
1 Figures cannot be broken down by category.

2 See individual budget profile for explanation.

NA—Not available.

DEMAND REDUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING TRAINING

F. Y. 1969 - 1976



TOTAL PLANNING, EVALUATION, AND COORDINATION OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (DEMAND REDUCTION)

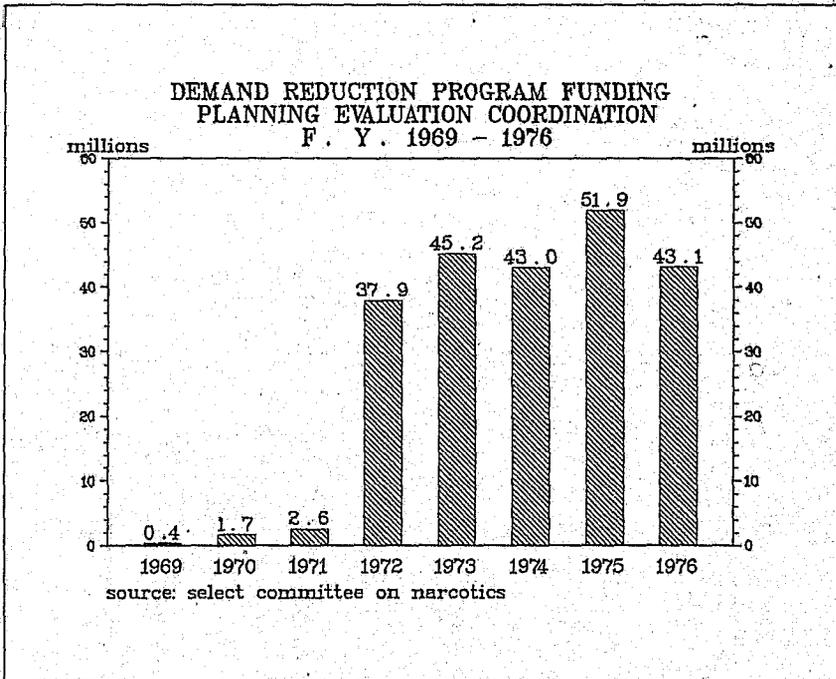
[In millions]

Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1975	Total
Department of Commerce: Economic Development Administration.....				0.322	1.449		0.300	0.995	3.066
Department of Defense:				3.606	5.683	6.649	3.993	5.154	25.085
Department of the Navy.....				(1)	(1)	(1)	.760		1.510
Department of the Air Force.....				1.249	2.048	7.952	12.672	9.752	33.673
Marine Corps.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.057	.055	.057	.169
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:									
OHD: RSA.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
NIMH/NIDA.....	.305	.927	1.510	4.345	6.547	9.764	9.444	12.601	45.443
FDA.....					(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	
All programs, HEW.....	.305	.927	1.510	4.345	6.547	9.764	9.444	12.601	45.443
Department of Justice: LEAA.....	.027	.700	1.000	26.684	22.961	12.008	22.100	13.508	98.988
Department of State: Senior Adviser to the Secretary.....				.068	.138	.068	.174	.103	.551
Department of Transportation: Coast Guard.....				.034	.043	.045	.038	.035	.195
U.S. Civil Service Commission.....				.054	.054	.059	.059	.054	.226
OMB.....	.040	.042	.044	.047	.049	.100	.105	.110	.537
SAODAP.....				1.500	6.200	6.300	2.200		16.200

1 Figures cannot be broken down by category.

2 See individual budget profile for explanation.

NA--Not available.



TOTAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (SUPPLY REDUCTION)

[In millions]

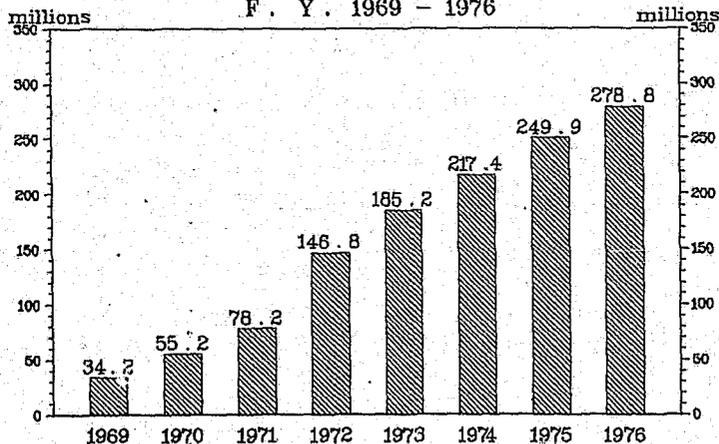
ORGANIZATION	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Department of Agriculture: Stabilization and Conservation Service.....				0.017	0.042				0.059
Department of Defense: Defense Intelligence Agency.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Food and Drug Administration.....				(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Department of the Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	0.240	0.250	0.260	.270	.300	0.300	0.350	2.600	4.570
Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Criminal Division, Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section.....		.294	.540	.477	.675	.792	.765	.836	4.379
U.S. Attorney's Office.....		NA	NA	NA	NA	7.593	8.208	10.250	26.051
LEAA.....	.443	4.461	8.950	23.495	23.024	21.346	21.431	13.857	117.007
FBI.....	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	.092	.092	.092	.368
BNDD.....	14.100	20.800	32.600	50.100	68.400				564.200
DEA.....						102.400	130.500	145.300	
ODALE.....					.675				.675
ONNI.....					2.962				2.962
Department of State: Senior Adviser to the Secretary for International Narcotics Matters.....				19.886	14.423	22.041	24.709	21.815	103.874
AID.....		1.000		(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Department of Transportation: U.S. Coast Guard.....	1.520	1.892	1.958	3.267	4.571	5.342	8.636	11.760	38.946
FAA.....	.295	.328	.364	.404	.449	.499	.564	.649	3.552
Federal Highway Administration.....	.600	.800	1.100	1.400	1.600	1.900	1.900	2.200	11.500
Department of the Treasury: U.S. Customs Service.....	17.000	25.000	31.000	36.500	46.160	32.160	39.160	56.160	284.140
ATF.....					1.348				1.348
IRS.....				10.500	19.800	22.400	13.000	12.800	78.500
U.S. Postal Service.....	NA	.328	.447	.457	.687	.516	.627	.483	3.545
CIA.....									NA

1 Figures cannot be broken down by category.

2 Figures less than \$100,000—exact figure unavailable.

NA—Not available.

SUPPLY REDUCTION PROGRAM FUNDING
LAW ENFORCEMENT
F. Y. 1969 - 1976

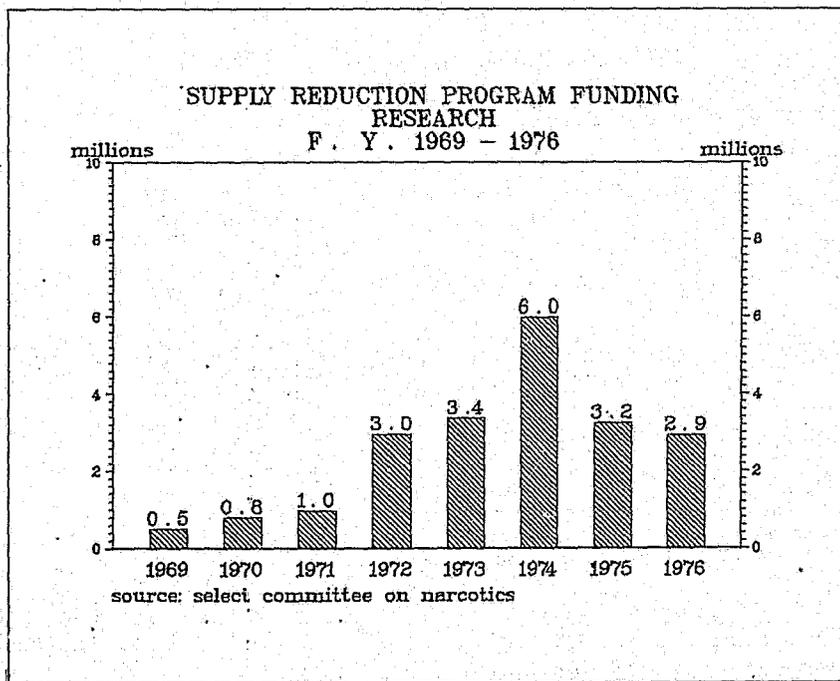


source: select committee on narcotics

TOTAL RESEARCH OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (SUPPLY REDUCTION)

[In millions]

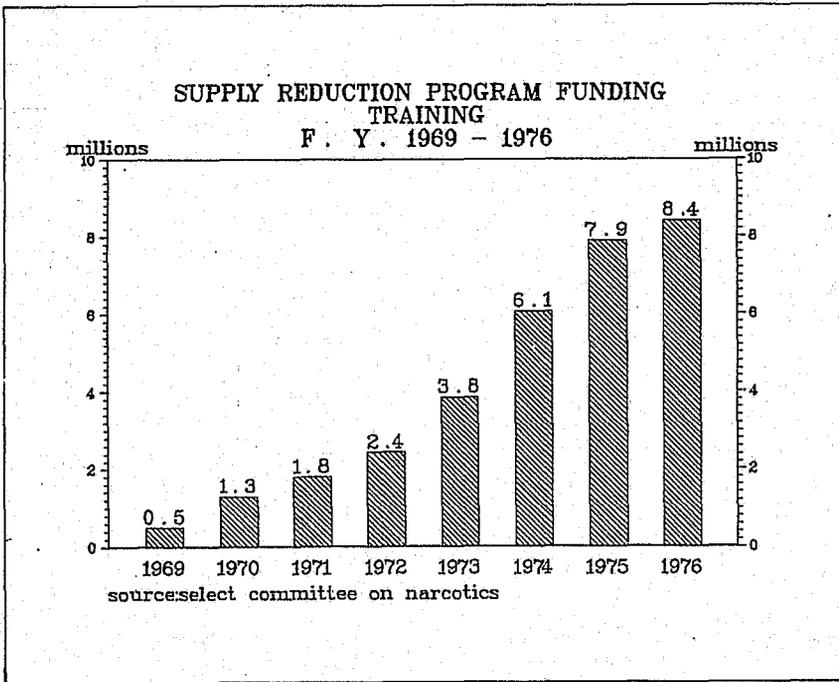
Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service.....				1.588	1.631	1.630	1.605	1.336	7.790
Department of Justice.....	0.500	0.800	0.900	.800	.900				8.700
DEA.....						3.500	.800	.500	
Department of State: Senior Adviser to the Secretary.....								.260	.260
Department of the Treasury: U.S. Customs Service.....				.500	.840	.840	.840	.840	3.860
Energy Research and Development Administration: Atomic Energy Commission.....	.003		.075	.073					.151

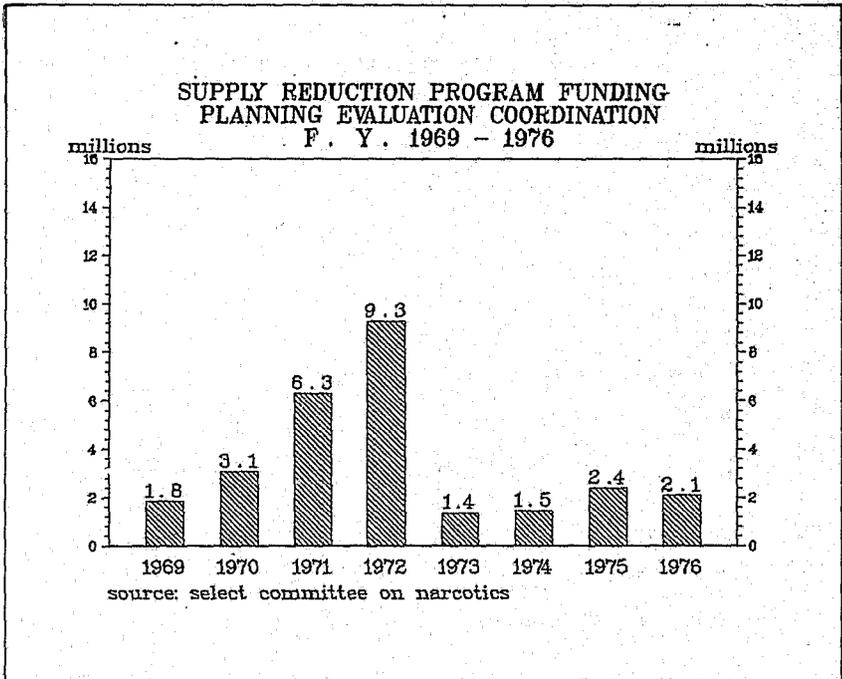


TOTAL EDUCATION/TRAINING OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (SUPPLY REDUCTION)

[In millions]

Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Department of Justice:									
Criminal Division, Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section					9.015	0.018	0.045	0.050	0.128
BNDD	0.5	1.300	1.800	2.400	2.300				17.100
DEA						2.300	2.900	3.600	
Department of State: Senior Adviser to the Secretary				.025	1.507	3.729	4.927	4.740	
Department of the Treasury: Federal Law Enforcement Training Center					.025	.015	.015	.016	.071





TOTAL PLANNING, EVALUATION, AND COORDINATION OBLIGATIONS, 1969-76 (SUPPLY REDUCTION)

[In millions]

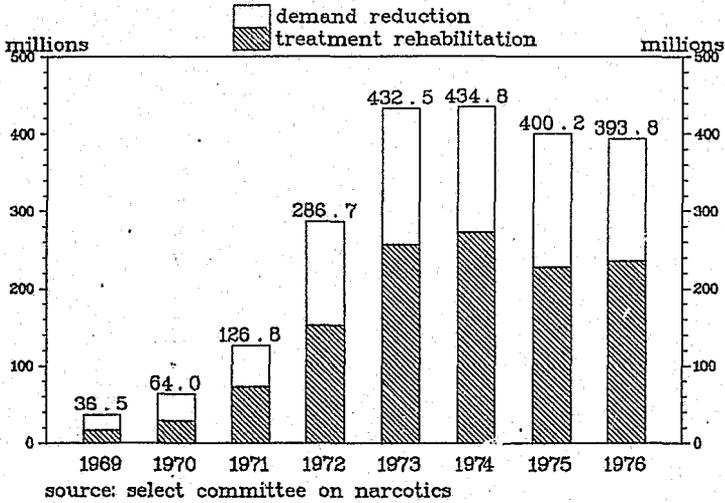
Organization	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Total
Department of Defense: Office of Assistant Secretary of Defense: Customs Program/Drug Interdiction Assistance	NA								
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: FDA					(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Department of Justice: Criminal Division:									
Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Section		0.033	0.050	0.053	0.077	0.090	0.090	0.098	0.501
FBI	NA	NA	NA	NA	.250	.250	.250	.250	1.000
BRDD	1.800	3.000	6.200	9.000	.200				21.200
DEA						.200	.400	.400	
Department of State:									
Office of the Secretary			NA	NA	NA	.178	.264	.225	.667
Senior Adviser to the Secretary for International Narcotics Matters				.182	.789	.638	1.285	1.006	3.905
AID			(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
OMB	.040	.042	.044	.047	.049	.100	.105	.110	.537

1 Figures cannot be broken down by category.

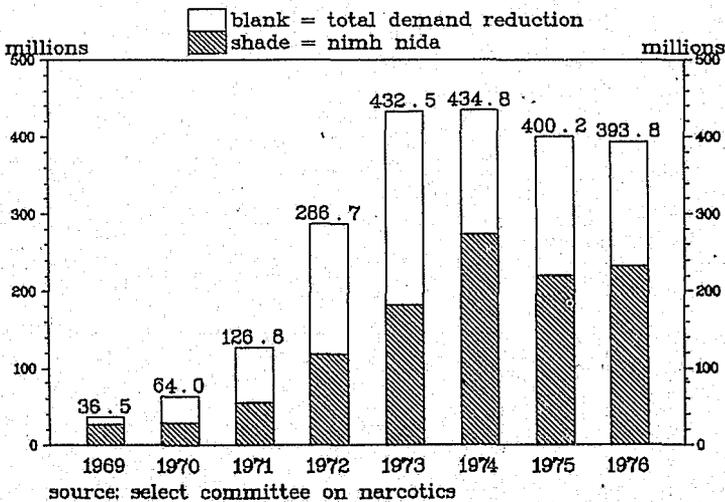
2 Figures less than \$100,000—exact figure unavailable.

NA—Not available.

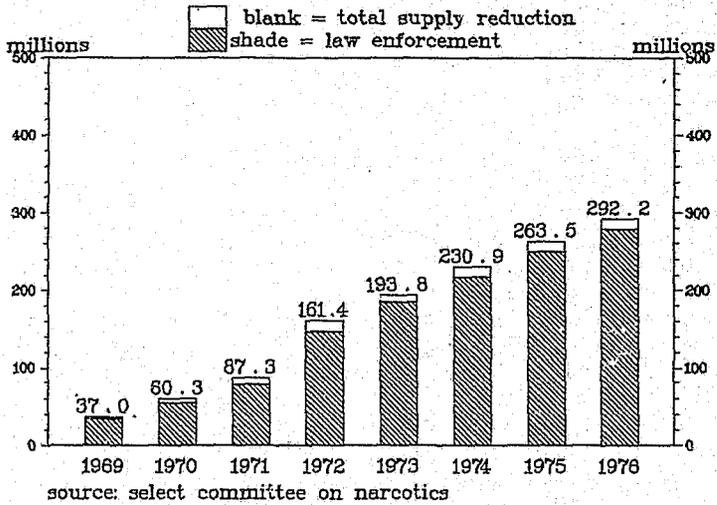
TREATMENT REHABILITATION OBLIGATIONS
 COMPARED WITH
 TOTAL DEMAND REDUCTION OBLIGATIONS



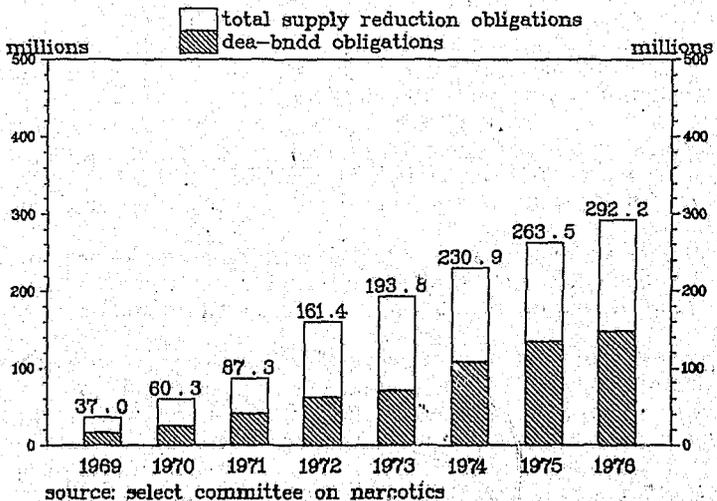
NIMH NIDA OBLIGATIONS
 compared with
 TOTAL DEMAND REDUCTION OBLIGATIONS



LAW ENFORCEMENT OBLIGATIONS
 compared with
TOTAL SUPPLY REDUCTION OBLIGATIONS



BNDD-DEA OBLIGATIONS
 compared with
TOTAL SUPPLY REDUCTION OBLIGATIONS



GLOSSARY TERMS: BUDGET SECTION

Budget authority.—(BA) The amount of money that Congress has appropriated for that agency for that fiscal year.

Obligations.—(OBL) The amount of money the agency has committed itself to spend in that fiscal year. This is the figure which has been used by the Select Committee in the budget charts which follow.

Outlays.—(OUTL) The amount of money actually spent or paid out in the fiscal year.

Program funding.—The expense of all programs in terms of obligations.

Supply reduction.—All drug traffic prevention activities which are designed to reduce the cultivation, refining, trafficking, or distribution of drugs or the funds used to support such activity. Supply reduction includes narcotics law enforcement, training and research in support of narcotics law enforcement and management costs associated with narcotics law enforcement.

Demand reduction.—All drug abuse programs which are not oriented towards law enforcement. Demand reduction includes treatment and rehabilitation; education and prevention; training; research; and management costs such as planning and evaluation.

Treatment and rehabilitation.—All programs which have the focus of reversing the patterns associated with the abuse of drugs. This includes the Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) program. The Select Committee has also included the programs designed at identifying drug abusers like urinalysis in the treatment and rehabilitation category.

Education and prevention.—All activities designed to prevent individuals from becoming drug abusers.

Demand reduction research.—All research related to drugs of abuse or potential abuse which does not involve law enforcement concerns. The major program areas are epidemiology, etiology, hazards, treatment, basic research and general research support. Research programs include the work at the Addiction Research Center in Lexington, Kentucky which conducts annual studies on abuse liability, clinical investigations of new pharmacologic therapies, and studies on the basic mechanisms of tobacco dependence.

Demand reduction training.—Any program which seeks to insure the continued availability of qualified manpower in treatment, prevention and research programs. Included is the work of the National Drug Abuse Training Center and the five Regional Resource Support Centers.

Demand reduction planning, evaluation coordination.—All programs which are responsible for the planning, direction and administration of treatment, rehabilitation, training, research, education or prevention efforts.

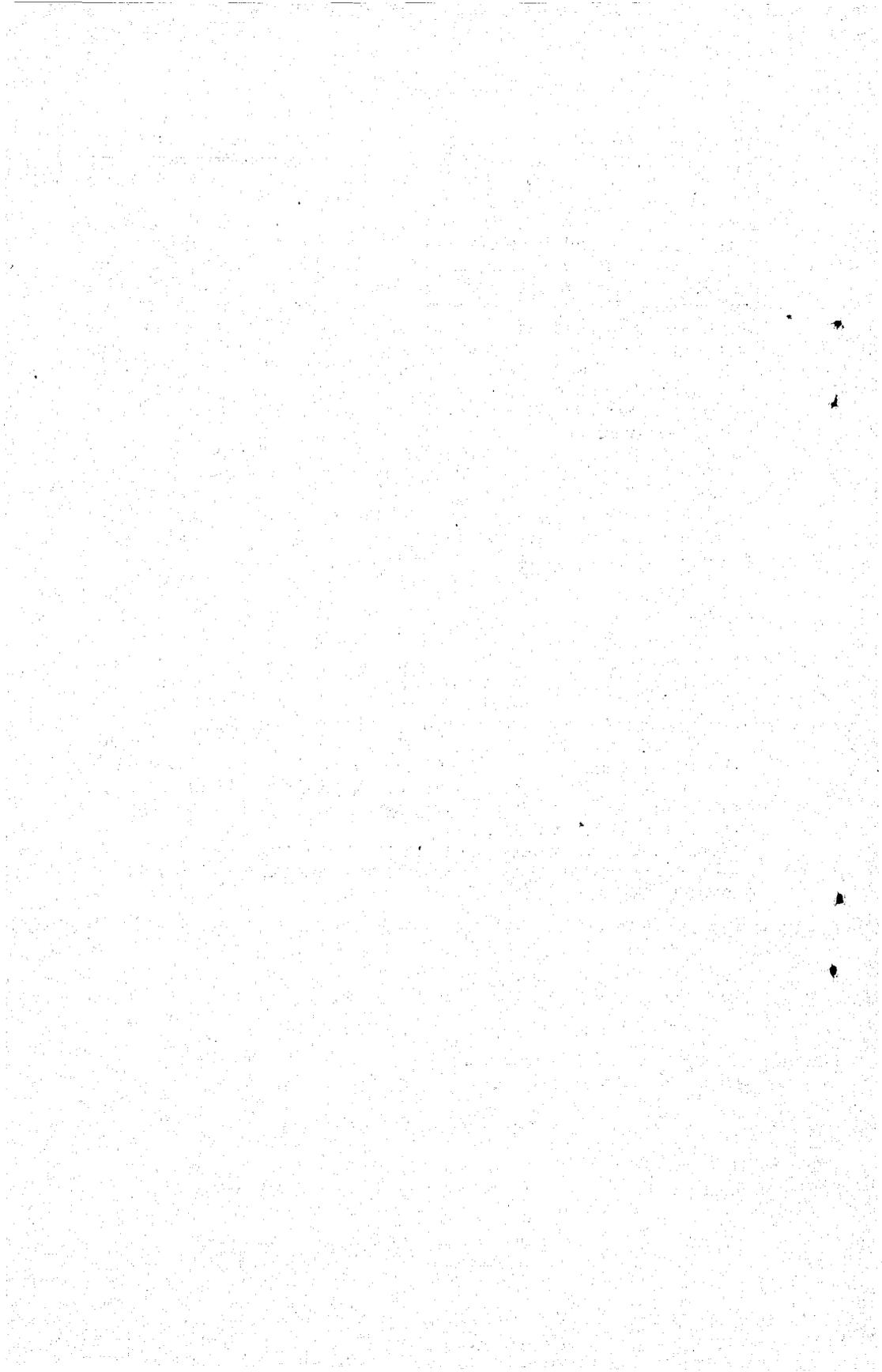
Supply reduction law enforcement.—This activity includes criminal enforcement, compliance and regulatory, narcotics law prosecution, State and local enforcement assistance and narcotics intelligence. Criminal enforcement includes the enforcement of Federal laws regarding narcotics and dangerous drugs; reduction of the supply of illicit drugs entering the United States from foreign sources; and laboratory analysis of evidence for support of prosecutive cases. The

compliance and regulatory activity encompasses the regulation of the legal trade in narcotics and dangerous drugs, and includes preparation of information necessary to the process of scheduling substances under the Controlled Substances Act; establishment of import, export, and manufacturing quotas for controlled drugs; registration of manufacturers, handlers, and dispensers of controlled drugs; and investigations to determine points of diversion into the illicit market. Narcotics intelligence includes the collection of drug intelligence and the dissemination of the data. It supports DEA, other Federal, State, local, and foreign efforts to interdict or suppress the illicit international or domestic movement of drugs, through ability to attack the drug traffic in a systematic way, assessment of vulnerabilities of traffickers, and supplying information for policy determination and strategy.

Supply reduction education and training.—This activity includes a continuing drug enforcement training program for foreign, State, county and local enforcement officers; training programs for State and local forensic chemists; laboratory support for State and local enforcement agencies including analysis of evidence and professional testimony in State prosecutive cases; development and distribution of training and guidance to regulatory agencies and programs at the national, State and local level.

Supply reduction research.—This activity encompasses research programs directly related to drug law enforcement and regulation functions and includes, but is not limited to, studies designed to compare the deterrent effects of various enforcement strategies; assess and detect accurately the presence of controlled substances in the human body; evaluate the nature and sources of supply of dangerous substances; develop more effective methods to prevent diversion of controlled substances into illicit channels; develop information necessary to carry out functions of section 201, Public Law 91-513, Authority and Criteria for Classification of Substances; develop and apply systems and technologies for limiting the supply of illicit drugs in the United States, and undertake analyses to insure the most effective utilization of these systems.

Supply reduction planning, coordination, evaluation.—This activity is responsible for the overall direction and management of any supply reduction program.



IMPACT SECTION



IMPACT SECTION INTRODUCTION

The Select Committee has included as the final data base in the Congressional Resource Guide a collection of charts and graphs¹ containing the most commonly used standards for evaluating the effectiveness of current and former drug abuse programming. The purpose of the Impact Section is to provide the reader with the most commonly used reference standards in a single place. The impact charts and graphs cover the same span of years, 1969 through 1976, analyzed in the Legislative, Organization and Budget Sections.

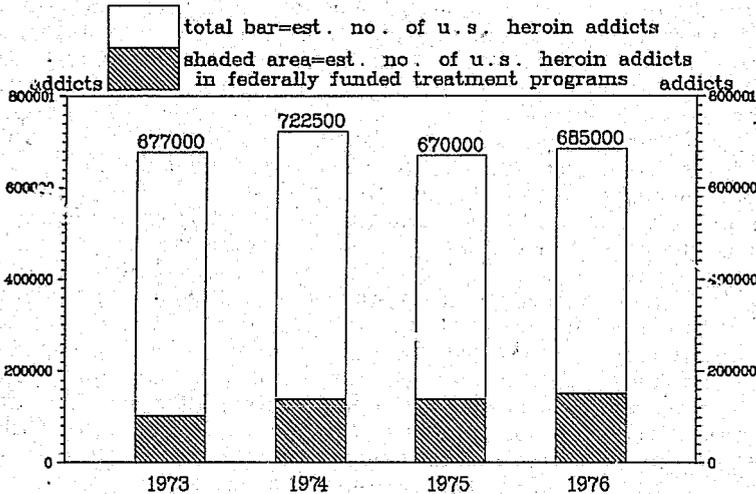
The Select Committee has not conducted original surveys, but instead has compiled the most relevant statistics from a variety of Federal sources, all of which have been cited on the charts and graphs.² The information presented in the Impact Section is meant to speak for itself. It would be incorrect to assume that a conclusive judgment relative to the effectiveness of the overall Federal demand reduction or supply reduction effort could be made on the basis of a single chart or group of charts. Furthermore, it is impossible to determine all of the nondrug related factors which impact upon activities like drug thefts, property crime, or number of drug users. Therefore, the Select Committee has not provided an analysis of each graph which is presented.² Also, analysis of the data would be difficult due to its incompleteness. Statistics for most of the charts were not reported for each of the years 1969-76. Additionally, many agencies which come into contact with drug users or offenders do not report complete data on their efforts. For example, the FBI is unable to break down the total Federal arrests by various narcotics criteria in the annual U.S. Crime Reports because of the incomplete nature, from the Select Committee's perspective, of the data which they compile. Furthermore, many State and local authorities are not required to report drug related information to any central repository, which would be necessary if one was to be able to accurately define the actual level of drug abuse in the United States. Still another example of this problem is the reporting by law enforcement agencies of seizures by weight without including information on the purity of the seizure. Therefore, a large seizure of low purity narcotics may skew the chart upwards in one year, while smaller seizures at ports of entry of high quality narcotics might not stand out in another year, if there were fewer pounds seized.

Nevertheless, the Select Committee has included in the Impact Section those statistics which the individual agencies have proposed as the most reliable measurement criteria for their programs. The topics include: numbers of addicts in and out of treatment; drug related deaths and injuries; drug arrests by arresting authority, by level of offender, and by substance; drug thefts by location of theft and by substance, and heroin price and purity.

¹ For the purpose of clarity, all terms which are used in the charts and graphs are explained in the glossary at the conclusion of this section.

² For individuals seeking more exact information concerning the data graphically presented, the data portrayed is included in a chart which follows the graph.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF U.S. HEROIN ADDICTS
AND ADDICTS IN FEDERALLY FUNDED TREATMENT*
1973 - 1976**



source: select committee on narcotics
*NIDA estimates include statistics from the V.A. and federally funded B.O.P. programs.

ESTIMATED U.S. HEROIN ADDICTS AND ADDICTS IN TREATMENT, 1973-76

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Estimated U.S. heroin addicts.....	575,000	585,000	535,000	535,000
Estimated U.S. heroin addicts in treatment.....	102,000	137,500	135,000	150,000
Total.....	677,000	722,500	670,000	685,000

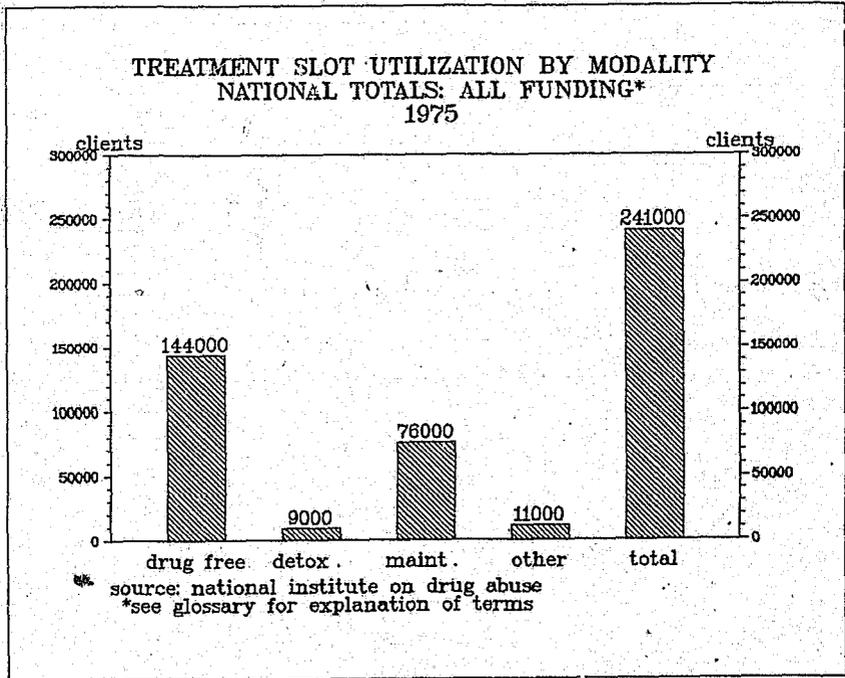
¹ NIDA estimates include statistics from the Veterans Administration and federally funded Bureau of Prisons programs
Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

ESTIMATED U.S. HEROIN ADDICTS,¹ 1973-76

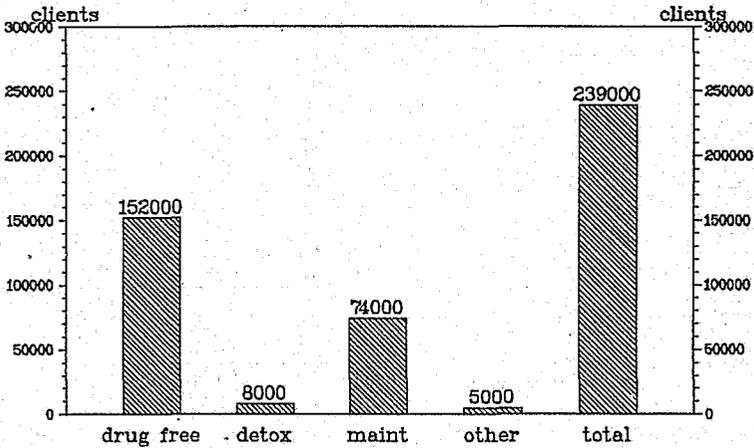
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Atlanta.....	4,400	3,700	4,300	(2)
Boston.....	16,800	12,900	12,800	(2)
Buffalo.....	5,000	3,400	2,200	(2)
Chicago.....	38,800	46,400	47,700	(2)
Cleveland.....	9,600	7,400	7,600	(2)
Dallas.....	7,600	6,200	7,000	(2)
Denver.....	7,600	7,800	7,200	(2)
Detroit.....	29,900	30,600	33,200	(2)
Indianapolis.....	7,700	6,300	5,200	(2)
Kansas City.....	5,800	4,900	5,900	(2)
Los Angeles.....	66,200	64,500	60,000	(2)
Miami.....	9,700	7,500	7,300	(2)
Minneapolis.....	11,800	11,400	10,500	(2)
New Orleans.....	6,500	5,100	5,300	(2)
New York.....	80,000	91,000	69,600	(2)
Oklahoma City.....	4,100	3,300	2,900	(2)
Philadelphia.....	23,000	27,000	23,800	(2)
Phoenix.....	9,900	9,800	8,900	(2)
Raleigh.....	1,100	1,100	600	(2)
San Antonio.....	4,600	7,100	6,100	(2)
San Diego.....	13,100	13,300	11,600	(2)
San Francisco.....	29,400	31,000	28,600	(2)
Seattle.....	9,500	8,800	8,400	(2)
Washington, D.C.....	13,100	12,800	14,600	(2)
Total.....	413,220	423,300	391,300	
Total U.S. estimate.....	575,000	585,000	535,000	535,000

¹ Based on 24 cities reporting through SMSA survey.
² Breakdown not available.

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse.



TREATMENT SLOT UTILIZATION BY MODALITY
 NATIONAL TOTALS: ALL FUNDING*
 1976



source: national institute on drug abuse

*see glossary for explanation of terms.

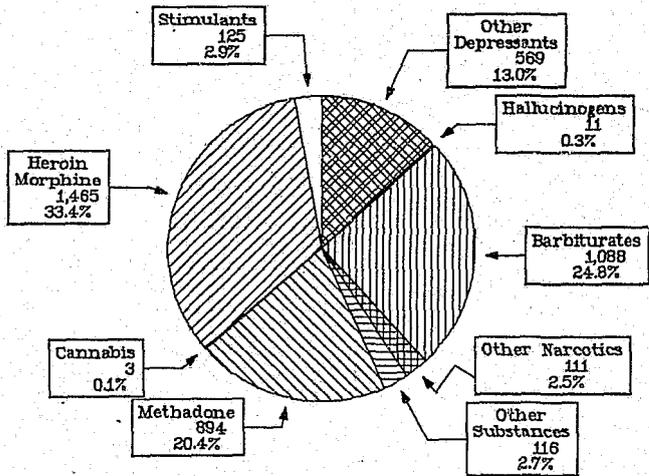
TREATMENT SLOT UTILIZATION BY MODALITY—NATIONAL TOTALS (ALL FUNDING), 1975-1976

	1975	1976
Drug free.....	144,000	152,000
Detoxification.....	9,000	8,000
Maintenance.....	76,000	74,000
Other.....	11,000	5,000
Total.....	241,000	239,000

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

U.S. DRUG RELATED DEATHS BY SUBSTANCE

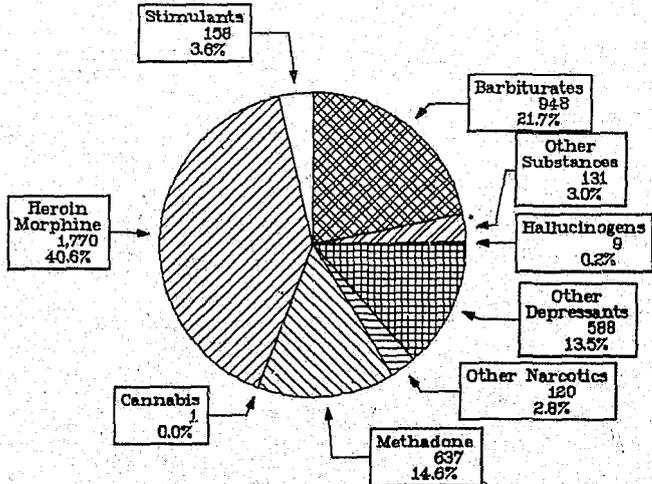
1974
TOTAL : 4,382



Based on 21 cities reporting through SMSA survey : DEA

U.S. DRUG RELATED DEATHS BY SUBSTANCE

1975
TOTAL : 4,326

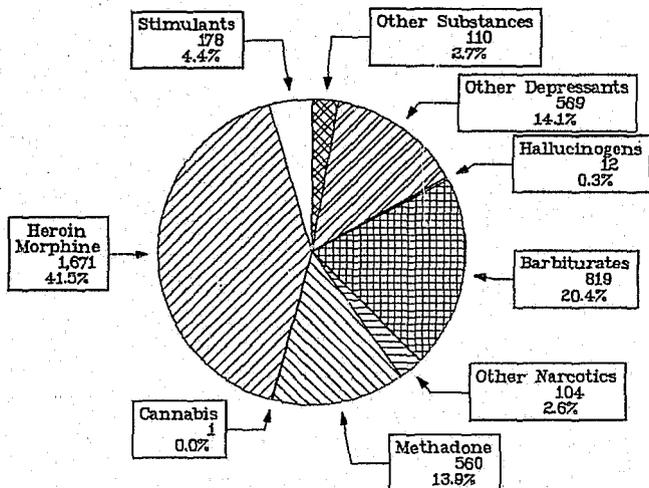


Based on 21 cities reporting through SMSA survey : DEA

U . S . DRUG RELATED DEATHS BY SUBSTANCE

1976

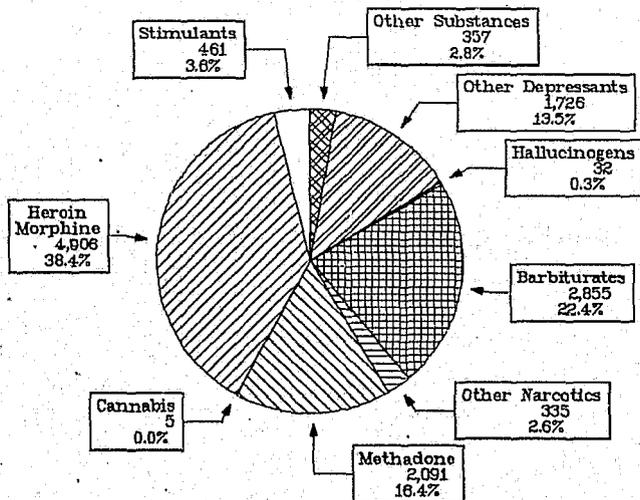
TOTAL : 4,024



Based on 21 cities reporting through SMSA survey : DEA

TOTAL U . S . DRUG RELATED DEATHS BY SUBSTANCE 1974-1976

TOTAL : 12,768



Based on 21 cities reporting through SMSA survey : DEA

U.S. DRUG-RELATED DEATHS (BY SUBSTANCE),¹ 1974-76

	1974	1975	1976
Heroin/morphine.....	1,465	1,770	1,671
Methadone.....	894	637	560
Other narcotics.....	111	120	104
Barbiturates.....	1,088	948	819
Other depressants.....	569	588	569
Stimulants.....	125	158	178
Cannabis.....	3	1	1
Hallucinogens.....	11	9	12
Other substances.....	116	131	110
Total.....	4,382	4,362	4,024

¹ Based on 21 cities reporting through SMSA survey.

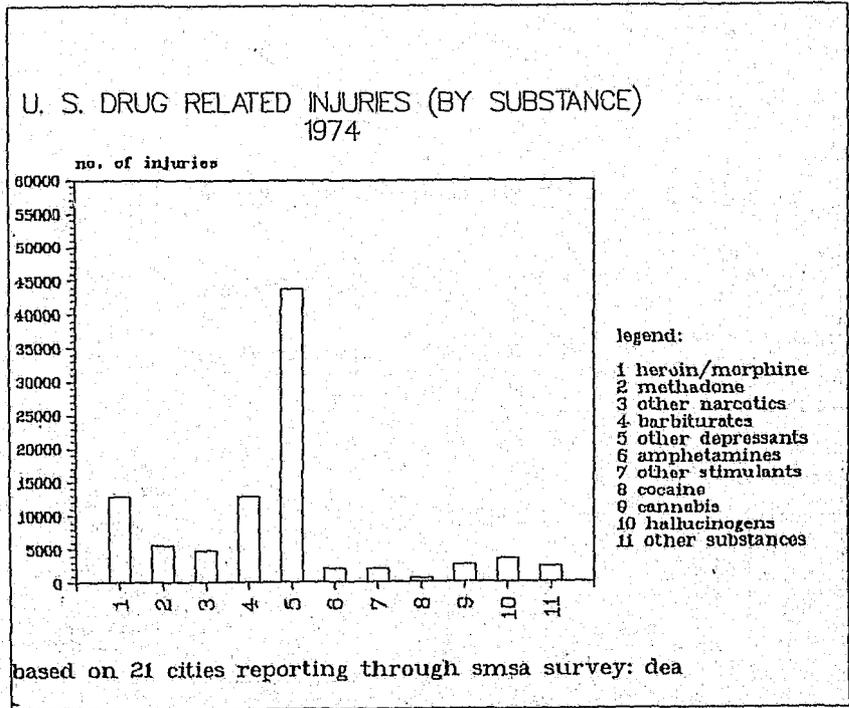
Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

DRUG-RELATED DEATHS—4 MAJOR U.S. CITIES

	1974	1975	1976
New York.....	1,174	776	1,994
Philadelphia.....	113	76	87
Chicago.....	212	285	230
Los Angeles.....	460	539	445
Total.....	1,959	1,676	1,843

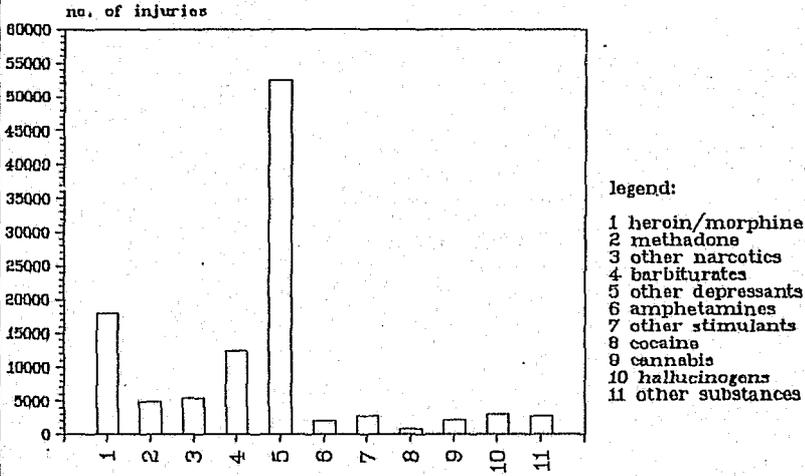
¹ Estimate.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration.



(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

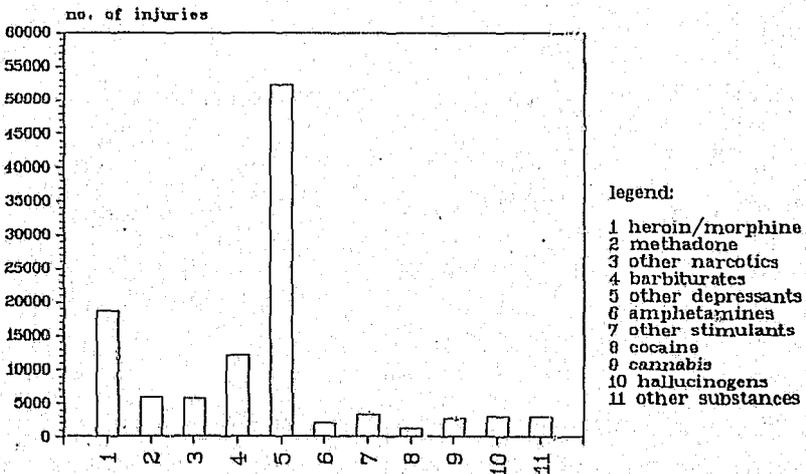
U. S. DRUG RELATED INJURIES (BY SUBSTANCE)
1975



based on 21 cities reporting through smsa survey: dea

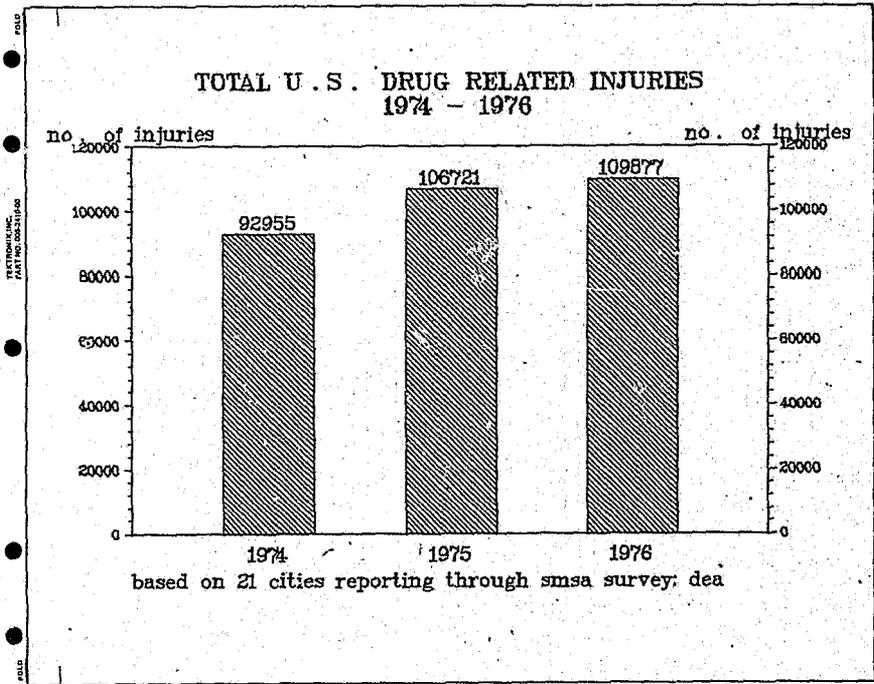
(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

U. S. DRUG RELATED INJURIES (BY SUBSTANCE)
1976



based on 21 cities reporting through smsa survey: dea

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

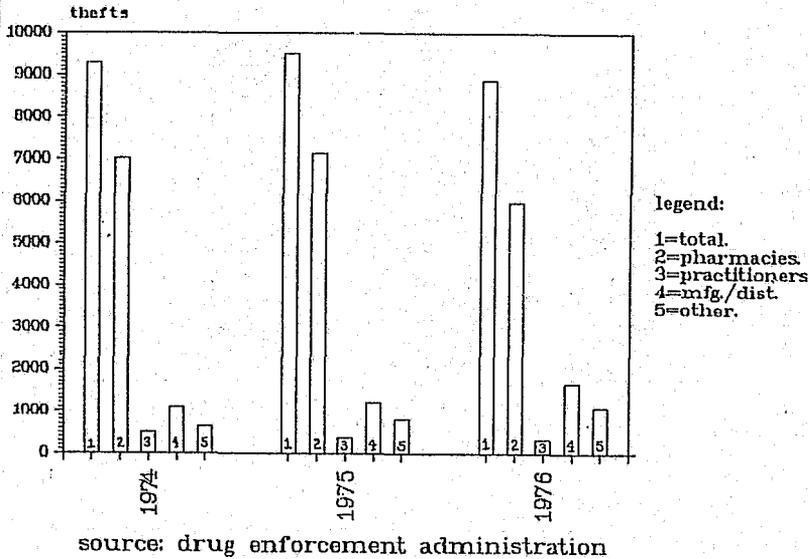
U.S. DRUG-RELATED INJURIES (BY SUBSTANCE), 1974-76¹

	1974	1975	1976
Heroin/morphine.....	12,860	17,942	18,557
Methadone.....	5,596	4,927	5,902
Other narcotics.....	4,695	5,445	5,639
Barbiturates.....	12,847	12,397	12,186
Other depressants.....	43,747	52,433	52,289
Amphetamines.....	2,014	2,114	2,106
Other stimulants.....	1,882	2,653	3,286
Cocaine.....	613	855	1,215
Cannabis.....	2,584	2,254	2,719
Hallucinogens.....	3,555	2,981	2,976
Other substances.....	2,360	2,600	2,992
Total.....	92,755	106,721	109,877

¹ Based on 21 cities reporting through SMSA survey.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

U. S. DRUG THEFTS
1974-1976



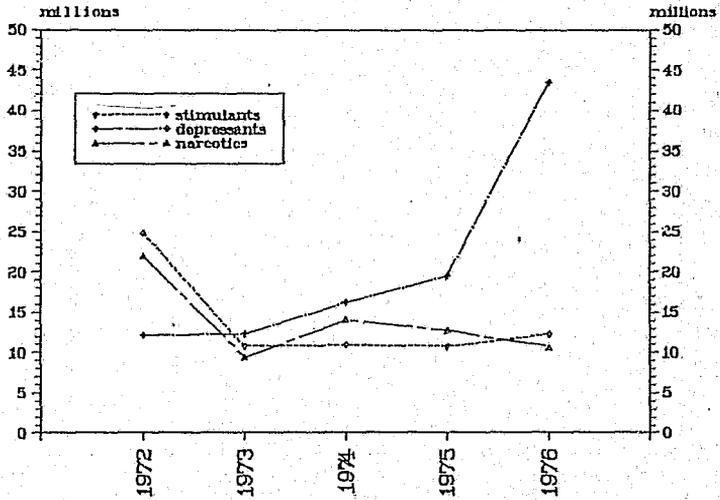
(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

U.S. DRUG THEFTS

	1974	1975	1976
Total thefts.....	9,291	9,514	8,874
Pharmacies.....	7,029	7,130	5,937
Practitioners.....	512	382	345
Manufacturers/distributors.....	1,098	1,179	1,685
Other (i.e., research labs).....	652	823	907

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

STIMULANTS , DEPRESSANTS AND NARCOTICS THEFTS
(BY DOSAGE UNIT)



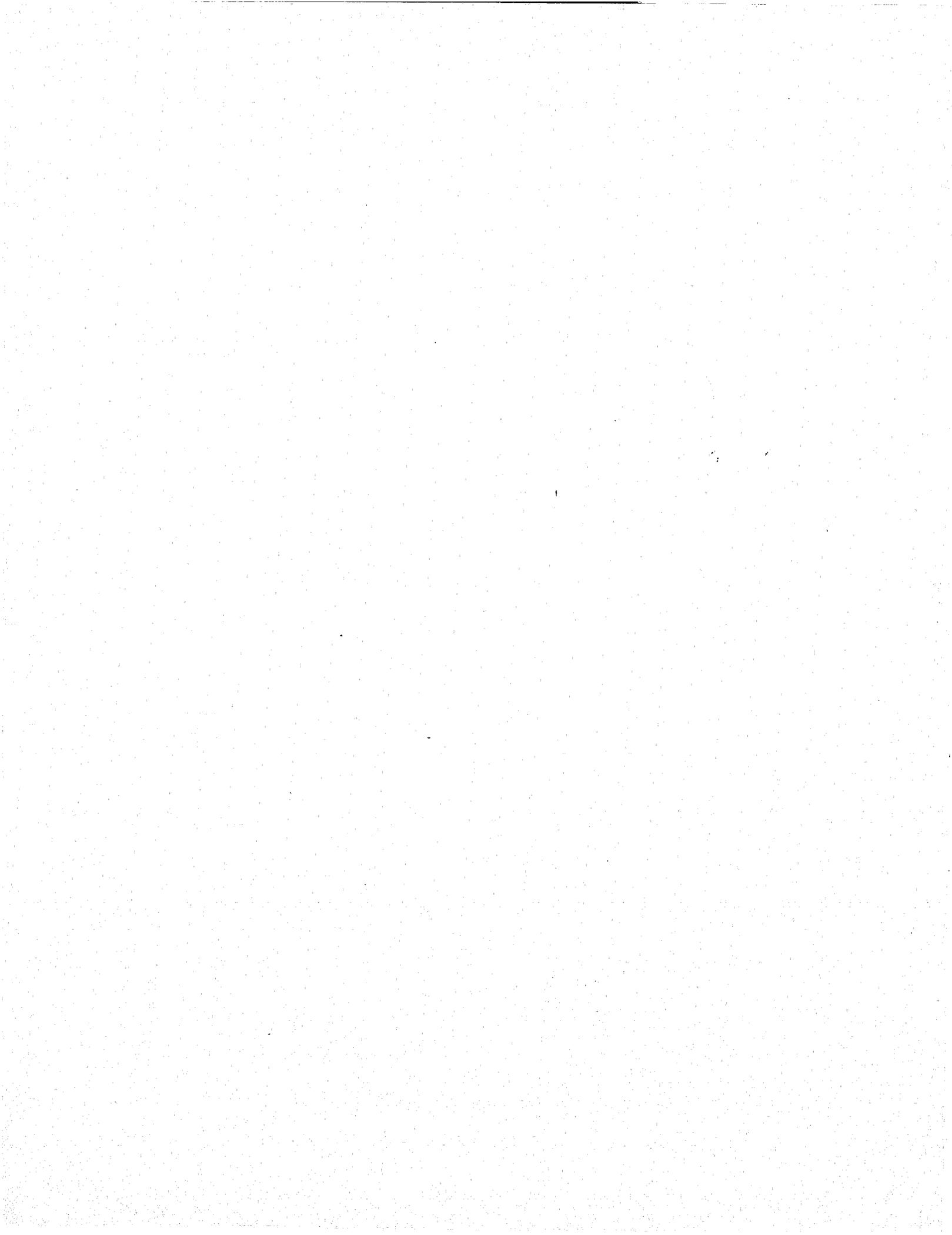
source: drug enforcement administration

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

STIMULANTS, DEPRESSANTS AND NARCOTICS THEFTS (BY DOSAGE UNIT)

	1974	1975	1976
Stimulants.....	10,937,917	10,710,000	12,314,000
Depressants.....	16,235,872	19,470,000	43,513,000
Narcotics.....	14,037,389	12,690,000	10,614,000
Total.....	41,211,178	42,870,000	66,441,000
Total for all years.....	150,522,178		

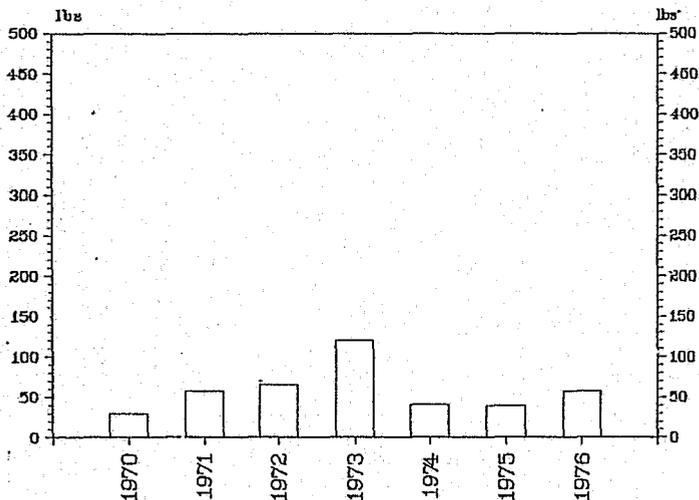
Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)



CONTINUED

3 OF 4

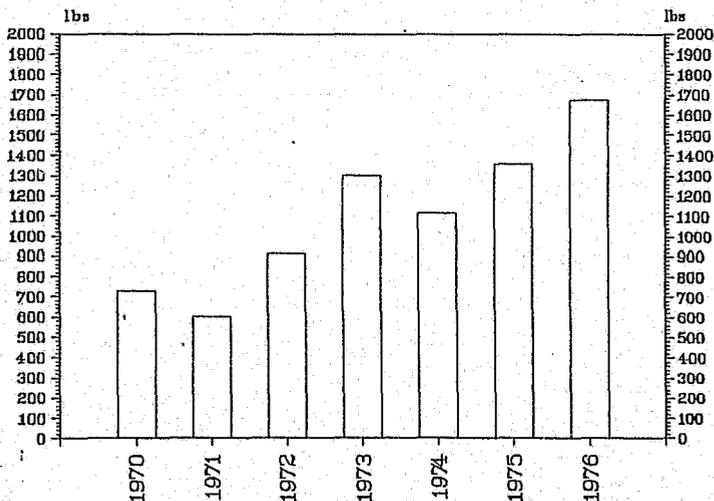
U. S. COOPERATIVE DRUG SEIZURES OPIUM



source: drug enforcement administration

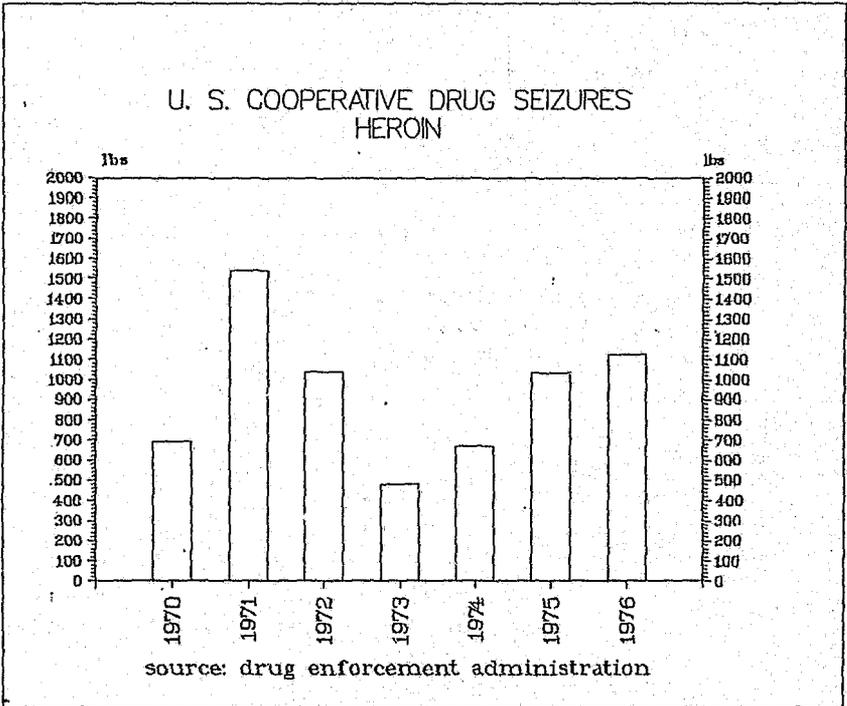
(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

U. S. COOPERATIVE DRUG SEIZURES COCAINE

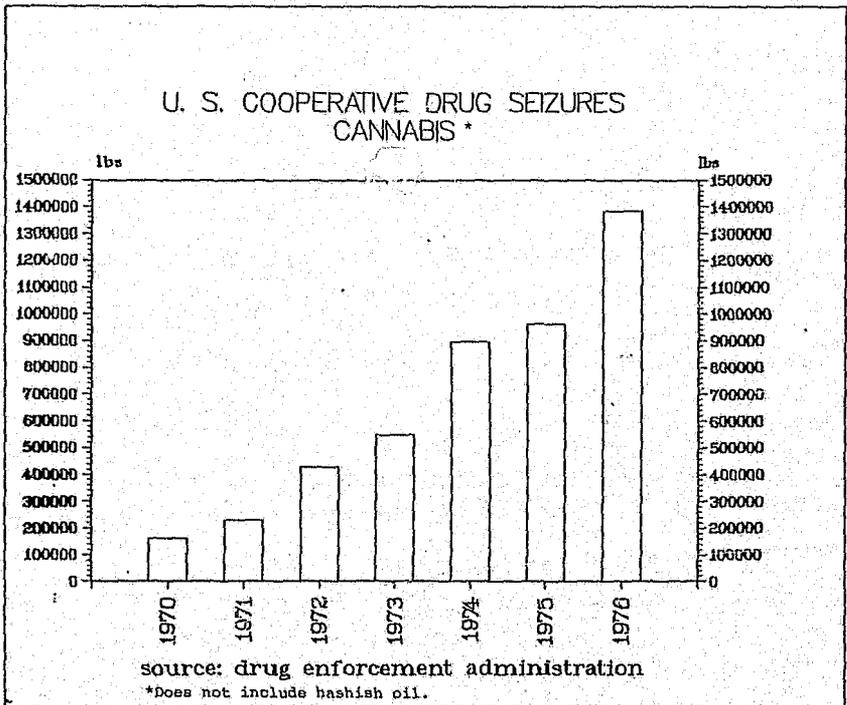


source: drug enforcement administration

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)



(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)



(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

U.S. COOPERATIVE DRUG SEIZURES

[In pounds]

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Opium.....	30	58	66	120	40.5	39.5	58
Heroin.....	691	1,541	1,036	481	670	1,032	1,124
Cocaine.....	730	602	916	1,304	1,120	1,361	1,676
Cannabis ¹	161,909	230,720	427,223	550,537	898,067	962,249	1,385,859

¹ Does not include hashish oil.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

HEROIN AND COCAINE SEIZURES—4 MAJOR U.S. CITIES, 1975-76

[In pounds]

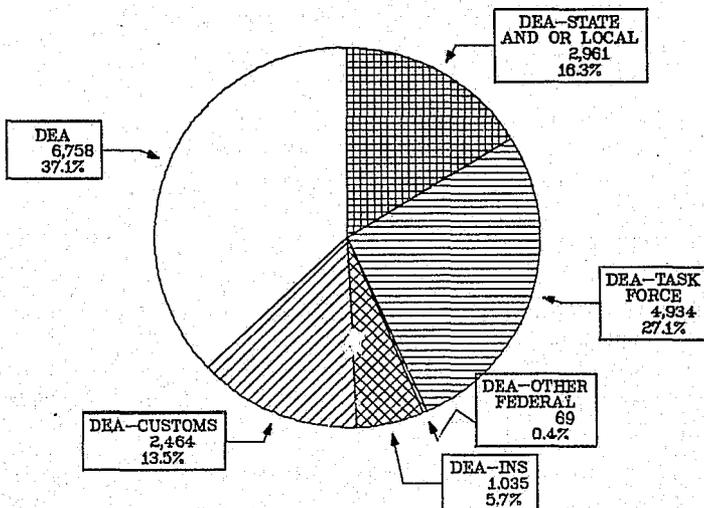
	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Los Angeles
1975: Brown heroin.....	39.8	6.3	98.2	145.0
White heroin.....	35.5	2.8	1.5	0
Cocaine.....	196.4	16.3	14.0	126.3
1976: Brown heroin.....	60.8	8.4	193.0	59.0
White heroin.....	23.9	1.6	.1	9.3
Cocaine.....	205.8	1.9	8.6	92.3

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration.

U.S. COOPERATIVE DRUG ARRESTS

1974

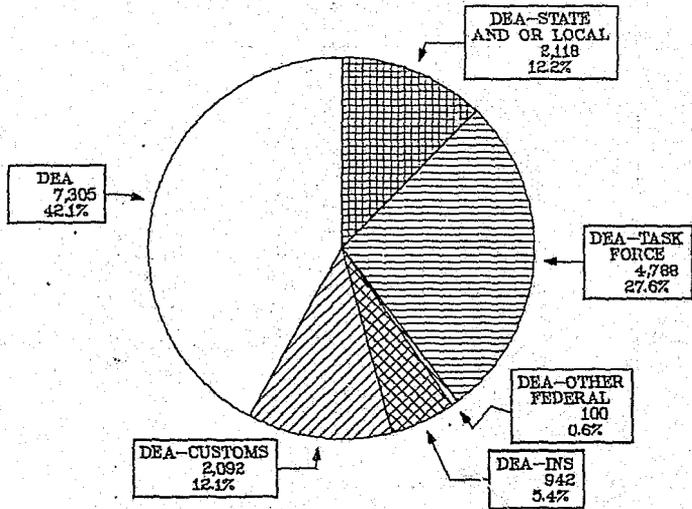
COOPERATIVE TOTAL : 18,221



Source: Drug Enforcement Administration

U. S. COOPERATIVE DRUG ARRESTS 1975

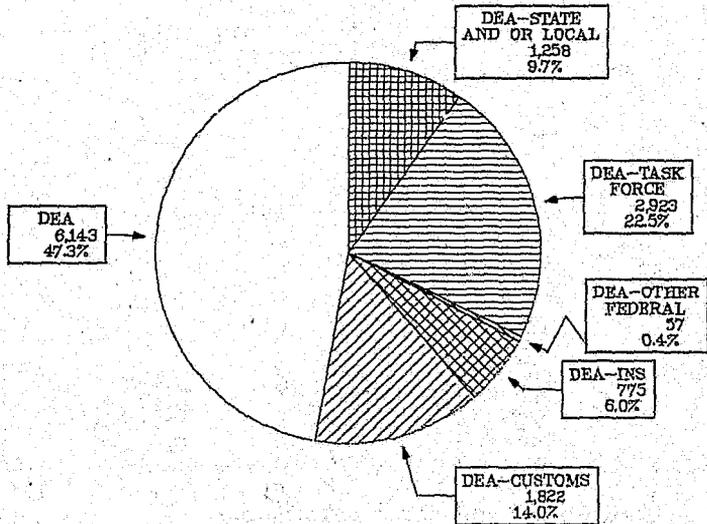
COOPERATIVE TOTAL : 17,344



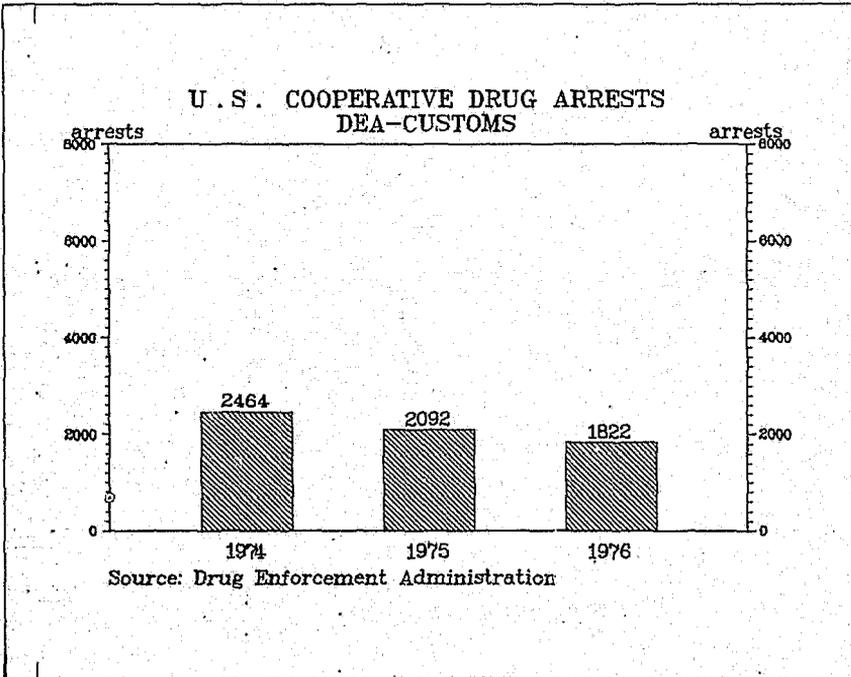
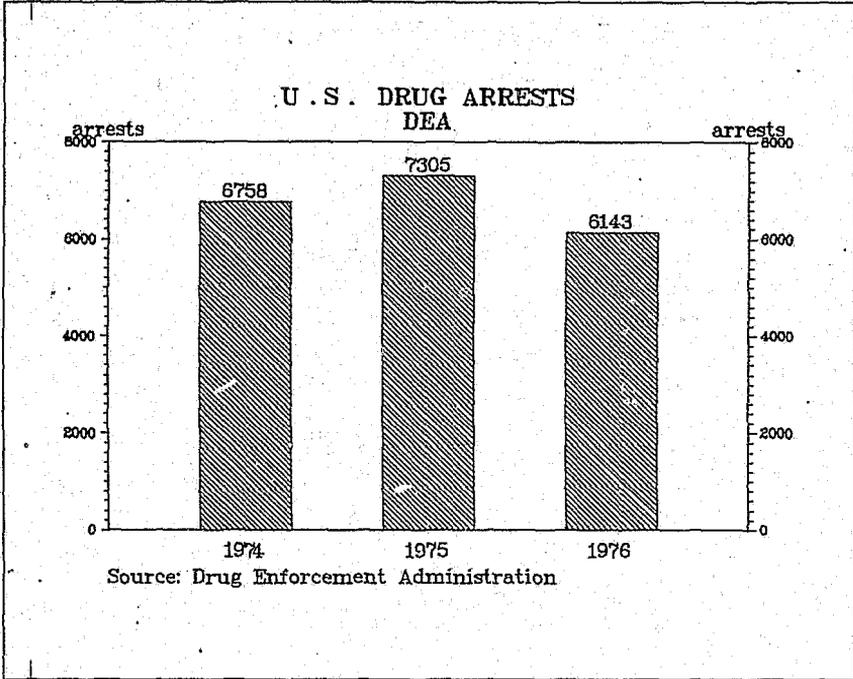
Source : Drug Enforcement Administration

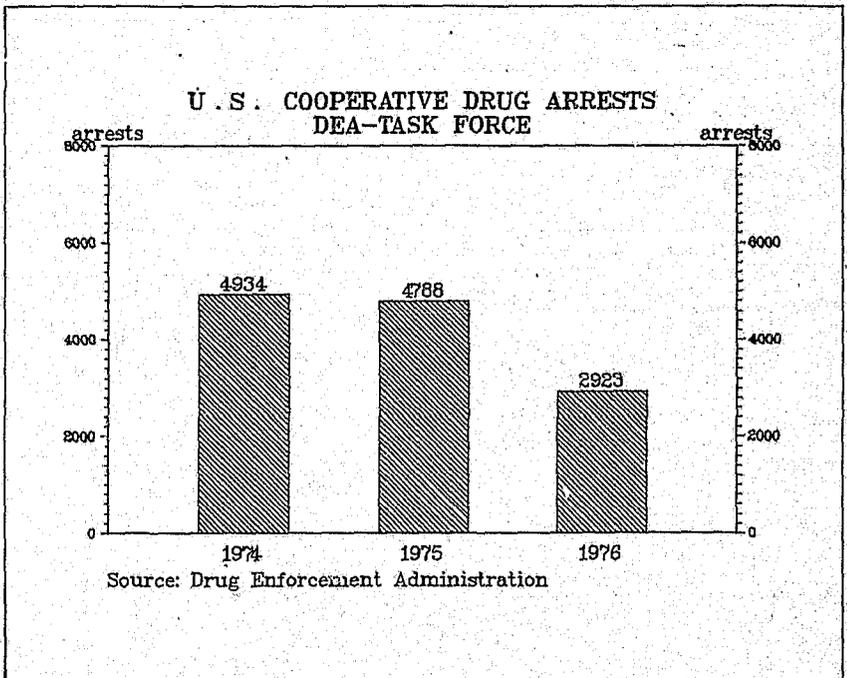
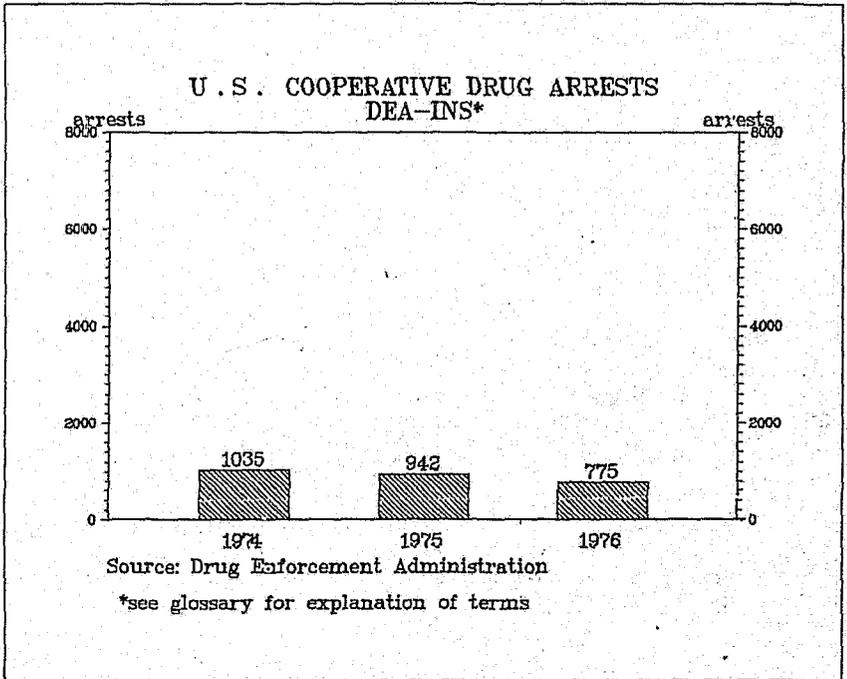
U. S. COOPERATIVE DRUG ARRESTS 1976

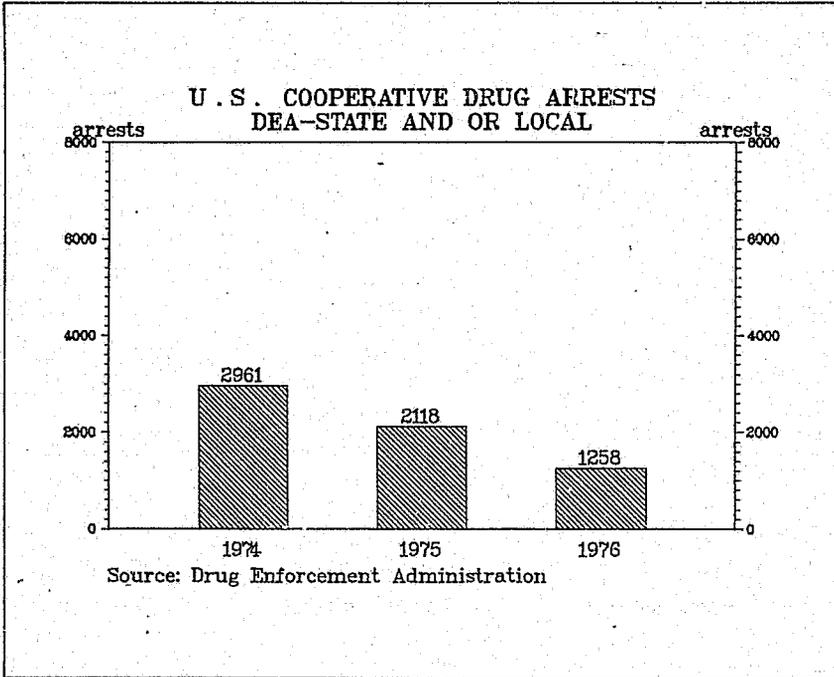
COOPERATIVE TOTAL : 12,978



Source : Drug Enforcement Administration







U.S. COOPERATIVE DRUG ARRESTS

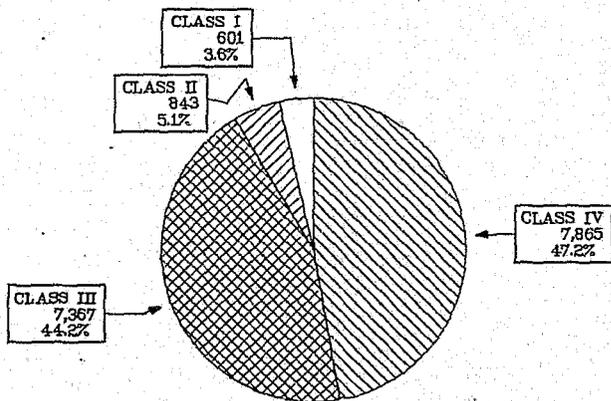
	1974	1975	1976
DEA.....	6,758	7,305	6,143
DEA/Customs.....	2,464	2,092	1,822
DEA/INS.....	1,035	942	775
DEA/Other Federal.....	69	100	57
DEA/task force.....	4,934	4,788	2,923
DEA/State and/or local.....	2,961	2,118	1,258
Total.....	18,221	17,345	12,978

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

U.S. COOPERATIVE DRUG ARRESTS BY CLASS*

1974

TOTAL : 16,676

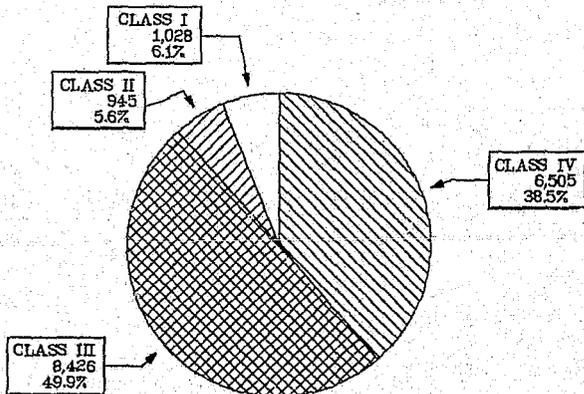


Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms.

U.S. COOPERATIVE DRUG ARRESTS BY CLASS*

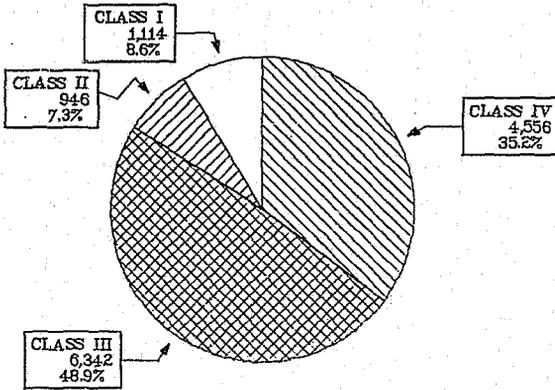
1975

TOTAL : 16,904



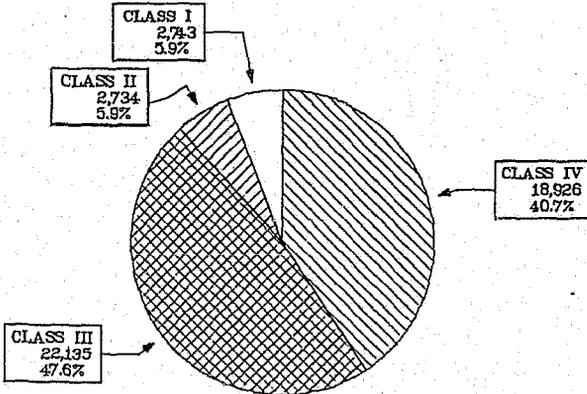
Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms.

U . S . COOPERATIVE DRUG ARRESTS BY CLASS*
1976
TOTAL : 12,958



Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms

TOTAL U . S . COOPERATIVE DRUG ARRESTS BY CLASS*
1974-1976
TOTAL : 46,538



Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms

TOTAL U.S. COOPERATIVE DRUG ARRESTS (BY CLASS)

	1974	1975	1976
Class I:			
Heroin.....	166	330	448
Cocaine.....	156	276	205
Dangerous drugs.....	204	188	250
Other.....	75	234	231
Subtotal.....	601	1,028	1,134
Class II:			
Heroin.....	233	362	455
Cocaine.....	252	272	201
Dangerous drugs.....	169	163	158
Other.....	189	148	132
Subtotal.....	843	945	946
Class III:			
Heroin.....	2,033	3,018	2,675
Cocaine.....	2,154	2,412	1,521
Dangerous drugs.....	1,232	1,164	782
Other.....	1,948	1,832	1,364
Subtotal.....	7,367	8,426	6,342
Class IV:			
Heroin.....	2,163	1,690	1,261
Cocaine.....	845	812	570
Dangerous drugs.....	1,068	1,005	530
Other.....	3,789	2,998	2,195
Subtotal.....	7,865	6,505	4,556
Total.....	16,676	16,904	12,978

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

STATE AND LOCAL DRUG ARRESTS, 1970-74¹

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Alabama.....	647	1,331	1,678	2,956	2,759
Alaska.....	420	540	742	1,167	672
Arizona.....	3,624	3,502	5,975	7,753	5,515
Arkansas.....	338	587	1,169	1,550	2,525
California.....	110,795	110,889	119,756	137,511	128,616
Colorado.....	4,245	6,155	7,788	9,766	8,814
Connecticut.....	5,817	6,783	5,929	5,814	3,828
Delaware.....	1,171	697	1,811	972	1,185
District of Columbia.....	2,554	2,995	3,244	2,994	3,028
Florida.....	7,940	14,899	22,524	25,242	17,399
Georgia.....	3,435	6,523	6,516	6,556	6,554
Hawaii.....	NA	1,609	219	1,234	1,432
Idaho.....	593	695	1,286	1,200	2,252
Illinois.....	15,221	16,359	18,960	20,160	27,661
Indiana.....	2,345	4,575	4,819	7,499	6,769
Iowa.....	1,222	2,020	1,967	3,611	3,445
Kansas.....	1,278	2,242	2,750	3,653	4,425
Kentucky.....	1,146	1,717	1,858	2,399	NA
Louisiana.....	3,024	5,261	7,248	8,220	3,622
Maine.....	547	940	1,808	2,385	832
Maryland.....	5,130	7,639	8,811	10,440	8,298
Massachusetts.....	9,304	11,796	9,223	8,233	4,959
Michigan.....	11,776	19,886	22,376	27,727	29,329
Minnesota.....	2,773	3,593	4,171	4,653	3,726
Mississippi.....	250	501	879	2,017	1,655
Missouri.....	5,727	5,333	6,594	7,999	4,847
Montana.....	273	319	432	786	831
Nebraska.....	437	1,678	2,718	3,094	3,602
Nevada.....	2,440	2,963	2,736	2,957	3,623
New Hampshire.....	529	961	887	1,019	1,468
New Jersey.....	20,195	25,360	24,666	29,388	30,231
New Mexico.....	1,752	2,823	3,771	5,409	4,613
New York.....	64,429	57,842	41,498	41,201	28,358
North Carolina.....	1,756	2,818	4,227	3,295	6,196

STATE AND LOCAL DRUG ARRESTS, 1970-74—Continued

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
North Dakota.....	146	332	602	929	259
Ohio.....	5,390	7,550	10,844	15,241	11,799
Oklahoma.....	1,704	2,195	3,496	3,702	5,690
Oregon.....	3,029	4,187	4,835	6,186	5,914
Pennsylvania.....	12,601	13,494	13,889	15,275	11,430
Rhode Island.....	1,136	2,025	2,675	2,465	2,738
South Carolina.....	845	1,257	2,102	3,291	5,249
South Dakota.....	179	336	250	429	410
Tennessee.....	1,267	2,699	3,710	6,396	2,784
Texas.....	12,787	14,748	17,160	26,168	24,691
Utah.....	1,263	1,455	1,972	2,050	1,788
Vermont.....	99	97	116	164	130
Virginia.....	2,995	5,265	7,553	9,422	6,365
Washington.....	4,953	6,035	4,560	7,034	4,587
West Virginia.....	149	423	694	1,852	2,028
Wisconsin.....	2,861	4,223	5,511	8,910	10,284
Wyoming.....	289	394	553	635	713
Total.....	344,855	400,456	431,558	511,009	459,934

¹ DEA reports breakdown by State no longer available.

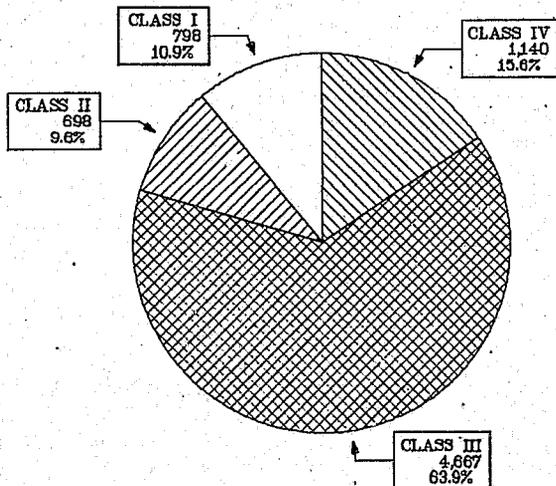
NA—Not available.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration.

DEA DRUG ARRESTS BY CLASS*

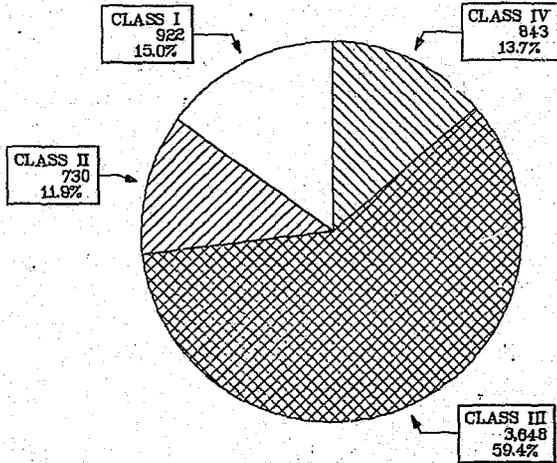
1975

TOTAL : 7,303



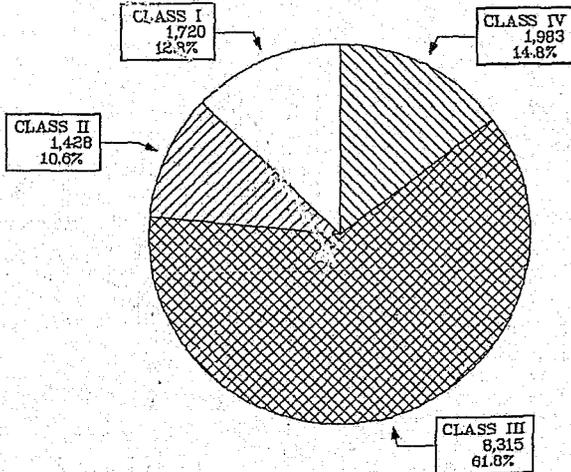
Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms

DEA DRUG ARRESTS BY CLASS*
1976
TOTAL : 6,143



Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms

TOTAL DEA DRUG ARRESTS BY CLASS*
1975-1976
TOTAL : 13,446



Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms

DEA DRUG ARRESTS (BY CLASS)

	1974	1975	1976
Class I:			
Heroin.....	(1)	273	382
Cocaine.....	(1)	234	172
Dangerous drugs.....	(1)	149	211
Other.....	(1)	142	157
Subtotal.....	500	798	922
Class II:			
Heroin.....	(1)	279	364
Cocaine.....	(1)	195	165
Dangerous drugs.....	(1)	119	117
Other.....	(1)	105	84
Subtotal.....	662	698	730
Class III:			
Heroin.....	(1)	1,830	1,803
Cocaine.....	(1)	1,429	842
Dangerous drugs.....	(1)	656	569
Other.....	(1)	752	494
Subtotal.....	4,229	4,667	3,648
Class IV:			
Heroin.....	(1)	399	387
Cocaine.....	(1)	207	150
Dangerous drugs.....	(1)	225	126
Other.....	(1)	309	180
Subtotal.....	1,323	1,140	843
Total.....	6,734	7,303	6,143

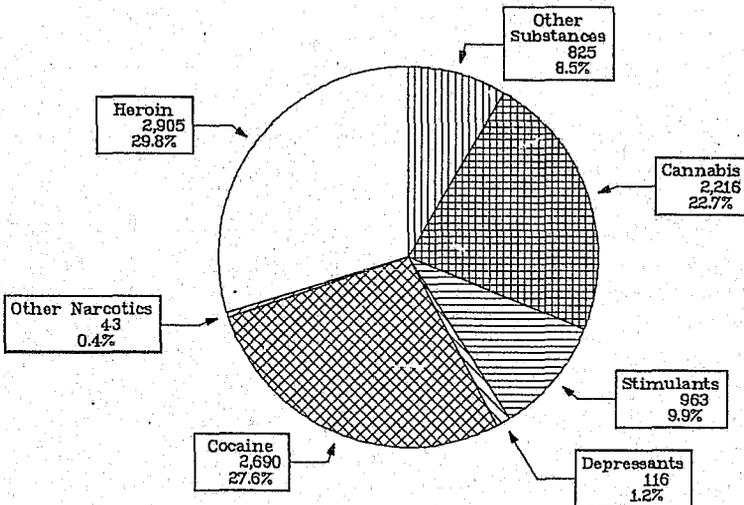
1 Substance breakdown not available.

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

DEA DRUG ARRESTS BY SUBSTANCE*

1974

TOTAL : 9,758

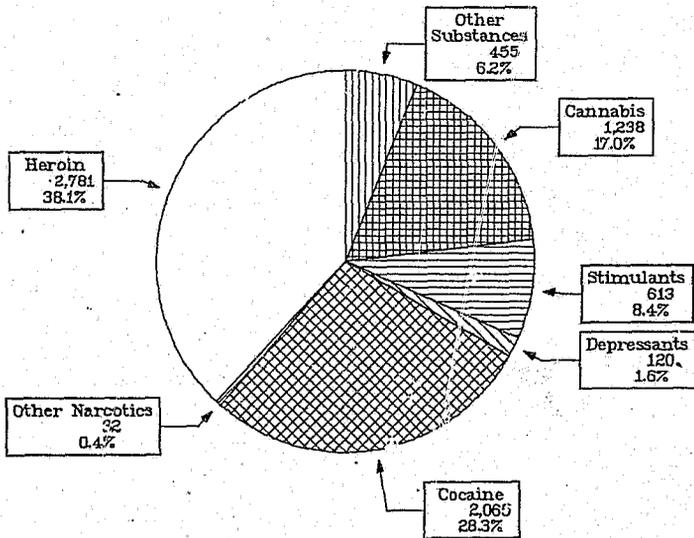


Source: DEA — *see glossary for explanation of terms

DEA DRUG ARRESTS BY SUBSTANCE*

1975

TOTAL : 7,304

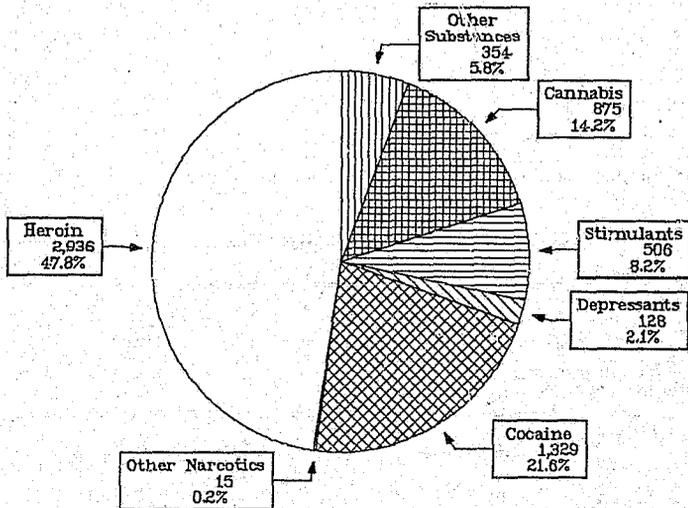


Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms

DEA DRUG ARRESTS BY SUBSTANCE*

1976

TOTAL : 6,143

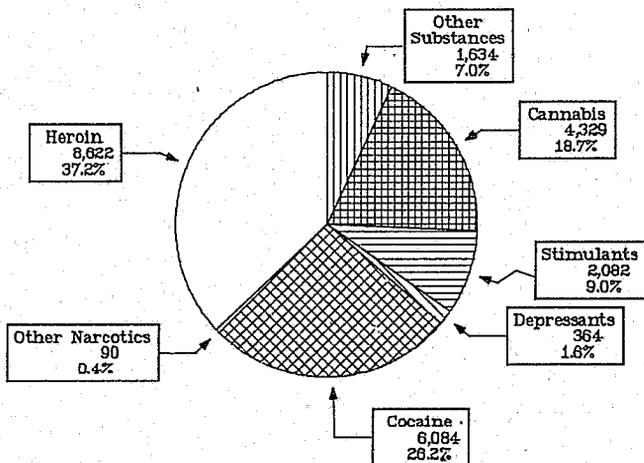


Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms

TOTAL DEA DRUG ARRESTS BY SUBSTANCE*

1974-1976

TOTAL : 23,205



Source: DEA —*see glossary for explanation of terms

DEA DRUG ARRESTS (BY SUBSTANCE)

	1974	1975	1976
Heroin.....	2,905	2,781	2,936
Cocaine.....	2,690	2,065	1,329
Other narcotics.....	43	32	15
Depressants.....	116	120	128
Stimulants.....	863	613	506
Cannabis.....	2,216	1,238	875
Other.....	825	455	354
Total.....	9,758	7,304	6,143

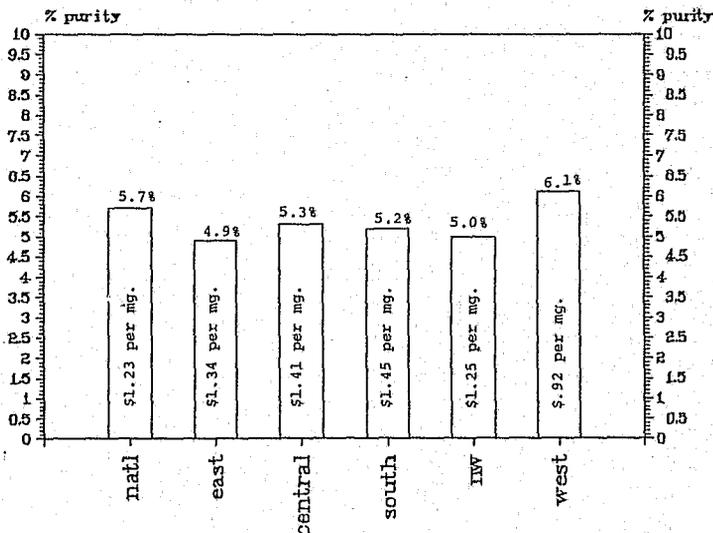
Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)

STATE AND LOCAL DRUG ARRESTS (BY SUBSTANCE)

	1974	1975	1976
Total drug arrests.....	651,100	601,400	609,700
Opium or cocaine derivatives.....	101,500	78,800	60,200
Marihuana.....	445,600	416,100	441,100
Synthetic or manufactured drugs.....	27,600	28,300	18,200
Other dangerous narcotic drugs.....	76,400	78,200	90,200

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report.

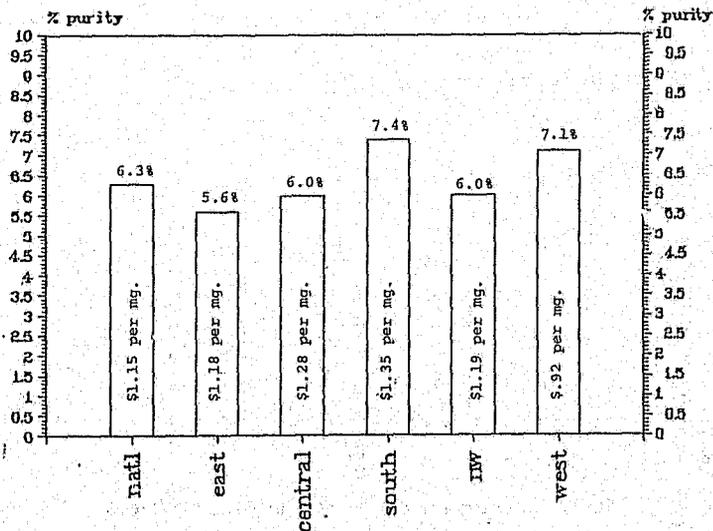
U. S. HEROIN PURITY AND PRICE 1974



source: drug enforcement administration

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

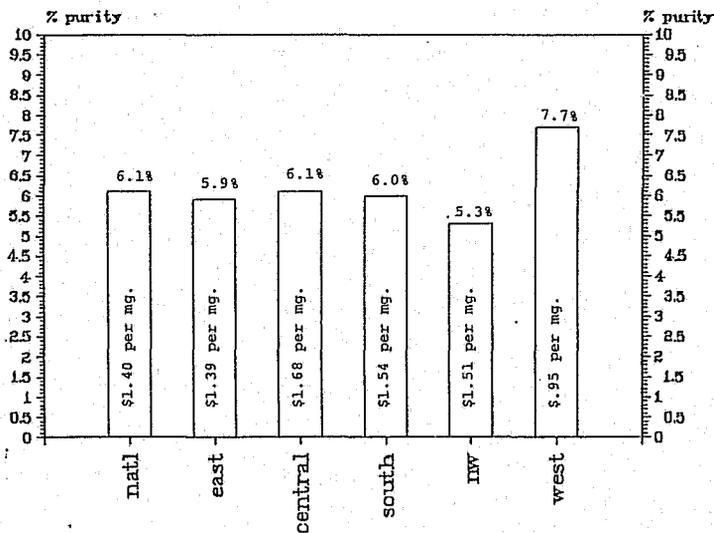
U.S. HEROIN PURITY AND PRICE 1975



source: drug enforcement administration

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

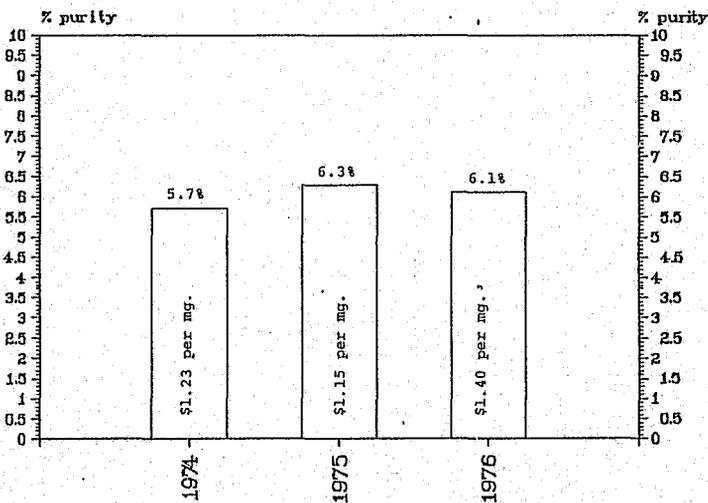
U. S. HEROIN PURITY AND PRICE 1976



source: drug enforcement administration

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

AVERAGE U. S. HEROIN PURITY AND PRICE 1974-1976



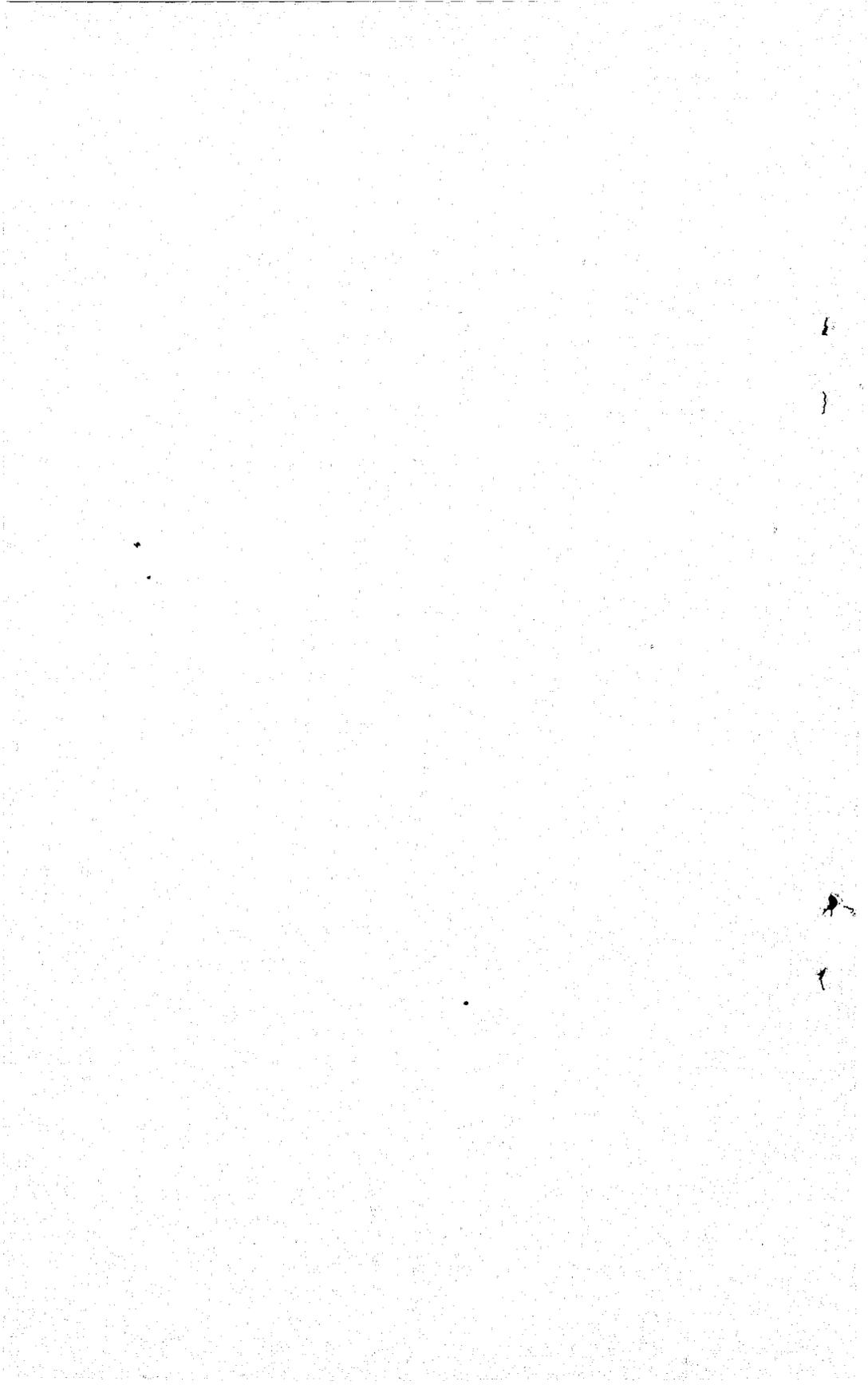
source: drug enforcement administration

(SEE GLOSSARY FOR EXPLANATION OF TERMS.)

U.S. HEROIN PURITY AND PRICE

	1974	1975	1976
National average:			
Purity (percent).....	5.7	6.3	6.1
Price per milligram.....	\$1.23	\$1.15	\$1.40
East:			
Purity (percent).....	4.9	5.6	5.9
Price per milligram.....	\$1.34	\$1.18	\$1.39
Central:			
Purity (percent).....	5.3	6.0	6.1
Price per milligram.....	\$1.91	\$1.28	\$1.68
South:			
Purity (percent).....	5.2	7.4	6.0
Price per milligram.....	\$1.45	\$1.35	\$1.54
Northwest:			
Purity (percent).....	5.0	6.0	5.3
Price per milligram.....	\$1.75	\$1.19	\$1.51
West:			
Purity (percent).....	6.1	7.1	7.7
Price per milligram.....	\$0.92	\$0.92	\$0.95

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration. (See glossary for explanation of terms.)



GLOSSARY TERMS: IMPACT SECTION

Addict.—An individual who, through persistent and usually excessive self-administration of a habit-forming drug becomes physiologically and psychologically dependent on that drug. Increasing tolerance to the drug usually accompanies continued use.

All funding.—All reported funding furnished by each program; an addition of all sources contributing monies.

Cannabis.—The biological name of the marihuana plant. Its active ingredient is THC (delta-9-tetra-hydrocannabinol). Included are, hashish and hashish oil.

Cooperative effort (e.g., seizure, investigation).—An effort involving more than one of the local, State and Federal enforcement agencies that are, by law, charged with the responsibility of enforcing the Controlled Substances Act. Such Federal agencies include DEA, Customs, IRS, INS, and FBI.

Dosage unit.—One tablet, one capsule or the equivalent powder form.

Drug related death.—A death in which a psychoactive drug was either directly or indirectly contributory to the cause of death.

Directly Related Drug Death: The drug is a sufficient and necessary condition or cause of death. If the drug were not present the death would not have occurred.

Indirectly Related Drug Death: The drug may be a necessary but not sufficient cause of death. An example of an indirectly related drug death is an addict who, while under the influence of drugs, falls from a window and dies from injuries suffered in the fall. The drug alone is not sufficient cause, but is a necessary contributor, in conjunction with some other drug, condition, or agent.

All drug related deaths are reported from the coroner's and/or medical examiner's office of each SMSA.

Drug related injury.—Physical harm suffered from the use or overuse of a particular drug, or while under the influence of a drug. This includes injuries suffered in accidents which occur because the person was under the influence of drugs, as well as overdoses. Non-fatal overdoses are included in this category because they place the body in a dangerously overtoxified condition, and require emergency medical attention.

Drug violator classification.—Chart follows.

DRUG VIOLATOR CLASSIFICATION—G-DEP QUANTITATIVE CRITERIA (DOMESTIC)

	Class I		Class II		Class III	
	Old	New ¹	Old	New ¹	Old	New ¹
Heroin.....	1 kg, 100-pct pure.	2 kg/mo, 100-pct pure.	½ kg.....	½ kg/mo.....	2 oz.....	½ kg/mo.
Cocaine.....	1 kg, 100-pct pure.	4 kg/mo, 100-pct pure.	½ kg.....	1 kg/mo.....	2 oz.....	½ kg/mo.
Amphetamines, barbiturates (Schedule II).	100,000 du/mo.	200,000 du/mo.	50,000 du/mo.	50,000 du/mo.	10,000 du/mo.	10,000 du/mo.
All other dangerous drugs (Schedule I, II, III).	100,000 du/mo.	400,000 du/mo.	50,000 du/mo.	100,000 du/mo.	10,000 du/mo.	25 du/mo.
Marihuana.....	2,000 lb.....	2,000 kg/mo.....	1,000 lb.....	1,000 kg/mo.....	250 lb.....	500 kg/mo.
Hashish.....	200 lb.....	100 kg/mo.....	100 lb.....	50 kg/mo.....	25 lb.....	25 kg/mo.
Hashish oil.....	2 l/mo.....	1 l/mo.....	½ l/mo.

¹ Class IV all other violators—old and new. New system was instituted in October 1976.

Drugs of abuse.—Chart follows.

DRUGS OF ABUSE

Drug	Generic	Brand names
Narcotic analgesics.....	Heroin/morphine.....	Heroin/morphine.
	Methadone.....	Methadone, Dolophine.
	Meperidine HCl.....	Demerol.
	Hydromorphone.....	Dilaudid.
	Oxycodone.....	Percodan.
Barbiturate sedatives/hypnotics.....	Codeine.....	Codeine.
	Secobarbital.....	Seconal.
	Secobarbital/amobarbital.....	Tuinal.
	Phenobarbital.....	Phenobarbital.
	Pentobarbital.....	Nembutal.
	Amobarbital.....	Amytal.
Tranquilizers.....	Butabarbital.....	Butisol.
	All other barbiturate sedatives.....	
	Diazepam.....	Vallium.
	Chlordiazepoxide.....	Librium.
	Meprobamate.....	Miltown.
	Clorazepate.....	Tranxene.
	Oxazepam.....	Serax.
	Perphenazine/amitriptyline.....	Etrafon, Trilavil, Trilafon.
	All other tranquilizers.....	
	Nonbarbiturate hypnotics.....	Flurazepam.....
Methaqualone.....		Quaalude, Sopor.
Glutethimide.....		Doriden.
Ethchlorvynol.....		Placydil.
All other nonbarbiturate sedatives.....		
Amphetamines (less cocaine).....	Amphetamine.....	Biphentamine, Obetrol, Benzadrine.
	d-Amphetamine.....	Dexedrine, Dexamyf, Eskatrol.
	Methamphetamine.....	Desoxyn.
Stimulants.....	Speed.....	
	All other amphetamines.....	
Cocaine.....	Cocaine.....	
Marihuana/hashish (less drug unknown).....	Marihuana.....	
	Hashish.....	
Hallucinogens.....	LSD.....	
	PCP/PCP combinations.....	
	All other hallucinogens.....	
Nonnarcotic analgesics.....	Aspirin.....	Aspirin.
	d-Propoxyphene.....	Darvon.
	Pentazocine.....	Talwin.
	Acetaminophen.....	Tylenol.
	All other nonnarcotic analgesics.....	
Psychostimulants.....	Phenmetrazine.....	Preludin.
	Methylphenidate.....	Ritalin.
	Amitriptyline.....	Elavil.
	All other psychostimulants.....	

NOTE.—For explanation of abbreviations used in this volume—see table of contents page.

Hallucinogens (also called psychedelics).—Drugs which affect sensation, thinking, self-awareness, and emotion. Changes in time and space perception, delusions (false beliefs), and hallucinations (experiencing nonexistent sensations) will occur. Included in the group are: LSD, PCP, mescaline, psilocybin, morning glory seeds, DMT, DOM (STP), PMA, and MDA.

Heroin retail price/purity.—A method used to ascertain trends in heroin availability, by evaluating all heroin evidence data. The degree of purity in a sample is weighed against the cost to determine the general availability of heroin. Higher levels of purity at lower prices would indicate greater availability. The retail price index attempts to define heroin availability in terms of the single dosage unit (bag) dealers, who sell directly to addicts and work directly, or through consignment, for multi-ounce wholesalers. The retail index excludes both samples above 14% purity (as these are usually purchased samples leading to future wholesale purchases) and samples above 14 grams gross weight (as these are considered low level wholesale purchases). Also excluded are samples below 14 grams gross weight and 14% purity which cost more than \$5 per milligram.

Methadone.—A synthetic narcotic used in the treatment of some heroin addicts. It relieves the physical craving for heroin, acts longer in the body than heroin, and allows the addict to work and lead a relatively normal life when used with proper supervision. Methadone can cause physical dependence.

Modality.—The primary treatment approach or regimen assigned to a client. They are differentiated by the type and extent of drug therapy and services administered to the client. Modalities include detoxification, maintenance, drug free and other.

Detoxification: The use of prescribed medication to reduce the effects of withdrawal from a drug used illegally.

Maintenance: Applies only when the treatment plan assigned to a client exceeds 21 days and only when methadone, 1-alpha-acetyl-methadol, or propoxyphene napsylate is prescribed as a part of that treatment plan. Detoxification from maintenance or slow methadone withdrawal is considered to be maintenance.

Drug Free: A drug treatment which does not include any chemical agent or medication as a primary part of the treatment process. A client that is undergoing withdrawal without medication is classified in the drug free modality rather than detoxification.

Other: Reserved for programs in which treatment is other than that noted above; i.e., acupuncture, chemotherapy, transcendental meditation, etc.

Opium.—A bitter, brownish, addictive narcotic drug that consists of the dried juice of the opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*). Heroin, morphine and codeine are refined from opium.

Other depressants.—Includes: diazepam, chlordiazepoxide, meprobamate, chlorazepate, oxazepam, perphenazine/amitriptyline, and all other tranquilizers, plus: fluorazepam, methaqualone, glutethimide, ethchlorvynol, and all other non-barbiturate sedatives.

Other drug theft.—Refers to those other places not previously mentioned, such as: hospitals, analytic labs, and public health clinics.

Other Federal:—Refers to any Federal agency other than Customs or INS, who join DEA in a cooperative drug arrest, example: FBI, U.S. Postal Service.

Other narcotics.—Includes: codeine, meperidine HCl, hydromorphone, oxycodone, and all other narcotic analgesics.

Other stimulants.—Takes in: d-amphetamine, methamphetamine, speed, and all other amphetamines.

Other substances.—Includes all those drugs that do not fall into the previous categories.

Seizures.—All confiscations of contraband except those realized through purchase.

SMSA—Standard metropolitan statistical area.—A central city of at least 50,000 inhabitants or two cities having contiguous boundaries and constituting, for general economic and social purposes, a single community with at least 50,000 inhabitants. The SMSA includes the county in which the central city is located and adjacent counties which are metropolitan in character and socially and economically integrated with the county of the central city. An SMSA may cross State lines.

Cities include:

Atlanta	Indianapolis	Philadelphia
Boston	*Kansas City	Phoenix
Buffalo	Los Angeles	Raleigh
Chicago	Miami	San Antonio
Cleveland	Minneapolis	*San Diego
Dallas	New Orleans	San Francisco
Denver	*New York	Seattle
Detroit	Oklahoma City	Washington, D.C.

(When used for statistical purposes the numbers 21 or 24 will precede SMSA. This indicates the number of cities being used in the particular survey. 21 refers to those above without the *, and 24 are all the above including those with the *.)

Task force program.—Evolved from the activities of the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement (ODALE), whose program and personnel were merged with DEA at the end of 1973. The purpose of this program is to combine the efforts of DEA enforcement personnel with those of State and local police departments, in selected cities throughout the U.S. The goal of these Federal local enforcement groups is the interdiction of the illicit drug traffic at the lower end of the wholesale distribution chain. The successful disruption of the lower echelon of the drug traffic, particularly for the heroin market, has an immediate effect on the quality and cost of the illicit drugs available to abusers. Although the most immediate target of the task force is heroin violators, cocaine related offenses are significant in a number of cities, and therefore, receive a higher enforcement priority.

Treatment.—Any program which provides for the application of remedies with the object of effecting a reduction in the requirement or need for a controlled substance other than as medically prescribed.

Treatment slot utilization.—The percentage of places in a treatment program which have been funded and are being occupied by an individual receiving treatment.

U.S. Cooperative Efforts.—See cooperative efforts.

COMMENTARY

Since the 91st Congress, eleven Cabinet departments, thirteen independent agencies and nine executive offices have participated in the Federal Government's efforts to control drug abuse. Operating as

part of the 31 executive branch agencies is a web of 95 additional sub-agencies that have participated or are now participating in the Federal narcotics control program which has obligated well over \$3 billion since 1969.

In reviewing the Federal organizational response to the drug abuse problem, the Select Committee has become increasingly disturbed by the severe fragmentation that exists in the Federal strategy to prevent or control drug abuse. The Committee Staff, in organizing this Resource Guide, was hampered by the unavailability of comprehensive data necessary for monitoring and evaluating operations of existing Federal drug programs. Research revealed that the amount of involvement in drug abuse control or prevention varies greatly from agency to agency. For example, the Department of Justice and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) are mandated to initiate a wide range of drug programs while the participation of other departments is extremely limited. This finding is not surprising but should be noted since it would be incorrect to conclude that all of the organizations mentioned in this Resource Guide are doing exactly the same thing at the same level. It would also be incorrect to assume that a large amount of duplication does not exist—many of the sub-agencies in the Department of HEW, for example, provide identical services to programs being supported by a number of other Federal agencies. Federal duplication of effort creates serious problems for the overall narcotics control program. The Select Committee in its Interim Report in February of 1977 commented on this issue extensively and made recommendations to the Federal agencies where these duplications of effort are most prominent. It is not unlikely that the reorganizations currently being prepared by the Carter Administration for the U.S. health agencies will address some of these difficulties. Earlier, Presidential initiatives failed to rectify these problems. A major emphasis of the Federal strategy of 1973 was to reduce the number of agencies involved in drug abuse prevention efforts. Yet, even with the creation of NIDA and Reorganization Plan #2 of 1973 which created DEA, there are presently more agencies implementing drug programs than ever before. The various Federal strategies for controlling drug abuse have all contained endorsements for the concepts of coordinated and balanced Federal programs to control the "drug problem." The Federal Government's effectiveness is still plagued by decentralized planning and uncoordinated management. The need for closer coordination of supply and demand reduction programs is still pressingly present. However, as the Domestic Council Stated in the 1975 *White Paper on Drug Abuse*, "We must be realistic about what can be achieved and what the appropriate Federal role is in the war against drugs." (p. 5). That role is to lead all agencies of Government and the private sector toward meaningful reductions in the total number of drug abusers and in illegal trafficking.

The Select Committee accepts the premise that drug abuse will never be totally eradicated and that State and local assistance plays a major role in the process of controlling narcotics supply and demand. However, the continuing failure of the Federal Government to provide a coordinated strategy and appropriate resources to implement this strategy will guarantee failure of the U.S. goal of reducing the cost in both social and economic terms.

The growth of the Federal drug control effort has been demonstrated by the tenfold increase in Federal annual obligations during the past decade. Yet, continued emphasis on "addict counts," price-purity quotients, or bulk seizures do *not* fairly or adequately provide the qualitative evaluation tools by which to measure the impact of narcotics programs supported by Federal dollars. These measures, some of which are reviewed within the CRG impact text, do not provide significant insight into Federal Government accomplishment or lack of accomplishment. For example, U.S. drug related deaths from 1974 through 1976 have remained at virtually the same level, as have the estimated number of heroin addicts and treatment slot utilization percentages. One should compare these statistics with the drastic reduction in "price-purity," significant increases in drug seizures and reported successes in intervention control measures. Yet crime, and drug related injuries continue to cause the loss of life and disability in relatively the same proportions as in previous years. Methadone and PCP, which are being introduced to the illicit market with predictable and deleterious effect, have remained virtually uncontrolled and cocaine usage and prevalence is growing rapidly in many U.S. cities. Clearly, no direct correlation can be made between the level of Federal drug abuse efforts and the extent of drug abuse in the United States.

Federal management efforts to prevent and control narcotics abuse remains, for the most part, a rudderless vessel. The Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255) clearly called for a coordinating body for the Federal drug effort and established the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention (SAODAP) in the Executive Office of the President (EOP). In 1973, the Domestic Council stated that coordination between drug abuse prevention and drug traffic control (both foreign and domestic) would continue to be provided by the EOP. There was also created a new Office of Federal Drug Management within the Office of Management and Budget to assist in this effort.

The Domestic Council claimed that an interagency policy review board composed of representatives of FDA, ODALE, NIMH and SAODAP was meeting regularly and that a new Executive team consisting of OMB, SAODAP, CCINC and DEA should be established. This team was to consolidate the effort against drug abuse and implement Executive strategy.

In 1974, the Council stated the management of Federal programs was significantly strengthened in 1973 through the creation of the Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse and DEA: and that in 1974, interagency coordination would be extended beyond the general policy level to the planning, execution and evaluation of specific programs.

In 1973 SAODAP consolidated a number of funding agencies and placed increased drug abuse prevention responsibility at the State and local level through the formation of the 50 Single State Agencies. On the Federal level, consolidation occurred with the creation of NIDA, which was to coordinate all Federal activity with the 50 Single State Agencies.

The 1975 *White Paper on Drug Abuse* recommended the following:

The Strategy Council on Drug Abuse should provide coordination between supply and demand reduction programs.

A Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse Prevention, chaired by the Secretary of HEW, should be established to coordinate the activities of agencies involved in this area. Members should include the Secretaries of HEW, Defense, Labor, Administrator of the VA, and the Attorney General. CCDAP would prepare an annual Government-wide assessment of drug abuse demand program requirements and semi-annually a report on the status of drug abuse in the U.S.

DEA should continue its leadership in law enforcement and regulatory activities.

A small Executive Office staff, located in OMB, should be continued to provide assistance and advice to the White House staff, the Strategy Council and OMB. Its responsibilities would gradually be shifted to the department, agencies and Cabinet Committees.

An interagency executive committee should be created to improve the sharing, analysis and coordination of drug abuse information at the Federal level.

Cabinet management should be strengthened and direct White House involvement should be restricted to participating in major policy decisions, oversight, interagency coordination, and insuring that policies are implemented.

By 1976, the President had created two new Cabinet Committees—one for drug law enforcement and the other for drug abuse prevention, treatment and rehabilitation—again to coordinate Federal drug abuse efforts.

Interagency coordination has remained a dominant theme in the executive strategy for drug abuse year after year; yet no comprehensive, coordinated national strategy has emerged, as mandated by the Congress when it enacted in 1976, P.L. 94-237, creating the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP).

Unfortunately, this vital coordinating body in the President's Executive Office has been dismantled by the President's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977.

On March 14, 1977, the President revitalized the Strategy Council which held its first meeting on November 7, 1977. Again, the nation must wait for the development of a National drug abuse strategy by the Council, under the direction of the President's Special Assistant on Health Issues.

Vice President Mondale recently said before the Strategy Council: "No issue demands a stronger and better coordinated Federal effort than the problem of drug abuse."

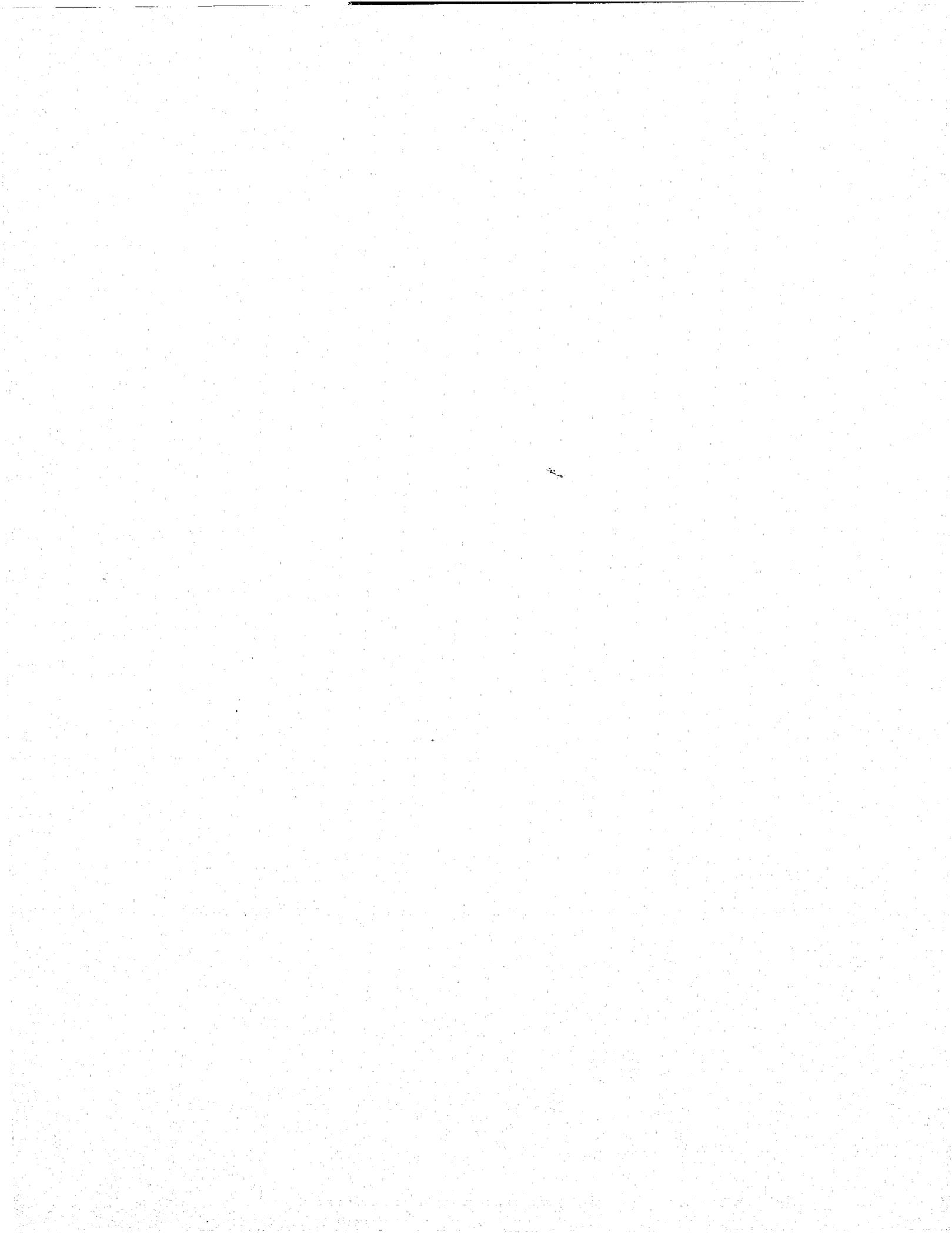
In the face of these repeated pronouncements, it is to be hoped that the special interests of the Select Committee, including the presentation of this Congressional Resource Guide, will facilitate new Legislative and Executive policy initiatives. Chief among these are definitive national strategies for international controls, all supply and demand reduction and reorganizations that will aid in the national drug abuse objective.

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