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Record Group/Collection: George H.W. Bush Presidential Records
Collection/Office of Origin: Chief of Staff, White House Office of
Series: Card, Andrew, Files
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 08373
Folder ID Number: 08373-013

Folder Title:
Drugs Issue - Drug Czar [2]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	15	22	2	

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

September 14, 1989

TO: Joseph W. Hagin, II

FROM: Andrew H. Card, Jr. 

REQUEST: To drop by a meeting.

PURPOSE: To thank the media for their contributions encouraging everyone to the goal of \$1 million/day of donated advertising to fight drug abuse for the next 3 years.

To compliment the media for their news coverage and editorial support.

BACKGROUND: Jim Burke, retired Chairman and CEO of Johnson & Johnson, is serving as Chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, a private sector group working with the Advertising Council, to generate public service advertising. The Partnership will be donating advertising valued at \$1 million a day for 3 years.

LOCATION: The White House; TBD.

PARTICIPANTS: The President
James E. Burke, CEO of Johnson & Johnson
Other participants to be determined.

OUTLINE OF EVENT: Brief Meeting.

REMARKS REQUIRED: Talking Points.

MEDIA COVERAGE: White House Photographer

RECOMMENDED BY: Andrew H. Card, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 9/8/89

TO: Joe Hagin

FROM: ANDY CARD *Andy*

Hold Nov. 1 and/or 2

for a Jim Burke Drug
briefing - Run 450 type
with a reception
in the residence
that evening.

(I'll get a schedule proposal
in later.)

Jim Burke

Media and Entertainment Industries

Media

The cultural change in the United States regarding illicit drug use is truly remarkable. Research clearly shows that The Partnership For A Drug Free America advertising is central to this shift in attitudes and usage.

Furthermore, there is hard evidence that higher levels of advertising -- above \$350 million/yr. will cause changes of attitude that won't otherwise occur.

Recommendation:

Schedule a White House event where J.E.B. presents the results of the research in cooperation with NIDA to the advertising and media industry leadership.

The President shows up for five or ten minutes to thank the media for their extraordinary contributions encouraging everyone to the goal of \$1 million/day for the next three years.

The President would at the same time compliment the media for the news coverage and editorial support that is so important in helping the nation deal with this problem.

Entertainment:

The entertainment industry must be a greater part of the solution to the drug problem than they have been in the past, and their leadership is beginning to understand that.

Recommendation:

Plan for a White House meeting during the first quarter of 1990 with the industry leadership. This meeting would be educational...covering all aspects of the problem in a way that would be designed to inspire them to dramatize the problem and those solutions that their audiences can identify with, e.g., community action.

FIGHTING BACK

In February, 1989, The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation of Princeton, New Jersey, announced the largest privately funded program to date targeting drug and alcohol abuse in this country. Entitled Fighting Back, this program will make available up to \$26.4 million in grants to support 8 intensive, community-wide initiatives to reduce the demand for illegal drugs and alcohol.

The purpose of these community-wide initiatives is to demonstrate that by consolidating resources and creating a single community-wide system of public awareness, prevention, early intervention, treatment and after-care, communities can, over time, achieve substantial reductions in the demand for -- and consequently the use of -- illegal drugs and alcohol. The proposed demand -- reduction activities would complement and reinforce ongoing efforts to reduce the illegal drug supply and to regulate the use of alcohol. The Fighting Back Program is intended for medium-sized communities or parts of larger cities -- those with populations from 100,000 to 250,000 -- that are experiencing serious problems with drug and alcohol abuse and that have made these problems among their highest priorities.

By May 1, 1989, over 700 letters of intent to apply were received, representing more than 450 separate communities from 48 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

On May 25, nearly 600 persons from 45 states traveled to Nashville, Tennessee, at their own expense to attend a Workshop for Applicants for the Program.

Present estimates are that approximately 350 final proposals will be submitted by the September 1 deadline. These will be reviewed by a National Advisory Committee chaired by John Brademus, president of New York University. Final funding decisions will be made by The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Board of Trustees in February, 1990.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

AC
JHS
@ 10:45 am

MEETING WITH JAMES BURKE

Date: Thursday, August 10, 1989

Time: 11:00 - 11:30 a.m.

Location: The Oval Office

From: Andrew H. Card, Jr. *Andy/sg*

I. PURPOSE

To update you on the progress Jim Burke has been making in the anti-drug arena and also to demonstrate a personal commitment to the cause that he is highlighting.

II. BACKGROUND

As you know, Jim Burke has pledged to raise \$1 billion for PSA's over the next 3 years. You complimented Jim Burke's participation in the anti-drug effort on July 5th. (Statement attached).

III. PARTICIPANTS

James Burke
Andrew H. Card, Jr.
William Bennett

IV. PRESS PLAN

None.

V. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

One-half hour meeting.

Attachments: (1) Statement
(2) Talking Points

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 5, 1989

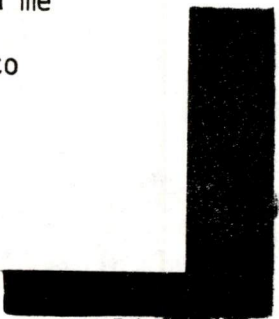
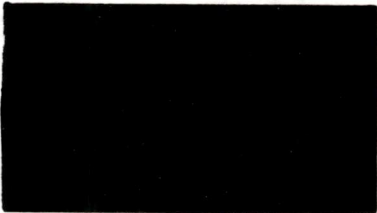
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I welcome the news that the Media Advertising Partnership for a Drug-Free America is increasing its educational efforts against the use of illegal drugs. The Partnership, under the leadership of Jim Burke, has pledged to increase its level of donated advertising to a value of one million dollars a day by September 1, 1989.

This private effort delivered approximately 150 million dollars last year in donated time and space for advertising aimed at reducing the demand for illegal drugs. Such voluntary support from the media to help educate the American people about the dangers of drug abuse will have a significant and positive impact as we work together to overcome this insidious problem.

#

SUGGESTED TALKING POINTS
Meeting With Jim Burke

- I have been kept informed by Bill Bennett of your activities, and as you know, I am deeply appreciative of what you have committed to do and what you have done already in this war against drug abuse.
 - The other day Bill Moss was in my office, and he told me too of your commitment that complements his efforts to have a Drug Advisory Council.
- 
- 

7/31/89
PAB

201 524 3060 CEO J+J
Mariane

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

REVISED 8-4-89
[Signature]

TO: ANDY CARD

FROM: JOSEPH W. HAGIN

SUBJECT: APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY

EVENT: Meeting with James Burke

DATE: August 10, 1989 -- Thursday

TIME: ~~11:30 a.m.~~ 11:00 a.m.

DURATION: 30 minutes

LOCATION: Oval Office

ATTIRE: Business Suit

REMARKS REQUIRED: No

MEDIA COVERAGE: White House Photographer Only

FIRST LADY
PARTICIPATION: No

ADDITIONAL
INFORMATION:

CONTACT: _____

TELEPHONE: OFFICE _____ HOME _____

NOTE: PROJECT OFFICER, SEE ATTACHED CHECKLIST

Ed Rogers	Marlin Fitzwater	David Bates
James Cicconi	David Demarest	David Valdez
Fred McClure	Jean Lamb	USSS - PPD
Susan Porter Rose	Steve Studdert	Gary Walters
Patty Presock	John Keller	WHCA Audio/Visual
Chriss Winston	Tim McBride	WHCA Operations
Laurie Firestone	J. Bonnie Newman	Amy Louisa Buckley
Robert Guttman	Tony Lopez	C. Boyden Gray
		Bruce Zanca

June 27

Andy,

R E M I N D E R re inquiry from Jim Burke about
"the announcement." Burke's assistant told me that
Mr. Burke would like to have an idea about when/where
the announcement will be made so that he can plan
accordingly.

BURKE PHONE: 201/524-3060

1casey

JUN 21 03 10:02 JOHNSON&JOHNSON72

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- The White House announced today that James E. Burke, retired Chairman and CEO of Johnson & Johnson, has agreed to head a private sector effort aimed at helping to reduce the demand for illegal drugs in the nation. He will become the new Chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, a private sector group that works closely with the Advertising Council to generate public service advertising through the cooperative efforts of the media, the advertising industry and business.

The effort, which began in 1987, delivered about \$150 million last year in donated time and space for advertising in print, radio and television, aimed at reducing the demand for illegal drugs. According to NIDA, the National Institute for Drug Abuse, the educational campaign is clearly helping to change attitudes in the nation toward the use of illicit drugs.

In making the announcement, President Bush said: "The Partnership, under the leadership of Jim Burke, has promised to increase its level of donated advertising to a value of \$1 million a day by September 1, and will maintain that level of support for the next three years."

The President called on the news media, both print and electronic, to lend its full support to the Partnership's program of free advertising. "This important phase of the educational program on drug abuse will have a significant impact on the nation if we can gain all-out support from the media," Mr. Bush said.

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

July 5, 1989

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This private effort delivered approximately 150 million dollars last year in donated time and space for advertising aimed at reducing the demand for illegal drugs. Such voluntary support from the media to help educate the American people about the dangers of drug abuse will have a significant and positive impact as we work together to overcome this insidious problem.

#



AC HAS SEEN

PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20503

December 6, 1991

RECEIVED

DEC - 9 1991

The Honorable Andrew H. Card
Assistant to the President and
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

The attached is for your information. I want you to know how much I appreciate your help in putting together and moving along the President's Drug Advisory Council.

If I can be of any assistance to you, please let me know.

Sincerely,



William Moss
Chairman

Attachment



PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20503

December 6, 1991

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

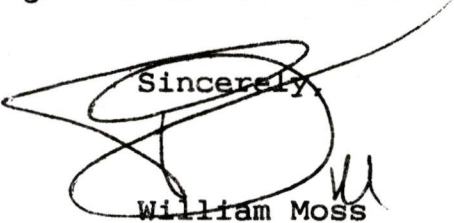
Thanks for your wonderful letter.

The attached report is primarily for the record since you are personally familiar with most of it. However, there is a separate copy of the summary for your convenience.

Thanks again for your personal support and that of the White House staff. They've been great.

As a longtime friend, don't hesitate to lean on me for the campaign. I am sure I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,


William Moss
Chairman

Attachment



PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20503

Summary

To summarize, Mr. President, I am pleased to report that the Council has studied, analyzed and made recommendations to you and the Director of Office of National Drug Control Policy on each of the five issues you requested we address. You will receive a report on the privatization of prisons. We have combined the other four into two projects which have received your approval: (1) a national coalition organization, **Community Anti-drug Coalitions**, and (2) a drug-free workplace program, **DRUGS DON'T WORK**.

With the help of Jim Burke and Alvah Chapman, the entire Council is eagerly pursuing these two projects. The people of this country should begin to see the results by early January with your speech at the National Leadership Forum and at the kick-off event in Washington for **DRUGS DON'T WORK** next March which you have agreed to attend. The momentum should continue throughout 1992.

The Council is working in cooperation with the Partnership for a Drug-free America. By bringing together (1) the communities, (2) the workplace and (3) the media, we can collectively reach volunteers in every state, every city, every county, every town, every block, and eventually every home in America.

The people of this country are smart enough to rise up against drugs if we get the right message to them.

The program outlined here can be the most complete, comprehensive volunteer demand reduction program ever produced in this country.

That, I believe, is what you asked us to do.

With this plan in place and the continued support of the White House and ONDCP, and with the leadership of Jim Burke as the new Chairman of the President's Drug Advisory Council, I believe these recommendations will become realities.



PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20503

December 6, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Mr. President:

When I wrote to you on November 19 to express my intention to retire as Chairman of the President's Drug Advisory Council, I promised you a complete report on the activity of the Council since you established it on November 13, 1989 through December 1991. I am happy to submit that to you now by means of this letter. As you know, I will remain as vice chairman in support of Jim Burke, who has succeeded me.

Twenty-seven charter members were sworn in to the Council last year by Bill Bennett. To facilitate the completion of our ambitious program, you responded to our request to enlarge the Council with an Executive Order of March 18, 1991. As a result, the membership was recently expanded to a maximum of 35, and the Council's authorization was extended to November 1993. Thirty-three outstanding men and women now serve as members of the Council. As I had originally pledged, we run the Council efficiently with a small professional staff and are financed by private contributions.

When you announced the creation of the Council, your intention was to engage the private sector in the battle against illegal drugs. You asked the Council to advise and make recommendations to you and to the Director of ONDCP on

- "better ways to encourage employers to ensure that their workplaces are drug-free;
- better ways to enlist the aid of the many Americans who want to volunteer their time and energy to winning the war on drugs;
- better ways to communicate to all Americans, especially our young, the importance of staying off drugs;
- better ways to coordinate the many existing private sector and non-profit anti-drug efforts; and
- better ways to involve the private sector in the building of prisons and jails."

To accomplish that, we established a committee to address each of those five tasks. After completing our first year's research and completing the study on private prisons, we consolidated the remaining four tasks under two committees: the National Coalition and the Workplace Committee.

The Council's First Year

During its first year of operation the Council focused its attention on meeting three goals: encouraging the development of community-based anti-drug coalitions; developing a means to support and expand effective volunteer anti-drug programs; and studying the feasibility of using privately developed and managed prisons to reduce overcrowding in the public facilities.

To accomplish our **first goal of encouraging the development of citizen-led community coalitions against drugs**, the Council, under the chairmanship of Alvah H. Chapman, Jr., conducted a **National Leadership Forum**. Four hundred fifty coalition leaders, representing almost 200 organizations in 42 states, gathered at the Sheraton Washington Hotel in Washington, D.C., on November 11-13, 1990. They participated in a wide variety of workshops which gave them the benefit of other coalition leaders' experience in garnering the support of local businesses, schools and religious communities, utilizing volunteers most effectively, and mounting an effective media campaign to spread the anti-drug message.

Council member Rev. Edward A. Malloy, president of the University of Notre Dame, HUD Secretary Jack Kemp, and William Bennett were featured speakers. United Way of America and the American Newspaper Publishers Association provided invaluable pro bono assistance to us in running the Forum.

When Alvah Chapman and I visited with you last January 30 to present our report on the first Forum, your wholehearted endorsement of the Coalition movement, coupled with the unanimous enthusiasm of the Forum's participants, encouraged us to proceed with planning Forum II and creating a national support organization for community coalitions.

To accomplish our **second goal of launching a national support group of volunteer anti-drug programs**, the Council held four White House meetings that served as a catalyst for the creation of a non-profit volunteer support organization, **Alliance for a Drug-free Society**. National leaders of fraternal/service organizations as well as religious, women's, education and youth groups -- groups with millions of members in almost every county in America -- became Founding Partners and incorporated the organization last January. Council member Robert Wright arranged for pro bono assistance from NBC and Sawyer/Miller, their consultants, in the early research for this organization. As I write this report, the Founding Partners have selected a president and are securing their financing from private profit and non-profit corporations and foundations.

The Alliance's goal is to help coordinate volunteer efforts and increase the public's support for effective anti-drug programs. Since this organization has incorporated separately and has become an independent entity, it no longer has any official association with the Council. This will free up more of the Council's time and energy to devote to our two major projects with the coalitions and the drug-free workplace. I intend to recommend to the Chairman of the Alliance that that organization be merged into the newly formed association of community coalitions the Council's Coalition Committee has helped establish.

To accomplish the **third goal of examining the feasibility of using private prisons to relieve overcrowded conditions in public facilities**, the Private Prison Committee began by visiting three private facilities in Texas. The Council heard extensive testimony from Rider Scott, the General Counsel to Governor Clements of Texas. Additional research and insight was provided by two nationally recognized experts in the field. A draft

report on private prisons was presented for the Council's comments at its April 1991 meeting, and a final report has been compiled detailing the advantages and disadvantages of using private facility.

I strongly recommend that the appropriate people on your staff investigate the possibility of selling or leasing existing Federal military and other installations to private organizations qualified to operate and maintain prison facilities. In this way, the early release programs could be eliminated or greatly reduced, the cost of handling and incarcerating prisoners could be reduced, and a tremendous amount of money for new facilities could be saved. You will receive the Council's report on private prison systems under separate cover.

The Council's Second Year

Having completed its first year of operation in the spring of 1991, the Council's committees and staff are now devoting themselves to two major projects -- developing for your approval a national program to make every workplace in America drug-free and conducting a second National Leadership Forum. I have also commissioned personally a survey to measure progress in reducing drug abuse.

Developing a practical, cost-efficient **Drug-free Workplace Program** was the priority for 1991. The Council's Workplace Committee conducted extensive research and sponsored a seminar on effective drug-free workplace policies in conjunction with the Council meeting in April. To assess the current situation in businesses throughout the country, we also held regional hearings last spring with CEOs and labor leaders in Phoenix, Boston, and Chicago, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Union and business executives participating in all the sessions gave enthusiastic support to the concept of a national, private sector, effort to encourage businesses to adopt drug-free workplace policies. Many business and union leaders offered compelling personal testimony that drug-free policies are essential to a healthier, safer workforce as well as to reduced costs and increased productivity. They reinforced our conviction that implementing a drug-free workplace is not only the right thing to do, it is the smart thing to do.

To develop its plan, the Committee undertook a series of planning sessions, with the first session held in the White House in June 1991. A Working Group comprised of senior executives from the Committee members' corporations met several times to develop the program, logistics, media, and data support for the nationwide initiative. Marsh & McLennan undertook a study for the Council on the economic advantages of drug-free workplace programs. Anderson Fischel Thompson, a J. Walter Thompson Company, conducted market research and prepared brochures written to assist small and mid-sized companies to write and implement drug-free workplace policies.

Members of the Committee presented a progress report to the full Council in September and the Council authorized the Committee to proceed with developing its proposal. At its November meeting, the Council endorsed the drug-free workplace program, **DRUGS DON'T WORK**, which we presented to you at Camp David on November 15. The program gives specific steps to take to launch a nationally coordinated drive for a drug-free workplace through 1992 and beyond. I have attached a summary sheet on the "**DRUGS DON'T WORK**" program, but as you remember, it has a two-pronged strategy:

- **Nationally**, a media campaign devised by the Partnership for a Drug-free America will offer free pamphlets to assist businesses to write a drug-free workplace policy. BellSouth will print the brochures for the Council, courtesy of Council member John Clendenin. Several large corporations, designated as National Partners, will promote the drug-free workplace initiative in several ways and underwrite the costs of the national component of the program: printing, mailing, media support, the costs of a small staff, etc.

- **At the state level**, corporate sponsors will underwrite a significant part of the cost of spreading the drug-free workplace program in their states. These sponsors will work in conjunction with local Chambers of Commerce or similar associations. They will provide a business-to-business support network of technical assistance for employers who have been motivated to implement drug-free workplace programs.

Since receiving approval from you to proceed with the plan, we have set up a meeting on December 11, at Tropicana's headquarters in Bradenton, Florida, for corporate executives from eight states who are interested in becoming state sponsors. We have every reason to believe that by the national kick-off ceremony for **"DRUGS DON'T WORK"** program slated for early March, we will have a dozen or more states ready to become full participants in the national effort. We are delighted that you have agreed to participate in that event.

National Leadership Forum II: "Community Coalitions: Building Momentum" is scheduled for January 9-11, 1992, at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. Upwards of 700 community coalition leaders are expected, representing more than 300 different community coalitions. We are delighted that you will address the Forum at lunch on Friday, January 10. Lamar Alexander has been asked to be our keynote speaker the previous evening. We know our coalition leaders will be an appreciative audience for him inasmuch as the Department of Education has set drug-free schools as one of its goals. The coalitions can help him achieve that goal. Governor Bob Martinez will speak at dinner on Friday evening, giving the Forum an overview of the national anti-drug strategy and how the private sector is playing its part.

Forum participants will have the opportunity as they did last year to learn from each other and from prominent national figures such as Jim Burke and Dr. Ruby Hearn of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. We are working closely with both the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Both organizations are strongly urging their coalition grantees to attend because of the value of last year's Forum. Once again we are grateful to United Way of America and the American Newspaper Publishers Association for their extraordinary cooperation in mounting this ambitious three-day Forum.

At the conclusion of National Leadership Forum II, an independent non-profit organization called **"Community Anti-drug Coalitions of America,"** will be formally established. The Council's study of coalitions shows that there is widespread grassroots support of the coalition movement springing up across the nation. This new organization will provide a means for exchanging information and resources useful specifically to coalitions. Alvah Chapman and the Council staff have done a great deal of preparatory work for this new 501(c)(3) organization, and United Way of America has agreed to provide, in Alvah's words, "the incubator" for the fledgling organization.

We intend to form a steering committee comprised of six successful coalition leaders, four Coalition Committee members and a representative of from each of the following six organizations: United Way of America, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, Robert Wood

Johnson Foundation, the Partnership for a Drug-free America, the Eisenhower Foundation, American Newspaper Publishers Association. We anticipate that National Leadership Forum III will be a joint enterprise of the President's Drug Advisory Council and the new organization, "**Community Anti-drug Coalitions of America.**" The Council will have accomplished its goal of establishing a practical support network for coalitions.

One other project undertaken this year was a poll I personally commissioned from the Gallup organization. You and I have discussed the fact that Americans are skeptical of the results of public surveys showing declining drug abuse among all but the hard-core addicted population. The purpose of the Moss/Gallup Poll, begun in June 1991, was to track and report on a quarterly basis the opinions of almost 1,000 experts on the progress being made against drug abuse. Approximately 100 respondents in each of ten categories were mailed a baseline questionnaire in June 1991. These 1000 experts see the results of drug abuse in their professional work every day: physicians, medical examiners, medical directors, chief probation officers, police chiefs, U.S. Attorneys, anti-drug coalition leaders, Employee Assistance Program professionals, high school principals, and prevention/treatment professionals.

Results of this tracking poll are analyzed within a month, providing a timely measure of the progress being made against drugs. A second one was completed in the fall. The surveys corroborate the decline in drug use and reveal strong support for community and workplace anti-drug efforts. I plan to share the findings with you and Gov. Bob Martinez.

Summary

To summarize, Mr. President, I am pleased to report that the Council has studied, analyzed and made recommendations to you and the Director of Office of National Drug Control Policy on each of the five issues you requested we address. You will receive a report on the privatization of prisons. We have combined the other four into two projects which have received your approval: (1) a national coalition organization, **Community Anti-drug Coalitions**, and (2) a drug-free workplace program, **DRUGS DON'T WORK**.

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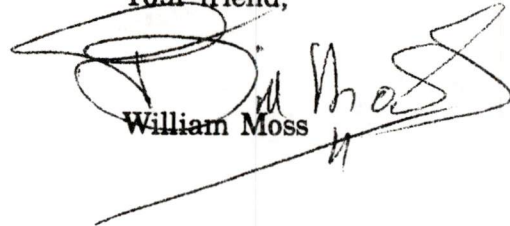
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With this plan in place and the continued support of the White House and ONDCP, and with the leadership of Jim Burke as the new Chairman of the President's Drug Advisory Council, I believe these recommendations will become realities.

Your friend,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Moss", with a large, sweeping flourish extending from the end of the signature across the printed name below it.

William Moss



PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20503

November 19, 1991

The Honorable George Bush
The President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Mr. President:

This is to inform you of my desire to retire as Chairman of the President's Drug Advisory Council and, after many conversations with him, to recommend that Jim Burke be appointed in that position.

I would like to relinquish the chairman's responsibilities for the reasons I have discussed with you personally. The Council has developed two excellent projects: the National Coalition and the "Drugs don't work" drug-free workplace program, both of which have been recommended to you. With your concurrence, the Council will proceed with their development to the extent authorized to do so.

We have an excellent staff in place. In addition, I have told Jim Burke that I would remain as a vice chairman to assist in the transition and fundraising.

There is a great deal of progress being made in this country in reducing the use of illegal drugs. At this time, you need a very visible, credible, articulate, knowledgeable person with good contacts as a spokesperson to carry the message to the public and convince them that progress is being made. Not enough effort has been made in this regard.

While you should be personally involved, you need to be very careful how you get out in front of this issue. I have research compiled with the help of the Gallup organization which clearly show many people are skeptical of the public opinion polls and government surveys indicating dramatic reduction in drug use. A good point man could present these numbers and explain them to the public for you.

A plan should be developed so that you could be involved in a way that people can see the progress, such as the National Coalition event in January with all the coalitions there from every state. If that event is televised, the public will be able to see how much activity is going on in communities around the country. The same thing can be done in the workplace.

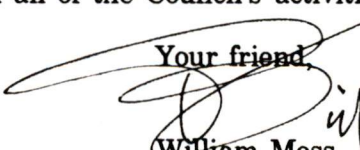
We can develop a plan for you as you crisscross the country to show that there is great grassroots interest in working on solutions to the drug problem.

I have genuinely enjoyed the President's Drug Advisory Council and I am deeply grateful for the opportunity to serve my country by helping to solve a terrible problem. As you know, since the creation of the Council, I have dedicated most of my time and substantial resources to developing and carrying out this program for you.

I remain convinced that the private sector will continue to respond and that demand reduction is working and is the ultimate answer.

I will have a complete report on all of the Council's activities for you by the first week in December.

Your friend,


William Moss



PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20503

*To David Demarest
Ede Holaday
Joe Hager
This is May
for a drop-by
by the President
[Signature]*

July 17, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR ANDY CARD

FROM: BILL MOSS
CHAIRMAN
PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

The attached list is an update of the list Denise sent to Jackie Kennedy on July 3 for the Religious leaders meeting at the White House on July 25. As you will note we have a very influential group. To our knowledge this is the first time a group of this magnitude has gathered for a specific project. The cumulative number in the congregations is over 50 million.

We are pleased with the turn out and think that the President and the Governor would be pleased with the outcome of the meeting.

Attachment

RELIGIOUS LEADERS INVITED TO WHITE HOUSE MEETING
JULY 25, 1990

Hamilton, James A. (T)
General Secretary
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

Scavella, Carolyn
Executive Coordinator
BLACK CHURCH SUMMIT LEADERSHIP COUNCIL

Dechant, Virgil C.
Supreme Knight
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Chapman, Dr. Morris
President
SOUTHERN BAPTISTS CONVENTION

Schultz, Richard (T)
Chairman
FELLOWSHIP OF CHRISTIAN ATHLETES

Reich, Seymour D.
President
B'NAI B'RITH INTERNATIONAL

Sherry, Paul
President (T)
UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST

May, Bishop Felton E.
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Andrews, James
Stated Clerk
UNITED PRESBYTERIANS

Dugan, Dr. Robert
Director
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF EVANGELICALS

Walters, John
CHURCH OF GOD

Donnellan, Kathleen
President
CATHOLIC CHARITIES U.S.A.

Kalmanson, Carmela
HADASSAH

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: July 12, 1990

TO: John Walters

FROM: **ANDY CARD**

FYI - Received the attached asking for my encouragement of Bennett's participation in Curt Pringle's reelection effort.

cc: Dave Carney

ANNE HYDE CO., INC.

512 E. Wilson, Suite 200, Glendale, California 91206 • (818) 247-0962 Telecopier (818) 247-0898

ANNE HYDE LEGASSICK

TELECOPIER TRANSMITTAL

DATE: 7-10-90

TO: LINDA GambakSA

FROM: Berndt Schine

FAX NUMBER
RECEIVING: (202) 456-2397

CONFIRMED RECEIPT WITH: _____ TIME: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (NOT INCLUDING COVER): _____

SUBJECT: Assemblyman Pringle's reelection

COMMENTS:

I am told Republican Leader Ross Johnson
will be calling Bennett. As you probably
know, Curt's reelection has important
implications for redistricting in California.
"Law and Order" issues will play a pivotal
role in this race. Bill Bennett can mean
the difference.

STATE CAPITOL
P.O. BOX 942849
SACRAMENTO, CA 94249-0001
(916) 445-7333

12822 GARDEN GROVE BLVD.
SUITE B
GARDEN GROVE, CA 92643
(714) 537-0238

Assembly California Legislature

CURT PRINGLE

ASSEMBLYMAN, SEVENTY-SECOND DISTRICT

June 12, 1990

COMMITTEES:
REVENUE & TAXATION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ELECTIONS, REAPPORTIONMENT
& CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS
JOINT TOURISM CAUCUS
ASSEMBLY HIGH
TECHNOLOGY CAUCUS
CAUCUS TASK FORCE ON
UNCOMPENSATED CARE
REPUBLICAN FAMILY
TASK FORCE

The Honorable William J. Bennett
Director
Office of National Drug Control Policy
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Dr. Bennett:

As a Republican elected in 1988 on a law and order campaign to represent a predominately Democratic district, I am involved in the most hotly contested race in the California Legislature.

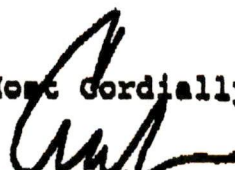
My reason for writing you is to ask for your assistance in my re-election campaign. We are expecting a tough battle and must raise a considerable amount of money in order to win. Your presence at a fundraising event can mean the difference in my campaign.

My district is comprised of a conservative working class constituency. I have sponsored and co-sponsored many legislative proposals to intensify the fight against drugs and I am actively involved in combating the scourge of drugs in our community.

You should know that Assembly Speaker Willie Brown hand-picked my opponent who recently moved into my district to challenge me. Speaker Brown has made this race his number one priority and will spare no weapon in his arsenal to defeat me.

I hope that you will give serious consideration to assisting me in my fundraising efforts. I will anxiously await your response.

Most Cordially,



Curt Pringle

cc. Bill Hansen
Deputy Assistant Secretary
U.S. Department of Education

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Rec'd 6/25

AC HAS SEEN *6/25/90*

TO:

ANDY CARD

FROM:

JAMES W. CICONI
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Do you feel this needs a reply?

*Jim -
The President
met w/ Bill Moss
two weeks ago. I think
Ede was the action officer.
I recommend she handle this.
Andy
6/25*



PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20503

June 7, 1990

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The President's Drug Advisory Council is making excellent progress. We have met regularly and had good attendance and enthusiasm. We have five active subcommittees, each designed to address specific issues on which you and Director Bennett requested recommendations:

1. National Volunteer Organizations
2. National Coalition
3. Private Prison Systems
4. Drug-free Workplace
5. Demand Reduction and Prevention

Attached is an executive summary of the first report.

I have worked closely with Dr. Bennett and his staff in preparing it. This could be the plan for the national grassroots support you need.

I look forward to the opportunity to discuss this with you and to get your reaction.

Your friend,

council

who
drugs.
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sector

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17

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the campaign based on results from Teeter and public relations team.

- o Has planned sessions with leaders of additional national organizations - religious, educational, business, youth and unions.

- more -



PRESIDENT'S DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20503

STATUS REPORT ON THE PLAN TO CREATE

A NATIONAL SUPPORT ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS

June 1990

When President Bush created the President's Drug Advisory Council in November 1989, he asked the Council to recommend:

- o better ways to enlist the aid of the many Americans who want to volunteer time and energy to win the war on drugs.
- o better ways to communicate to all Americans, especially our young people, the importance of staying drug-free.
- o better ways to coordinate the many existing private sector and non-profit anti-drug efforts.

In response to these challenges, one of the goals of the President's Drug Advisory Council became the creation of a national volunteer support organization for the President's National Drug Control Policy to include 15-20 million members/volunteers. With that in mind, Chairman Moss:

- o commissioned feasibility research.
- o established a National Volunteer Organization Subcommittee of the Council to assist the Council in formulating its recommendations to propose to the President and Director Bennett.
- o engaged consultants to formulate a proposal for a national organization to include millions of Americans in the war on drugs.
- o concluded from the studies that the most effective way to reach the greatest number of people was to begin with existing organizations.
- o developed a creative public relations team from NBC, Sawyer Miller and other nationally recognized advertising and public relations firms to develop a national theme, logos, and ideas for a series of national events.
- o commissioned Bob Teeter to conduct focus groups on the most effective approach for the campaign.
- o convened a planning session at the White House on May 17 of ten leaders of fraternal/service organizations representing 16 million members in 76,000 local chapters in over 3,000 cities and towns concerning the concept of the campaign. (See attached list.)
- o will reconvene that group on June 18 to plan and structure the campaign based on results from Teeter and public relations team.
- o Has planned sessions with leaders of additional national organizations - religious, educational, business, youth and unions.

- more -

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

fu
AC HAS SEEN

TO: ANDY CARD

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES *[Signature]*

- ☒ FYI
- ☐ Action
- ☐ Comment

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR DAVID Q. BATES

FROM: MICHAEL P. JACKSON 
SUBJECT: Attached letter from Congressman Duncan Hunter

After some delay, ONDCP has run to ground the story on the attached letter to Governor Sununu from Congressman Hunter. Attached is a brief summary of the road construction issue the Congressman raised.

I understand that last week Hunter sent out another informational memo to the list of addressees in his previous memo. ONDCP and the Defense Department have this issue under control. In my view the initial Hunter memo was informational and therefore does not need a reply from the Governor. I have not, however, seen the new memo.

Attachments

BORDER DRUG INTERDICTION ROAD

A while back, Congressman Duncan Hunter (R-CA) proposed that the California National Guard, in support of the U.S. Border Patrol, construct a light duty road (15 miles) parallel to the Southern California border.

On March 8, 1990, General Thrasher, Adjutant General of California, informed the Pentagon that property acquisition for the road would take over two years and suggested repairing/improving the existing Border Patrol road as an alternative. The existing road is about 7-8 miles long (San Diego area).

On March 20, 1990, Rep. Hunter sent "a progress report" on the Border Drug Interdiction Road to:

Governor John Sununu;
Governor George Deukmejian;
Secretary Dick Cheney;
Stephen Duncan, Asst. Secretary of Defense, Drug Enforcement;
William Bennett, Director of ONDCP;
Mr. Gene McNary, Commissioner of INS;
Lt. General John Conaway, Chief National Guard Bureau; and
Major General Bob Thrasher, Commander, California National Guard.

On April 5, 1990, General Schlossberg (DASD) wrote to the Chief, National Guard Bureau (Lt. General Conaway), noting his agreement with General Thrasher's suggestion to repair the existing road. General Schlossberg also noted that since the Mexican Government is sensitive to U.S. military activities along the border, he will coordinate the project approval with the appropriate Executive agencies.

On April 19, 1990, Lt. General Conaway wrote to General Thrasher saying that General Schlossberg had approved the idea of conducting a survey of the existing border road, and that they should proceed with this survey, develop cost estimates, prepare appropriate maps and drawings, and identify personnel and equipment requirements. Once completed, this information would be forwarded to Schlossberg. Funding provided for FY 1990 could be used to support the survey requirements.

Page 2

On April 25, 1990, Rep. Hunter sent another progress report to the same group (adding Carol Hallett, Commissioner of Customs) noting that he would work with property owners to facilitate repair of the road.

Attachments

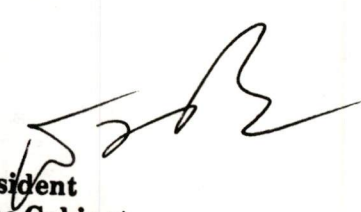
March 20 Progress Report
April 5 Schlossberg Letter to Conaway
April 19 Conaway letter to Adjutant Gen. of CA
April 25 Progress Report

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 4/9/90

TO: MICHAEL JACKSON

FROM: DAVID Q. BATES
Assistant to the President
and Secretary to the Cabinet



Will you please ask Tony Schall to
get me or Andy a short background
paper on this? Thanks.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: 4-4

FOR: *David Bates*

FROM: ANDY CARD *Andy*

☐ Action

☒ Your Comment *HELP!*

☐ Let's Talk

☐ FYI

DUNCAN HUNTER
45TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
CHAIRMAN
REPUBLICAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
SUBCOMMITTEE
SEAPOWERS
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE
ON AGRICULTURE



The 101st Congress
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

*per LHS
3/28
AC follow up.*

133 CANNON BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
(702) 225-5872
FAX: (202) 225-0235
368 SOUTH PIERCE STREET
EL CAJON, CA 92020
(619) 575-3001--INLAND
(619) 293-6383--COASTAL
1101 AIRPORT ROAD, SUITE G
IMPERIAL, CA 92251
(619) 353-5420
525 IMPERIAL BEACH BOULEVARD
IMPERIAL BEACH, CA 92032
(619) 423-3011

March 20, 1990

MEMORANDUM

To: John Sununu, Chief of Staff, The White House
Governor George Deukmejian, Governor of California
Dick Cheney, Secretary of Defense
Steve Duncan, Assistant Secretary of Defense, Drug Enforcement Policy
Bill Bennett, Director of Drug Policy
Gene McNary, Commissioner of INS
Lieutenant General John B. Conaway, Chief, National Guard Bureau
Major General Bob Thrasher, Commander, National Guard, California

From: Duncan Hunter

Re: Progress Report: Border Drug Interdiction Road

Please allow me to report to you on the progress of this important element of the border drug interdiction element by memo.

I have received a proposal from the National Guard Bureau to build the light duty road (15 miles) along the southern border of California. The Guard describes this proposal as an excellent mission for the National Guard Engineers.

Furthermore, Commissioner McNary (INS) told me today that the INS and Border Patrol have been looking at a road project and have directed these requests to the DOD. Within the week, Commissioner McNary will contact General Thrasher of the California Guard to take further action on the "drug corridors" projects.

I believe we are at the final stage to coordinate all of our efforts to shut down these drug smuggling corridors.

Hunter Memo, Page Two

As I see it, we now must accomplish the following:

General Thrasher, expect a call from Commissioner McNary.
Secretary Cheney, keep up the good work coordinating with our
civilian law enforcement agencies.
Governor Deukmejian, you can move the plan forward.
Commissioner McNary, thank you for your tremendous assistance.
Governor Sununu, keep cheering us on.

With thanks and respect to each of you. We are on the road.

I am enclosing Guard proposal & McNary letter.



U.S. Department of Justice
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Office of the Commissioner

425 Eye Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

The Honorable Duncan Hunter
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20575

MAR 13 1990

Dear Mr. Hunter:

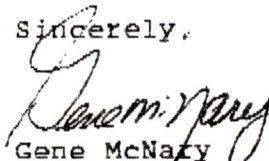
This is in response to your recent correspondence relating to the construction of a "Border Drug Interdiction Road." I strongly endorse adequate physical control of our nation's borders, and share your enthusiasm for action.

I should first point out that I have already started a number of initiatives that relate to your proposal. I recently authorized funding for installation of lighting in the smuggling corridor adjacent to the San Ysidro Port of Entry, and we are actively considering the repair, improvement, or installation of physical barriers in this and other high-risk areas. We also have a number of on-going assessments for road building or improvement projects for a number of areas along the Southwest Border. These requests have been directed to the Department of Defense (DoD) through liaison between our Special Coordination Center and DoD's JTF-6 in El Paso, Texas.

You asked me to take action on your proposal, and I am pleased to respond that I will. Within the week, I will write to General Thrasher, per your suggestion, and will include reference to the other types of support to which you referred, i.e., fencing, lighting, and personnel support. After his response, we will take immediate steps to integrate any National Guard support possible with our other projects now in the planning phase. This will prevent duplication of effort and maximize our usage of the differing support capabilities of various military components.

I deeply appreciate your support, and assure you that I will do all I can to expedite and efficiently coordinate all active military and National Guard support possible to shut down these alien and drug smuggling corridors. Thank you for your letter; I look forward to our continued correspondence on this matter.

Sincerely,


Gene McNary
Commissioner

NATIONAL GUARD



DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER DRUG ACTIVITIES

NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU COUNTER-NARCOTICS SUPPORT OPERATIONS

**PROPOSAL: BUILD A LIGHT DUTY ROAD (15 MILES) ALONG
THE SOUTHERN BORDER OF CALIFORNIA.**

**NGB POSITION: THE PROJECT IS AN EXCELLENT MISSION
FOR NATIONAL GUARD ENGINEERS.**

**CONSIDERATIONS: THE FOLLOWING MILESTONES SHOULD
BE ADDRESSED**

- **NEED FORMAL REQUEST FROM BP TO TAG CA (INS)**
- **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT (INS)**
- **MEXICAN GOVERNMENT COORDINATION (INS)**
- **LAND OWNER CONCURRENCE (INS)**
- **PROJECT SURVEY/COST ESTIMATES (ONGOING)**
- **POTENTIAL OBJECTIONS BY PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION
FIRMS AS TO GOVT. COMPETITION (OSD)**

NGB-MS

**THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON**

DATE: January 27, 1990

TO: BILL BENNETT

FROM: GOVERNOR JOHN H. SUNUNU

There are some good ideas in here.

Please get a thoughtful response
back to Congressman Duncan.

DUNCAN HUNTER
45TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA
CHAIRMAN
REPUBLICAN RESEARCH COMMITTEE
COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
SUBCOMMITTEES:
SEAPOWER
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
REPUBLICAN TASK FORCE
ON AGRICULTURE



The 101st Congress
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

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(202) 225-5672
FAX: (202) 225-0235
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1101 AIRPORT ROAD, SUITE G
IMPERIAL, CA 92251
(619) 423-5420
825 IMPERIAL BEACH BOULEVARD
IMPERIAL BEACH, CA 92032
(619) 423-3011

FOUR ACHIEVABLE VICTORIES IN THE DRUG WAR
Rep. Duncan Hunter

We are losing the Drug War. Every statistical trend available relative to economic and social damage done by narcotics to the U.S. is negative.

The supply side of the Drug War can be easily described: There is no significant interdiction of cocaine smuggled by the following means:

Interdiction Rate:

SMALL AIRCRAFT	less than 10%
SMUGGLED ACROSS LAND BORDERS	less than 10%
SEA-BASED CARGO	less than 10%
PRIVATE BOATS	less than 10%

Note: These estimates are extremely generous to U.S. Government agencies. Currently, less than 4% of the cargo entering the U.S. is searched for drugs and in the past 2 years less than five drug planes entering California have been cold-detected and interdicted.

This continuing defeat in air, land, sea, and ports-of-entry can be reversed with a series of simple actions. With the actions we win interdiction. Without them we continue losing. Recommendations follow:

LAND BORDERS

How many U.S. personnel are physically based along the 2,000 mile border between the U.S. and Mexico (aside from the ports-of-entry) at any given time?
Answer: 250 agents, on a good day.

In California alone 50 members of the Border Patrol spread out over 150 miles are the only obstacles between the cocaine smugglers and the children of California. The Border Patrol in California numbers about 650 officers, of whom 400 report to work on any given day. After assignment to interior checkpoints throughout Southern California, only about 150 per 24 hours or 50 per 8 hour shift are available for placement on the border.

THE WHITE HOUSE

4-19-90

Dear Jason -

Thank you for your letter presenting a concept to help in the war against drug use. I like your suggestion that the U.S. Military Sports Association take on a mission to bring a physical fitness and competitive sports program to children in our inner cities. Your proposal will be shared with the appropriate people in the Administration.

Again, thank you. Please keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Andy Card

Andrew H. Card, Jr.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Mr. Jason Stern
President
Braddock Communications
1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 216
Washington, D.C. 20036

AC HAS SEEN

To Roger Porter
Gress Petersmeyer
Bill Moss
FYF Andy 4/19/90

BRADDOCK COMMUNICATIONS

Jason L. Stern, President

The Honorable Andrew H. Card
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Andy:

I would like to take the liberty of presenting to you a concept that could help inner city children reduce their dependence on drugs while increasing their self-discipline and pride in their abilities.

The armed forces has always prided itself on physical fitness and sports competition. What I propose is that all children between the ages of four and eighteen be strongly encouraged to belong to sports leagues in their community. Each child would belong to a specific sports team based on their individual ability. Of course, if a child excels, he or she could advance to a higher-level team.

The armed forces (active and reserve) units could provide inner city children with coaches and in some cases, facilities for sports training and competition. With armed forces coaches, young inner city children could learn pride, discipline, sense of fair play, concern for others, a feeling they can achieve and that someone really cares about them. The sports system to carry out this mission is the U.S. Military Sports Association, which is a non-profit association dedicated to helping armed forces athletes compete in the Olympics and other major international sporting events. For further information, please contact William McNamara, Executive Director at 836-1288.

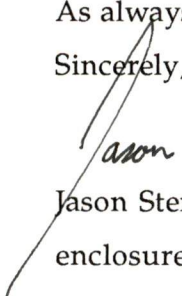
The sports leagues offer President Bush a vehicle to make a long-lasting affect on reducing our children's abuse of drugs.

Furthermore, this program would link together sports, clean competition, education, discipline and the American way. It has taken America two centuries to build and nurture the American way of life. This could be wiped out in a single generation unless we take steps to restore the positive values which seem to be missing in so many of our nation's children.

President Bush has always been proud of his sports ability and I hope that this idea concerning inner city sports leagues will find a place on his agenda.

As always, thank you for considering my suggestions to the President and you.

Sincerely,


Jason Stern
enclosure

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 13, 1989

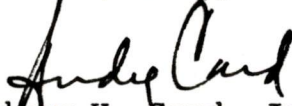
Dear Charlie,

Thanks for sending me the information providing guidance to states on how to obtain formula grants under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

I appreciate you sharing this with me.

Best wishes for a happy holiday season!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Andy Card". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Andy" and the last name "Card" clearly distinguishable.

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Mr. Charles P. Smith
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20531



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

AC HAS SEEN ✓

Office of the Director

Washington, D.C. 20531

DEC 7 1989

The Honorable Andrew H. Card
Assistant to the President and
Deputy Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Andy:

Attached for your information is the guidance for states to obtain FY 1990 formula grants from the Bureau of Justice Assistance under the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988.

As you will note from the cover letter and document content, we are encouraging states to incorporate the President's National Drug Control Strategy to the maximum extent possible on their state strategy.

Best regards,

Charles P. Smith
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Enclosure



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

DEC 5 1989

Washington, D.C. 20531

Dear Colleague:

Enclosed is the FY 1990 Program Guidance and Application Kit for the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program which was authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988. This document contains guidance, procedures and forms which should be used to apply for FY 1990 Formula Grant funds to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

The strategy process and the application requirements outlined in the document are basically the same as last year with the following exceptions:

- o States are encouraged to incorporate recommendations of the National Drug Control Strategy into their state strategy. These recommendations include: drug testing, street-level enforcement, user accountability, alternative sentencing programs for non-violent drug offenders, planning and designing judicial and correctional facilities (including prison construction), marijuana eradication, and evaluation.
- o States are encouraged to increase the participation of Federal, state and local law enforcement, prosecutors and other justice system personnel throughout the strategy development.
- o Variable pass-through percentages for each state have been updated and are now based on 1988 criminal justice expenditure data.
- o The FY 1990 appropriations process has retained the required state and local match at 25 percent of total project costs for FY 1990.
- o The FY 1990 appropriations process also changed the base allocation to each state to 0.25 percent of the total formula grant allocation, or \$500,000, whichever is greater.
- o Given the increase in the formula grant allocation over previous years, BJA encourages the states to limit administrative costs to no more than five percent of their allocation rather than the ten percent allowed by the Act.

By statute, applications must be submitted to BJA within 60 calendar days after the enactment of the appropriation which was November 21, 1989. If you have any questions or comments regarding the enclosed materials or the application process, please contact the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

Sincerely,

Charles P. Smith
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance



Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program

**Bureau of
Justice
Assistance**

**FY 1990 Program Guidance
and Application Kit**

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

**Drug Control and
System Improvement
Formula Grant Program**

**FY 1990 Program Guidance
and Application Kit**

**Bureau of
Justice
Assistance**

Effective: November 1989

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

U.S. Department of Justice

Dick Thornburgh Attorney General

Office of Justice Programs

Richard B. Abell Assistant Attorney General

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Charles P. Smith Director

Michael J. Dalich Deputy Director,
Program Management

Steven D. Dillingham Deputy Director,
Policy Development

James C. Swain Director, Policy Development
and Management Division

Curtis H. Straub II Director, State and Local
Assistance Division

Eugene H. Dzikiewicz Director, Discretionary
Grant Programs Division

William F. Powers Director, Special Programs
Division

Bureau of Justice Assistance
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531
(202) 272-6838

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program Offices and Bureaus:
Bureau of Justice Assistance, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency
Prevention, and Office for Victims of Crime.



U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance

Washington, D.C. 20531

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Sincerely,

Charles P. Smith
Director
Bureau of Justice Assistance

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Introduction

The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) of the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), under the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, provides Federal financial assistance to state and local units of government for programs which improve the enforcement of state and local laws that establish offenses similar to offenses established in the

Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801, *et seq.*), and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders.

This document provides the guidance, forms, instructions, and information necessary for an eligible grantee to apply to BJA for formula grant funds.

Key Program Elements

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act provides financial and technical resources to state and local units of government, as well as the Federal government, to engage them in the nation's fight against drugs. The National Drug Control Strategy was announced by President Bush on September 5, 1989. It sets priorities and makes recommendations for action by Federal, state and local governments and communities to reduce drug use in this country. Key policy elements from the Act and the National Strategy are outlined below to provide guidance to the states in their drug control efforts.

Drug Testing

Drug testing has been shown to be an effective tool in identifying drug users and discouraging use. Programs should be implemented within the state criminal justice systems to test defendants/offenders for drugs including arrestees, prisoners, parolees and those out on bail and to use the test results to make release decisions and set conditions of release, to monitor drug use while under court supervision and to make referrals to drug treatment. A description of the state's drug testing program should be included as part of the state strategy (see page 9).

Street-level Enforcement

The National Drug Control Strategy identifies street-level drug enforcement as a "crucial component" of an effective drug strategy. It states that "street-level enforcement remains the best tool we have for restoring a sense of order and civility to neighborhoods where drugs -- with all their attendant crime, violence and decay -- have wrought havoc.

The first priority of local drug enforcement, then, is to employ effective police methods capable of fighting drugs at the neighborhood level." States are encouraged to make street-level enforcement an important component of their strategy.

User Accountability

The criminal justice system has an important role to play in reducing the demand for drugs by holding drug users as well as dealers accountable for their actions. User accountability programs should be developed and implemented, including vigorous prosecution and use of fines for misdemeanor drug offenses and the increased use of civil penalties (e.g., the loss of professional and drivers licenses, fines and community service).

Alternative Sentencing Programs for Non-violent Drug Offenders

Many drug offenders receive inadequate, if any, supervision. Alternative sentencing programs, including house arrest and boot camp programs, should be developed to hold non-violent drug offenders accountable for their actions.

Planning and Designing Judicial and Correctional Facilities

New judicial and correctional facilities are needed in many states to expedite drug cases and to punish drug traffickers and violent and repeat drug offenders. Formula Funds may be used for actual construction of penal or correctional institutions. Priority also should

be given to planning and designing new judicial and correctional institutions.

Marijuana Eradication

The National Drug Control Strategy recommends expansion of programs to eradicate the domestic marijuana crop. Marijuana producing states are encouraged to increase their eradication efforts.

Evaluation of the Strategy

To be effective in the fight against drugs, we must know what works and what does not. An evaluation capability should be established within the state to evaluate the impact of the statewide drug strategy and programs and projects instituted to implement the strategy.

Key Implementation Elements

Coordination

Success in the fight against drugs requires coordination and cooperation at all levels, including intergovernmental, interdisciplinary and public/private sector.

Coordination of State and Local Drug Control Efforts with Federal Efforts - States should incorporate the recommendations from the National Drug Control Strategy into their state strategy with an emphasis on street-level enforcement, planning and designing court and correctional facilities, alternative sentencing, user accountability and drug testing.

States are encouraged to contact and work with the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) of the United States Attorney(s) within the state. The LECC, which brings together Federal, state and local law enforcement and prosecutors, can serve as an important resource in the strategy development process. The LECC's role in the development of the strategy should be described in the application (see page 8).

Coordination of Drug Control Efforts within the State - It is essential that State and local law enforcement, prosecutors, and other criminal justice personnel participate closely in developing the statewide drug strategy. State planning agencies should not draft the strategy and then submit the document for review, thereby depriving operational agencies from making substantive contributions at the beginning of the strategy development process. States are also encouraged to increase coordination among criminal justice, treatment and education systems within the state to achieve a comprehensive and effective approach to drug control. States are also encouraged to promote multi-jurisdictional and inter-

agency activities which result in increased coordination and cooperation among criminal justice agencies.

Local Participation in Strategy Development - Taking our neighborhoods back from drug dealers and getting the community involved in drug prevention efforts is primarily a local responsibility. Thus, local units of government, including police, prosecutors and other justice officials, especially in jurisdictions with major drug problems, should be actively involved in the planning and strategy development process including the initial stages.

Matching Requirement

The fight against drug use must involve the active participation of all levels of government and the community. The matching requirement encourages state and local units of government to expand the resources committed to drug control efforts.

Distribution of Formula Funds within the State

As part of the requirements for the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, the states develop a statewide drug control strategy which defines the drug problem in the state, analyzes current efforts and resource needs and establishes priorities for the implementation of the strategy. The distribution of the formula funds within the state should be based on the strategy and should give priority to those jurisdictions with the greatest need.

Drug-Free Workplace

Clearly defined policies against drug use in the workplace and employee assistance programs for

workers with drug problems provide an effective means of reducing drug use in the American workforce. All grantees of Federal funds, other than

an individual, must provide a drug-free workplace in accordance with Title V, Sec. 5153 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 as defined by 28 CFR Part 67, Subpart F.

Purpose of Formula Grant Funds

The purpose of the Drug Control and System Improvement Grant Program is to assist states and units of local government in carrying out specific programs which offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system. Special emphasis is placed on a nationwide and multi-level drug control strategy. Programs and projects are to be developed to assist multi-jurisdictional and multi-state organizations in the drug control problem and to support national drug control priorities. Sec. 501 (a) of the Act.

In accordance with Sec. 501 (b) of the Act, the states may award formula grant funds to state agencies and units of local government for the purpose of enforcing

state and local laws which establish offenses similar to offenses established in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. Grants may provide personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance and information systems for the more widespread apprehension, prosecution, adjudication and detention and rehabilitation of persons who violate such laws, and to assist the victims of such crimes (other than compensation). The authorized programs are described in Appendix A. Formula funds should be devoted to programs that directly relate to drug control.

Allocation of Funds to the States

Eligible Applicants

State Government

All states are eligible to apply for and receive formula grants. Sec. 502 of the Act. State, as defined in the statute, means any state of the United States and includes the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa. Sec. 901 (a) (2) of the Act.

Units of Local Government

Units of local government are eligible to receive subgrants from a participating state. Units of local government means any city, county, town, township, borough, parish, village or other general purpose political subdivision of a state and includes Indian tribes which perform law enforcement functions as determined by the Secretary of the Interior. Sec. 901 (a) (3) of the Act.

Allocation

Sec. 506 (a) of the Act provides that at least 80 percent of the total amount appropriated for this part shall be allocated for formula grants. The formula grant allocation is the balance of the appropriation remaining after a set aside for discretionary programs of 20 percent of the total appropriation or \$50,000,000, whichever is less. Each participating state shall receive a base amount of 0.25 percent of the total formula grant allocation or \$500,000, whichever is greater. The remaining funds are allocated to each state on the basis of the state's relative share of total U. S. population. The FY 1990 allocations by state are found in Appendix B.

For the purposes of this Section, American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands shall be considered as one state, and 67 percent of the amount allocated shall be given to American Samoa and 33 percent to the Northern Mariana Islands. Sec. 901 (a) (2) of the Act.

If BJA determines, on the basis of information available during any fiscal year, that a portion of the funds allocated to a state for that fiscal year will not be required or that a state will be unable to qualify or receive funds under the Formula Grant Program or that a state chooses not to participate in the program, then the state's portion of the funds shall be awarded by the Director of BJA to urban, rural and suburban

units of local government or combinations thereof within the state, giving priority to those jurisdictions with greatest need. Sec. 506 (e). Any funds allocated under the Formula Grant Program which are not distributed in accordance with Sec. 506 (a) and (b) shall be available for obligation under the Discretionary Grant Program. Sec. 506 (f) of the Act.

Administrative Requirements

Distribution of Formula Funds Within The State

Variable Pass-through

Funds granted to the state are further subgranted by the state to state agencies and units of local government to carry out programs and projects contained in an approved application. Each state shall distribute to its local units of government, in the aggregate, a portion of the state's formula grant funds equal to the local government share of total state and local criminal justice expenditures for the previous fiscal year. Sec. 506 (b)(1) of the Act. In determining the portion to be distributed to local units, the most recent and complete data (1988) available from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), OJP, of the U. S. Department of Justice shall be used unless the use of other data has been approved in advance by BJA. The portion of each state's allocation which must be passed through to local units of government is found in Appendix B.

To request approval of a distribution ratio other than that announced by BJA, the head of the State Office must certify in writing to BJA that the ratio it proposes is a correct reflection of the local share of total state and local criminal justice expenditures and that the state has notified its major local governments of the request and informed them of the opportunity to contact BJA within 30 days if they have any objections. The written request must also cite the expenditure data used to substantiate the proposed change, which shall be reviewed by BJS, prior to approval or rejection by BJA.

Distribution of Funds to State Agencies

Any funds not required to be passed through to local units of government may be used for programs administered by state agencies. Sec. 506 (b) (3) of

the Act. States may exceed the variable pass-through by providing funds not used at the state level to local units of government.

Priority to Jurisdictions with the Greatest Need

In distributing funds, the state shall give priority to those jurisdictions with the greatest need. Sec. 506 (b) (2) of the Act.

45-Day Rule for Review of Local Government Applications

The state must make a decision on each complete application made by a local unit of government, or a combination of units of local government, within 45 days of receipt. An application shall be deemed approved by the state unless the state informs the applicant in writing within 45 days of the specific reasons for disapproval. The state shall not finally disapprove any application without first affording the applicant reasonable notice and opportunity for reconsideration. Sec. 508 (a) of the Act. The state may establish program priorities for submission of the applications based on their strategy and criteria. The failure of an application to conform to the program priorities or to meet the criteria may constitute reason for disapproval.

45-Day Rule for Making Funds Available to Local Units of Government

Within 45 days following BJA's approval of a state's formula grant application and notice to and acceptance of conditions by the state, the state shall make funds available to local units of government, or combinations thereof, whose applications have been submitted to, approved and awarded by the state. The Director of BJA shall have the authority to waive the 45-day

requirement upon a finding that the state cannot satisfy the requirement consistent with state statutes. Sec. 508 (b) of the Act.

Matching Requirements

The requirement for states to provide a match of 25 percent of total project costs has been retained for FY 1990. Current law provides for the match to increase to 50 percent in any subsequent fiscal years.

Cash Match

The non-Federal share of expenditures shall be paid in cash. Sec. 504 (e) of the Act. Funds required to pay the non-Federal portion of the cost of each program and project for which a grant is made shall be in addition to funds that would otherwise be made available for law enforcement by the recipients of the grant funds. Sec. 503 (a) (3) of the Act.

Waiver of Matching Requirement for Indian Tribes

Funds subgranted to an Indian tribe which performs law enforcement functions (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) shall be used to pay 100 percent of the cost of a program or project. Sec. 504 (a) (2) of the Act.

Use of Proceeds Received under the Equitable Sharing Program as Match

State and local units of government may use cash they received under the equitable sharing program to cover the non-Federal portion of costs of any OJP project or program.

Use of Proceeds from Asset Forfeitures as Match

A state or local unit of government may use forfeiture funds as match if state and local statutes allow for the collection and retention of such funds.

Administrative Costs

Given the increase in the formula grant allocation over previous years, states are encouraged to limit administrative costs to no more than five percent of

their allocation. However, the Act allows up to 10 percent of grant funds to be used to pay for costs incurred in administering the formula grant program. Funds which are not used for administration of the program can be used to implement drug control efforts. Requests to use more than five percent of the funds for administration of the program should be justified in the formula grant application. There shall be a presumption that funds specifically designated for preparation of the application for funds, including the drug strategy and administration of the award, are being used for the benefit of both state and local agencies and are expended in accordance with the variable pass-through requirement.

Undercover Operations

State agencies and local units of government may apply for and receive grants to conduct law enforcement undercover operations. The process by which these applications are reviewed and conducted must include provisions to protect the confidentiality of the operations. The standard of "need to know/right to know" is paramount when handling these types of applications. The following is provided as guidance:

- o Information pertaining to the political jurisdictions and/or implementing agencies should be omitted on any documents submitted to BJA. The application should only include the program description, the funds involved and the number of projects.
- o It is recommended that state agencies establish policies and procedures for special handling of undercover applications and grants. These should address:
 - limiting the need to provide confidential information by the applicant for review and funding decisions
 - minimizing the number of personnel having "need to know/right to know" status in performing application review and grant management functions
 - storing applications, grant awards and grant management documents in secure locations to prevent unauthorized access
 - establishing/revising special management procedures relating to financial, monitoring

and auditing activities in order to maintain confidentiality of the application and/or subgrant.

For the specific Office of Justice Programs (OJP) requirements governing the management of confidential funds, see OJP M 7100., Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants.

Allowable/Unallowable Expenses

General Salaries and Personnel Costs

Payment of personnel costs with grant funds is permitted if the costs are a part of an approved program or project. Sec. 501 (b) of the Act.

Equipment and Hardware

Equipment and hardware expenses which are part of an approved program or project are allowable expenses. Sec. 501 (b) of the Act.

Expenditures for Purchase of Evidence and Information

Formula grant funds which may be used for confidential expenditures are defined as funds used for the purchase of services, purchase of physical evidence and purchase of information including buy money, flash rolls etc. Guidelines related to confidential expenditures are found in OJP M7100, Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants (current edition). BJA has delegated to the State Office which administers the formula grant program authority to approve the allocation, use and expenditure of formula subgrant funds for confidential expenditures. Thus, the use of the term "Grantor Agency" as used in M7100 means the State Office for subgrants. All state applications containing projects which will utilize funds for confidential expenditures must contain an assurance that the guidelines found in M7100 will be followed.

Construction

Use of formula grant funds for construction projects is prohibited except when facilities to be constructed are penal or correctional institutions. Sec. 505 (c) of the Act. Correctional institutions refer to prisons, jails, juvenile correctional institutions and residential community corrections facilities.

Land Acquisition

Acquisition of land with grant funds is prohibited. Sec. 505 (c) of the Act.

Evaluation Costs

Expenses associated with conducting evaluations of programs/projects funded with formula grant funds are allowable expenses and may be paid with administrative funds, program funds or a combination of both. Sec. 504 (d) of the Act.

Participation in Drug Enforcement Administration Task Forces

Formula grant funds may be used for expenses associated with participation of the state or units of local government, or combinations thereof, in the State and Local Task Force Program established by the Drug Enforcement Administration. Sec. 504 (c) of the Act.

State Application Requirements

Application Submission

The Act requires that applications for funds be submitted within 60 days after the date that the appropriation for the program is enacted. Sec. 503 (a) of the Act.

If a state fails to submit an application by the submission deadline as defined by the Act, BJA will provide the state with written notice that it intends to begin the process of making funds available to local units of government, or combinations thereof, within the state, within 30 days of the date of the notice. The state will be provided with an opportunity to submit its application and a justification for the late submission within the 30-day period. The Director of BJA will make a determination on adequacy of the justification prior to initiating review of the application.

An original and ten copies of the application should be mailed to:

Bureau of Justice Assistance
Control Desk
633 Indiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20531

Please note the number of copies which are being requested. This will assist BJA in the application review and award process.

Application Content

A complete formula grant application includes the following:

- o Standard Form (SF) 424 "Federal Assistance" (revised 4-88)
- o Executive Order 12372 Compliance
- o Audit Requirements
- o Civil Rights Requirements
- o Certification Regarding Debarment
- o Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements
- o State Legislature Review
- o Certified Assurances
- o Statewide Strategy
- o List of Program/Projects

Standard Form 424 (revised 4-88)

This form is the face sheet for the application. A copy of the current form is found in Appendix C. This document must be signed by a duly authorized official and dated. Note: Applications using an outdated version of the SF-424 will not be accepted.

Executive Order 12372 Compliance "Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs"

Applicants must complete item 16 of SF-424 which requires information regarding compliance with Executive Order 12372. In accordance with the Executive Order and the Department of Justice's implementing regulation, 28 CFR Part 30, states must submit formula grant applications to the state "Single Point of Contact" (SPOC), if one exists, and if the program has been selected for coverage by the state process. The state may submit its application to the SPOC at the same time the application is submitted to BJA. The state SPOC may take up to 60 days from the application submission date to comment on the application. If, at the time that BJA approves the state's application, the SPOC has not commented on the application, and the 60-day comment period has not expired, the award will be special conditioned to allow for comment prior to the award of subgrants by the state.

Applicants are encouraged to contact their state's SPOC as soon as possible to inform them of the prospective application and to receive instructions regarding the state process.

Audit Requirements

Each grantee accepting BJA formula grant funds must agree to comply with the requirements of the OMB Circular A-128. Applications must include:

- o Date of the last audit
- o Dates covered by the last audit
- o Date of the next audit
- o Dates to be covered by the next audit
- o Date next audit will be forwarded to cognizant audit agency
- o Designated Federal cognizant agency

Civil Rights Requirements

In addition to the nondiscrimination and Equal Employment Opportunity Plan (EEOP) requirements listed in the Certified Assurances, applicants must include in their application:

- o Civil Rights contact person
- o Title and address of contact person
- o Telephone number of contact person
- o Number of persons employed by the organizational unit responsible for administering the grant

The contact person will serve as liaison with the Office for Civil Rights, OJP.

Applicants who previously applied for and received block or formula grant funding from BJA and have an approved EEOP, need only submit a statistical update of the previously approved plan. The statistical update shall be for the preceding year. At a minimum, the update shall contain the requirements found at 28 CFR 42.304 (a), (b), (c) and (d), along with a narrative statement describing the progress made during the preceding year, remedial action(s) taken and the status and issues of all discrimination complaints filed against the applicant during that period.

Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion

Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, 34 CFR Part 85, Section 85.510, Participants' Responsibilities, requires the grantee to obtain from each subgrantee applicant a Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion. Appendix C contains a copy of the Direct Recipient form which should be submitted by the state as part of the application. The Sub-Recipient form, also found in Appendix C, should be submitted to the state office as part of each subgrant application and should be kept on file by the State office.

Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements

Title V, Sec. 5153 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires all grantees of Federal funds, other than an individual, to certify to the granting agency that it will provide a drug free workplace. Appendix C contains the certification form. The drug-free workplace requirement applies to the direct grantees (e.g., Criminal Justice Planning Agency) and all

recipient instrumentalities of the state (e.g., Corrections Departments).

State Legislature Review

As stated in the Act and the Certified Assurance, the application must be submitted for review to the state legislature or its designated body. The application must be submitted to the state legislature no later than the time of submission to BJA. BJA will not approve the use of funds until the state legislature or its designated body has reviewed the application or the 30-day review period has passed. A copy of the document which transmits the application to the state legislature should be included in the application submission packet.

Application Assurances

Many of the administrative requirements are met by the Chief Executive Officer of the state or his/her designee signing assurances regarding compliance. Documentation of compliance is retained by the state. A list of the assurances which must be signed and included in the application are found in Appendix C.

Statewide Strategy for Drug and Violent Crime Control

Each state is required to develop a statewide strategy to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with an emphasis on drug trafficking, violent crime and serious offenders. The strategy shall be prepared after consultation with state and local officials, particularly those whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal laws and direct the administration of justice. The strategy should contain:

- o A definition and analysis of the drug and violent crime problem in the state and an analysis of the problems in each of the counties and municipalities with major drug and violent crime problems.
- o An assessment of the criminal justice resources being devoted to crime and drug control programs at the time of the application.
- o A description of how the state is complying with coordination requirements, which should include a detailed description of the Federal LECC's role in

assisting in the development of the statewide strategy.

- o Identification of resource needs.
- o The establishment of statewide priorities for crime and drug control activities and programs.
- o An analysis of the relationship of the proposed state efforts to the National Drug Control Strategy, which should include a description of the state and local drug testing programs that include arrestees, prisoners, parolees, those out on bail, and others in the criminal justice system. The description should include an explanation of how drug test results are used in bail, sentencing, early release, probation, and parole decisions. If the state has not adopted comprehensive drug testing programs, information on timetables to do so should be provided.
- o A plan for coordinating the programs to be funded under this program with other Federally funded programs, including state and local drug abuse education, treatment and prevention programs.

Programs to be Funded

Applications must set forth programs and projects which meet the purposes and criteria outlined in the Act. Sec. 506 (c) of the Act. Recommended program elements are highlighted on page 1. Since the Act identifies specific areas for funding, BJA deems some criminal justice system improvement programs as not appropriate for Federal funding (e.g., services for criminal defense and furlough programs for offenders who pose dangers to the community).

The application must designate which statutory purpose each program or project is intended to address and provide the name of the subgrantee, if known, and the estimated funding level for the program or project, including the amount and source of cash matching funds. The application must also include a description of the program and how it contributes to the statewide drug strategy's implementation.

The application must contain a Program List which includes:

- o The legislatively authorized purpose area
- o The title of the program or project
- o The implementation Agency
- o The Federal amount allocated to the program or project

- o The amount of the match
- o The source of the match (state, local, or other)

The Program List must be followed by specific information on each program to be funded including: a description of the program, the statutory purpose it addresses, its objectives, the critical elements in the program design, the indicators which will be used to assess performance and how it contributes to the implementation of the statewide strategy.

BJA develops program briefs that describe programs which have been found, based on evaluation and research, to be effective in drug and violent crime control.

If a program/project identified for funding includes activities which partially fall outside of the purposes set forth in Sec. 501 of the Act, the applicant must describe the program/project and clearly delineate the percentage of the funded activity which will be involved with Sec. 501 purposes. The description, which should also follow the Program List, must indicate the prorated amount of costs being covered by the formula grant funds and contain an adequate justification.

Federal, State and Local Participation in Strategy Development

Section 503 (a)(1) of the Act requires that "the strategy shall be prepared after consultation with State and local officials with emphasis on those whose duty it is to enforce drug and criminal laws and direct the administration of justice. Section 503 (a)(1)(A) requires that the strategy contain "a definition and analysis of the drug and violent crime problem in the state, and an analysis of the problems in each of the counties and municipalities with major drug and violent crime problems." Section 506 (b)(2) requires that "in distributing funds received under this part among urban, rural and suburban units of local government and combinations thereof, the State shall give priority to those jurisdictions with the greatest need."

It is essential that Federal, state and local law enforcement, prosecutors, and other criminal justice personnel participate closely in developing the statewide drug strategy. State planning agencies should not draft the strategy and then submit the document for review, thereby depriving operational agencies from making substantive contributions at the beginning of the strategy development process.

As noted above, states are also encouraged to contact and work with the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee (LECC) of the United States Attorney(s) within the state. The LECC, which brings together Federal, state and local law enforcement and prosecutors, can serve as an important resource in the strategy development process.

Further, after completion, the applicant is encouraged to send a copy of the statewide strategy or a summary of the strategy to local governments, major operational agencies and LECCs. This should include an analysis of the areas of greatest need, the allocation of funds and the impact of the state strategy on areas with major drug problems.

Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board

Each state is strongly encouraged to establish a Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board to serve as a forum for communication and a structure for coordination. The Board should be responsible for the development of the state strategy and should facilitate coordination within the state. The Board members should include

state and local officials and operational level representatives from all components of the criminal justice system (e.g., law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections), education and treatment.

The United States Attorney or the Chair of the Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee should also be included on the Board to facilitate coordination with Federal drug control efforts. Federal employees who serve as members of the Board should be non-voting members relative to state grant funding decisions.

The Board should be appointed by the Governor to establish its credibility as the Policy Board within the state and the importance of its mission. If a Board is established, the application for formula grant funds should include a description of the Board's roles, responsibilities, and activities and a list of Board members, their agency and level of government and the criminal justice function and/or other discipline (e.g., education or drug treatment) they represent. Payment of the costs associated with the operation of the Drug and Violent Crime Policy Board is an allowable use for the administrative funds.

Review of State Applications

45-Day Rule for BJA Review of Applications

BJA must approve or disapprove applications or amendments within 45 days of official receipt. Sec. 505 (b) of the Act. The application or amendment shall be considered approved unless BJA informs the applicant in writing of specific reasons for disapproval prior to the expiration of the 45-day period. Applications which are incomplete, as determined by BJA, shall not be considered officially received for purposes of the 45-day rule.

Rather than reject or return incomplete applications, BJA will notify the applicant that its application has been received and what needs to be accomplished for the application to be considered "complete" and, thus, officially received. Every effort will be made to notify states of any problems early in the review process. This procedure will allow a review of the submitted material to start. The 45-day review period will not commence until BJA has determined that the application is "complete".

Any outstanding special conditions on formula grant awards from prior fiscal years must be satisfied before a new award will be made.

Written Notification and Reason for Disapproval

BJA shall notify the applicant in writing of the specific reasons for the disapproval of the application or amendment, in whole or in part. The applicant will be afforded an opportunity for reconsideration before a final determination of disapproval is made. Sec. 505 (d) of the Act.

Affirmative Finding

Prior to approval of the application or amendments, BJA must make an affirmative finding in writing that the program or project has been reviewed in accordance with the Act. Sec. 505 (a) (2) of the Act.

Appendix A

Authorized Program Areas

Authorized Program Areas

1. Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate;
2. Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, state and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations;
3. Programs designed to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivations;
4. Providing community and neighborhood programs that assist citizens in preventing and controlling crime, including special programs that address the problems of crimes committed against the elderly and special programs for rural jurisdictions;
5. Disrupting illicit commerce in stolen goods and property;
6. Improving the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption crimes and fraud against the government with priority attention to cases involving drug-related official corruption;
7.
 - a. Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs;
 - b. Developing and implementing antiterrorism plans for deep draft ports, international airports and other important facilities;
8. Career criminal prosecution programs, including the development of model drug control legislation;
9. Financial investigative programs that target the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of proposed model legislation, financial investigative training and financial information sharing systems;
10. Improving the operational effectiveness of the court process, such as court delay reduction programs and enhancement programs;
11. Programs designed to provide additional public correctional resources and improve the corrections system, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies;
12. Providing prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment which will enable them to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their own families and for support of themselves in the institution;
13. Providing programs which identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug-dependent and alcohol-dependent offenders;
14. Developing and implementing programs which provide assistance to jurors and witnesses and assistance (other than compensation) to victims of crime;
15.
 - a. Developing programs to improve drug control technology, such as pretrial drug testing programs, programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management and monitoring of drug-dependent offenders and enhancement of state and local forensic laboratories;
 - b. Criminal justice information systems to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts and corrections organizations (including automated fingerprint identification systems);
16. Innovative programs which demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes;
17. Addressing the problems of drug trafficking and the illegal manufacture of controlled substances in public housing;

18. Improving the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse and abuse of the elderly;
19. Drug control evaluation programs which state and local units of government may utilize to evaluate programs and projects directed at state drug control activities;
20. Providing alternatives to prevent detention, jail and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community; and
21. Programs of which the primary goal is to strengthen urban enforcement and prosecution efforts targeted at street drug sales.

Appendix B

Allocation of Funds

Formula Grant Program Allocation of Funds

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 1990 Estimated State Allocations</u>	<u>Percentage to be Passed through to Local Jurisdictions</u>
Alabama	6,593,000	51.28
Alaska	1,704,000	24.63
Arizona	5,755,000	61.23
Arkansas	4,260,000	57.78
California	39,676,000	64.37
Colorado	5,498,000	64.03
Connecticut	5,405,000	44.76
Delaware	1,890,000	28.47
District of Columbia	1,831,000	100.00
Florida	17,842,000	65.13
Georgia	9,653,000	58.16
Hawaii	2,488,000	47.09
Idaho	2,358,000	62.82
Illinois	16,857,000	66.51
Indiana	8,580,000	58.91
Iowa	4,860,000	46.27
Kansas	4,397,000	54.58
Kentucky	6,080,000	30.33
Louisiana	7,011,000	55.09
Maine	2,634,000	45.98
Maryland	7,303,000	43.14
Massachusetts	9,035,000	44.28
Michigan	13,613,000	57.43
Minnesota	6,873,000	70.93
Mississippi	4,568,000	57.17
Missouri	8,012,000	58.08
Montana	2,088,000	58.56
Nebraska	3,177,000	60.13
Nevada	2,428,000	61.93

Formula Grant Program Allocation of Funds

<u>State</u>	<u>FY 1990 Estimated State Allocations</u>	<u>Percentage to be Passed through to Local Jurisdictions</u>
New Hampshire	2,470,000	54.88
New Jersey	11,538,000	58.55
New Mexico	3,047,000	44.84
New York	25,459,000	64.53
North Carolina	9,854,000	39.31
North Dakota	1,899,000	60.24
Ohio	15,820,000	61.89
Oklahoma	5,418,000	46.28
Oregon	4,769,000	49.38
Pennsylvania	17,386,000	67.76
Rhode Island	2,345,000	44.75
South Carolina	5,729,000	40.96
South Dakota	1,962,000	49.36
Tennessee	7,676,000	52.21
Texas	23,999,000	67.52
Utah	3,297,000	50.90
Vermont	1,749,000	28.20
Virginia	9,207,000	31.59
Washington	7,339,000	62.91
West Virginia	3,551,000	49.86
Wisconsin	7,622,000	67.39
Wyoming	1,642,000	55.41
Puerto Rico	5,485,000	0
Virgin Islands	1,129,000	0
American Samoa	717,570	0
Guam	1,169,000	0
N. Mariana Islands	353,430	0
\$395,101,000 *		

* The estimated allocations assume enactment of the Budget Reconciliation Act, H.R. 3299, and of the Compact of Free Association with Palau, H.J. Res. 175.

Appendix C

Application Forms and Assurances

APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

OMB Approval No. 0348-0043

1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application ☐ Construction ☐ Non-Construction Preapplication ☐ Construction ☐ Non-Construction		2. DATE SUBMITTED	Applicant Identifier
3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE		State Application Identifier	
4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY		Federal Identifier	

5. APPLICANT INFORMATION Legal Name:		Organizational Unit:	
Address (give city, county, state, and zip code):		Name and telephone number of the person to be contacted on matters involving this application (give area code)	

6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (EIN): 	7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box) A. State B. County C. Municipal D. Township E. Interstate F. Intermunicipal G. Special District H. Independent School Dist. I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning J. Private University K. Indian Tribe L. Individual M. Profit Organization N. Other (Specify): _____
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8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: ☐ New ☐ Continuation ☐ Revision If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es): ☐ ☐ A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration D. Decrease Duration Other (specify): _____	9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY:
--	-----------------------------------

10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: TITLE:	11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANT'S PROJECT:
--	--

12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (cities, counties, states, etc.):	13. PROPOSED PROJECT: Start Date Ending Date
--	---

14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF: a. Applicant b. Project	15. ESTIMATED FUNDING: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">a. Federal</td> <td style="width: 10%;">\$</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Applicant</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. State</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Local</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Other</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Program Income</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> <td>.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>g. TOTAL</td> <td>\$</td> <td></td> <td>.00</td> </tr> </table>	a. Federal	\$		.00	b. Applicant	\$		.00	c. State	\$		.00	d. Local	\$		.00	e. Other	\$		.00	f. Program Income	\$		.00	g. TOTAL	\$		.00
a. Federal	\$		.00																										
b. Applicant	\$		.00																										
c. State	\$		.00																										
d. Local	\$		.00																										
e. Other	\$		.00																										
f. Program Income	\$		.00																										
g. TOTAL	\$		.00																										

16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS? a. YES THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON: DATE _____ b. NO ☐ PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372 ☐ OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW	17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT? ☐ Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation. ☐ No
--	---

18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT, THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED		
a. Typed Name of Authorized Representative	b. Title	c. Telephone number
d. Signature of Authorized Representative	e. Date Signed	

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SF 424

This is a standard form used by applicants as a required facesheet for preapplications and applications submitted for Federal assistance. It will be used by Federal agencies to obtain applicant certification that States which have established a review and comment procedure in response to Executive Order 12372 and have selected the program to be included in their process, have been given an opportunity to review the applicant's submission.

- | Item: | Entry: | Item: | Entry: |
|-------|--|-------|--|
| 1. | Self-explanatory. | 12. | List only the largest political entities affected (e.g., State, counties, cities). |
| 2. | Date application submitted to Federal agency (or State if applicable) & applicant's control number (if applicable). | 13. | Self-explanatory. |
| 3. | State use only (if applicable). | 14. | List the applicant's Congressional District and any District(s) affected by the program or project. |
| 4. | If this application is to continue or revise an existing award, enter present Federal identifier number. If for a new project, leave blank. | 15. | Amount requested or to be contributed during the first funding/budget period by each contributor. Value of in-kind contributions should be included on appropriate lines as applicable. If the action will result in a dollar change to an existing award, indicate <u>only</u> the amount of the change. For decreases, enclose the amounts in parentheses. If both basic and supplemental amounts are included, show breakdown on an attached sheet. For multiple program funding, use totals and show breakdown using same categories as item 15. |
| 5. | Legal name of applicant, name of primary organizational unit which will undertake the assistance activity, complete address of the applicant, and name and telephone number of the person to contact on matters related to this application. | 16. | Applicants should contact the State Single Point of Contact (SPOC) for Federal Executive Order 12372 to determine whether the application is subject to the State intergovernmental review process. |
| 6. | Enter Employer Identification Number (EIN) as assigned by the Internal Revenue Service. | 17. | This question applies to the applicant organization, not the person who signs as the authorized representative. Categories of debt include delinquent audit disallowances, loans and taxes. |
| 7. | Enter the appropriate letter in the space provided. | 18. | To be signed by the authorized representative of the applicant. A copy of the governing body's authorization for you to sign this application as official representative must be on file in the applicant's office. (Certain Federal agencies may require that this authorization be submitted as part of the application.) |
| 8. | Check appropriate box and enter appropriate letter(s) in the space(s) provided:
— "New" means a new assistance award.
— "Continuation" means an extension for an additional funding/budget period for a project with a projected completion date.
— "Revision" means any change in the Federal Government's financial obligation or contingent liability from an existing obligation. | | |
| 9. | Name of Federal agency from which assistance is being requested with this application. | | |
| 10. | Use the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number and title of the program under which assistance is requested. | | |
| 11. | Enter a brief descriptive title of the project. If more than one program is involved, you should append an explanation on a separate sheet. If appropriate (e.g., construction or real property projects), attach a map showing project location. For preapplications, use a separate sheet to provide a summary description of this project. | | |

Certified Assurances FY-1990

(Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program) FY - 1990

- (1) The applicant assures that Federal funds made available under this formula grant will not be used to supplant state or local funds but will be used to increase the amounts of such funds that would, in the absence of Federal funds, be made available for law enforcement activities.
- (2) The applicant assures that matching funds required to pay the non-Federal portion of the cost of each program and project, for which grant funds are made available, shall be in addition to funds that would otherwise be made available for law enforcement by the recipients of grant funds and shall be provided on a project-by-project basis. (However, the state may request BJA to approve exceptions such as match on a program-by-program basis, statewide basis, unit of government basis or a combination of the above. The state must include any requests for approval of other than project-by-project match in its application to BJA).
- (3) The applicant assures that the state application, and any amendment thereto, has been submitted for review to the state legislature or its designated body. (For purposes of this section, such application or amendment shall be deemed to be reviewed if the state legislature, or its designated body, does not review such application or amendment within the 30-day period beginning on the date such application or amendment is submitted thereto).
- (4) The applicant assures that the state application and any amendment thereto are made public before submission to BJA and, to the extent provided under state law or established procedure, an opportunity to comment thereon was provided to citizens and to neighborhood and community groups.
- (5) The applicant assures that following the first fiscal year covered by an application and each fiscal year thereafter, a performance evaluation and assessment report will be submitted to BJA.
- (6) The applicant assures that fund accounting, auditing, monitoring, evaluation procedures and such records as BJA shall prescribe shall be provided to assure fiscal control, proper management and efficient disbursement of funds received.
- (7) The applicant assures that it shall maintain such data and information and submit such reports in such form at such times and containing such data and information as BJA may reasonably require to administer the program.
- (8) The applicant certifies that the programs contained in this application meet all the requirements of the Act and guidelines, that all information contained in the application is correct, that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies and that the applicant will comply with all provisions of the Act and all other applicable Federal laws, regulations and guidelines.
- (9) The applicant assures that the state is undertaking initiatives to reduce, through the enactment of innovative penalties or increasing law enforcement efforts, the demand for controlled substances by holding accountable those who unlawfully possess or use such substances.
- (10) The applicant assures that it will comply with Title V of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and regulations promulgated by the Federal Government to maintain a drug-free workplace.
- (11) The applicant assures that it will comply, and all its subgrantees and contractors will comply, with the nondiscrimination requirements of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972; the Age Discrimination Act of 1975; the Department of Justice Nondiscrimination Regulations 28 CFR Part 42, Subparts C, D, E and G; and Executive Order 11246, as amended by Executive Order 11375, and their implementing regulations, 41 CFR Part 60.1 et seq., as applicable to construction contracts.
- (12) The applicant assures that in the event a Federal or state court or administrative agency makes a finding of discrimination after a due process hearing on the grounds of race, color, religion, national origin or sex against a recipient of funds, the recipient will forward a copy of the finding to the Office for Civil Rights, OJP.

(13) The applicant assures that if required to formulate an Equal Employment Opportunity Program (EEOP), in accordance with 28 CFR 42.301 et seq., it will maintain a current one on file. Further, the applicant will require every fund recipient required to formulate an EEOP, in accordance with the previously cited regulation, to submit a certification to the applicant that it has a current EEOP on file which meets the applicable requirements.

(14) The applicant assures that if required to maintain an EEOP and the applicant agency will directly utilize \$500,000 or more in grant funds, it will submit a copy of the subject EEOP at the same time as the application submission, with the understanding that the statewide application for funds may not be awarded prior to approval of the applicant's EEOP by the Office for Civil Rights, OJP. Further, in those instances where a subgrantee is required to maintain an EEOP, the applicant will provide BJA a copy of said EEOP if the proposed subgrant is for \$500,000 or more and not award a subgrant until the subgrantee's EEOP has been approved by the Office for Civil Rights, OJP.

(15) The applicant assures that it will comply with the provisions of OJP's M7100.1 Financial and Administrative Guide for Grants.

(16) The applicant assures that it will comply with the provisions of 28 CFR applicable to grants and cooperative agreement, including Part II, Applicability of Office of Management and Budget Circulars; Part 18, Administrative Review Procedures; Part 20, Criminal Justice Information Systems; Part 22, Confidentiality of Identifiable Research and Statistical Information Systems; Part 23, Criminal Intelligence Systems Operating Policies; Part 30, Intergovernmental Review of Department of Justice Programs and Activities; Part 42, Nondiscrimination Equal Employment Opportunity Policies and Procedures; Part 61, Procedures for Implementing the National Environmental Policy Act; and Part 63, Floodplain Management and Wetland Protection Procedures.

(17) The grantee assures that it will submit for review and approval amendments to the application if as a result of compliance with Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs, and/or Sec. 503 (a)(5) of the Act Certified Assurance 4) comments are submitted to the grantee which the grantee feels are sufficiently valid to warrant such change.

CERTIFICATION

I certify that the programs proposed in this application meet all the requirements of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Subtitle C - State and Local Narcotics Control and Justice Assistance Improvements of 1988, Pub. L. 100-690 (Nov. 18, 1988), that all the information presented is correct, that there has been appropriate coordination with affected agencies and that the application will comply with the provisions of the Act and all other Federal laws, regulations and guidelines. By appropriate language incorporated in each grant, subgrant or other document under which funds are to be disbursed, the undersigned shall assure the applicable conditions above apply to all recipients of assistance.

Authorized Official

Date



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

**Certification Regarding
Debarment, Suspension, and Other Responsibility Matters
Primary Covered Transactions
(Direct Recipient)**

Application Number

This certification is required by the regulations implementing Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, 28 CFR Part 67, Section 67.510, Participants' responsibilities. The regulations were published as Part VII of the May 26, 1988 *Federal Register* (pages 19160-19211).

(BEFORE COMPLETING CERTIFICATION, READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE)

- (1) The prospective primary participant certifies to the best of its knowledge and belief, that it and its principals:
- (a) Are not presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from covered transactions by any Federal department or agency;
 - (b) Have not within a three-year period preceding this proposal been convicted of or had a civil judgment rendered against them for commission of fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain, or performing a public (Federal, State or local) transaction or contract under a public transaction; violation of Federal or State antitrust statutes or commission of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records, making false statements, or receiving stolen property;
 - (c) Are not presently indicted for or otherwise criminally or civilly charged by a government entity (Federal, State or local) with commission of any of the offenses enumerated in paragraph (1)(b) of this certification; and
 - (d) Have not within a three-year period preceding this application/proposal had one or more public transactions (Federal, State or local) terminated for cause or default.
- (2) Where the prospective primary participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

Name and Title of Authorized Representative

Signature

Date

Name and Address of Organization

Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective primary participant is providing the certification set out below.
2. The inability of a person to provide the certification required below will not necessarily result in denial of participation in this covered transaction. The prospective participant shall submit an explanation of why it cannot provide the certification set out below. The certification or explanation will be considered in connection with the department or agency's determination whether to enter into this transaction. However, failure of the prospective primary participant to furnish a certification or an explanation shall disqualify such person from participation in this transaction.
3. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when the department or agency determined to enter into this transaction. If it is later determined that the prospective primary participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.
4. The prospective primary participant shall provide immediate written notice to the department or agency to whom this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective primary participant learns its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.
5. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "lower tier covered transaction," "participant," "person," "primary covered transaction," "principal," "proposal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of the rules implementing Executive Order 12549.
6. The prospective primary participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency entering into this transaction.
7. The prospective primary participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion—Lower Tier Covered Transactions," provided by the department or agency entering into this covered transaction, without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.
8. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may check the Nonprocurement List.
9. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.
10. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 6 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency may terminate this transaction for cause or default.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

**Certification Regarding
Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion
Lower Tier Covered Transactions
(Sub-Recipient)**

This certification is required by the regulations implementing Executive Order 12549, Debarment and Suspension, 28 CFR Part 67, Section 67.510, Participants' responsibilities. The regulations were published as Part VII of the May 26, 1988 *Federal Register* (pages 19160-19211).

(BEFORE COMPLETING CERTIFICATION, READ INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE)

- (1) The prospective lower tier participant certifies, by submission of this proposal, that neither it nor its principals are presently debarred, suspended, proposed for debarment, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction by any Federal department or agency.
- (2) Where the prospective lower tier participant is unable to certify to any of the statements in this certification, such prospective participant shall attach an explanation to this proposal.

Name and Title of Authorized Representative

Signature

Date

Name of Organization

Address of Organization

Instructions for Certification

1. By signing and submitting this proposal, the prospective lower tier participant is providing the certification set out below.

2. The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact upon which reliance was placed when this transaction was entered into. If it is later determined that the prospective lower tier participant knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.

3. The prospective lower tier participant shall provide immediate written notice to the person to which this proposal is submitted if at any time the prospective lower tier participant learns that its certification was erroneous when submitted or has become erroneous by reason of changed circumstances.

4. The terms "covered transaction," "debarred," "suspended," "ineligible," "lower tier covered transaction," "participant," "person," "primary covered transaction," "principal," "proposal," and "voluntarily excluded," as used in this clause, have the meanings set out in the Definitions and Coverage sections of rules implementing Executive Order 12549.

5. The prospective lower tier participant agrees by submitting this proposal that, should the proposed covered transaction be entered into, it shall not knowingly enter into any lower tier covered transaction with a person who is debarred, suspended, declared ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this covered transaction, unless authorized by the department or agency with which this transaction originated.

6. The prospective lower tier participant further agrees by submitting this proposal that it will include the clause titled "Certification Regarding Debarment, Suspension, Ineligibility and Voluntary Exclusion—Lower Tier Covered Transactions," without modification, in all lower tier covered transactions and in all solicitations for lower tier covered transactions.

7. A participant in a covered transaction may rely upon a certification of a prospective participant in a lower tier covered transaction that it is not debarred, suspended, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from the covered transaction, unless it knows that the certification is erroneous. A participant may decide the method and frequency by which it determines the eligibility of its principals. Each participant may check the Nonprocurement List.

8. Nothing contained in the foregoing shall be construed to require establishment of a system of records in order to render in good faith the certification required by this clause. The knowledge and information of a participant is not required to exceed that which is normally possessed by a prudent person in the ordinary course of business dealings.

9. Except for transactions authorized under paragraph 5 of these instructions, if a participant in a covered transaction knowingly enters into a lower tier covered transaction with a person who is suspended, debarred, ineligible, or voluntarily excluded from participation in this transaction, in addition to other remedies available to the Federal Government, the department or agency with which this transaction originated may pursue available remedies, including suspension and/or debarment.



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

**Certification Regarding Drug-Free Workplace Requirements
Grantees Other Than Individuals**

This certification is required by the regulations implementing the Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988, 28 CFR Part 67, Subpart F. The regulations, published in the January 31, 1989 *Federal Register*, require certification by grantees, prior to award, that they will maintain a drug-free workplace. The certification set out below is a material representation of fact upon which reliance will be placed when the agency determines to award the grant. False certification or violation of the certification shall be grounds for suspension of payments, suspension or termination of grants, or governmentwide suspension or debarment (see 28 CFR Part 67, Sections 67.615 and 67.620).

The grantee certifies that it will provide a drug-free workplace by:

- (a) Publishing a statement notifying employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in the grantee's workplace and specifying the actions that will be taken against employees for violation of such prohibition;
- (b) Establishing a drug-free awareness program to inform employees about —
 - (1) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (2) The grantee's policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (3) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation, and employee assistance programs; and
 - (4) The penalties that may be imposed upon employees for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace;
- (c) Making it a requirement that each employee to be engaged in the performance of the grant be given a copy of the statement required by paragraph (a);
- (d) Notifying the employee in the statement required by paragraph (a) that, as a condition of employment under the grant, the employee will —
 - (1) Abide by the terms of the statement; and
 - (2) Notify the employer of any criminal drug statute conviction for a violation occurring in the workplace no later than five days after such conviction;
- (e) Notifying the agency within ten days after receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2) from an employee or otherwise receiving actual notice of such conviction;
- (f) Taking one of the following actions, within 30 days of receiving notice under subparagraph (d)(2), with respect to any employee who is so convicted —
 - (1) Taking appropriate personnel action against such an employee, up to and including termination; or
 - (2) Requiring such employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for such purposes by a Federal, State, or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency;
- (g) Making a good faith effort to continue to maintain a drug-free workplace through implementation of paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f).

Place(s) of Performance: The grantee shall insert in the space provided below the site(s) for the performance of work done in connection with the specific grant (street address, city, county, state, zip code):

Organization Name

Application Number

Name and Title of Authorized Representative

Signature

Date

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 2, 1989

Dear Mr. Goodstein:

Thank you for your letter of October 25th regarding Derek Sanderson and his willingness to be of assistance in the anti-drug effort as a speaker or witness.

Please know that I will share this information with the the Office of National Drug Control Policy. The offer is very much appreciated.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

I have been with Derek at several functions in Massachusetts over the past fifteen years. — I'm a fan!

Mr. Richard F. Goodstein
Divisional Vice President
Browning-Ferris Industries
1150 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Suite 500
Washington, D.C. 20036



BROWNING-FERRIS INDUSTRIES

Richard F. Goodstein
Divisional Vice President
National Government Affairs
Washington Counsel
202/223-8151

October 25, 1989

Mr. Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Card:

As I mentioned Monday night at the fundraiser for the Massachusetts Republican Party, Derek Sanderson, when he is not doing the Bruins games, is a full-time spokesman for BFI addressing the drug issue. If you are looking for motivational speakers, witnesses, or the like -- either nationally or regionally -- keep Derek in mind.

If any issues relating to waste management hit your radar screen, please feel free to contact us at BFI.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Richard F. Goodstein".

Richard F. Goodstein

FROM
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

AC HAS SEEN ✓

Mr. William Moss
Suite 501
The Watergate Hotel
2650 Virginia Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20037



THE PRESIDENT

November 9, 1989

Dear Bill,

Thanks for passing along to me the fine report on the council and its activities. I read every word of it.

I am grateful to you for your leadership in this important effort.

All best,

A large, stylized handwritten signature, likely of George H.W. Bush, written in black ink.

AC:

FYE

You will be meeting
w/ Bill Moss next
Thurs. 11/21 @ 9:30am.

LLS

bcc: Governor Sununu
Andrew Card ✓

W I L L I A M M O S S

November 8, 1989

Dear Patti:

Attached is a briefing paper that Peter Teeley, Rich Bond and I have discussed with Governor Sumunu. I think that the President might be interested in seeing this.

Thanks.

Bill Moss

PRESIDENTIAL DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

Briefing Paper

William Moss discussed with President Bush last Spring the need for a private sector drug advisory council made up of leaders from a cross-section of business, civic, education, law enforcement and labor. At the President's suggestion, Mr. Moss discussed the concept with Chief of Staff John Sununu, Director of the Office of Drug Control Policy William Bennett and several other White House officials. Incorporating their thoughts and including the input of an informal advisory group of Bob Teeter, Rich Bond, Pete Teeley and Terry Wade, Mr. Moss prepared a proposal and presented it to the President and Director Bennett. The President approved the proposal and an executive order has been written and awaits the President's signature.

The Council will function as directed by the executive order to recommend and advise the President and Director on: communicating with the American people; encouraging private sector involvement; establishing a national support group and soliciting the views of the American people. A list of the members is attached.

Purpose

The Council's purpose is to recommend and assist the President and the Director in finding ways to involve all the people of this country in an all out war against drugs and to support our national drug policy. The Council will serve as a private sector complement to Director Bennett's public sector efforts. The Council will provide an ongoing opportunity for a number of national media events and will report periodically to the President and Director Bennett.

Initial Projects

Mr. Moss, after informal discussion the Council members, will recommend the Council begin by studying the following:

The formation of a National Coalition. In the beginning, there needs to be a vehicle created that allows existing organizations from around the country to join together in a national coalition where ideas and information can be shared. This national coalition would consist of organizations with programs for prevention, education, demand and enforcement. Such a coalition would involve the millions of people who are currently contributing to such programs and could, in effect, serve as a foundation for a national grassroots network.

DRUG COUNCIL BRIEFING

Page 2

Among the Council members, there are those who have formed, financed and managed coalitions and local organizations that could serve as a national model.

The creation of a National Information Center. In order to effectively organize the people of this country into an effective effort, there needs to be a National Information Center. There are hundreds of thousands of Americans who are now interested in making a contribution and getting involved. There needs to be a way to provide information for those who want to volunteer. A large national corporation has volunteered, as a contribution to the effort, to assist in establishing such a system.

Mr. Moss will recommend that the Council look into the feasibility of developing such a National Information Center that would provide information on programs in every county in the nation. The Center could include a national 800 number, promoted in all literature, public announcements and with advertising. Such a data base would also fill a tremendous need for a centralized listing of all programs and treatment facilities. Such a need has been identified by Council members, Director Bennett, others in government and virtually everyone involved in the drug battle.

Efforts to create a drug free work place. A drug free work place would have an impact on far more than the approximately 110 million working men and women. It would affect virtually every American. Major corporations and labor, both union and non-union, are working in this area already. Focusing on this area, would heighten the visibility of existing programs and their effectiveness. Preliminary conversations indicate that both labor and management are seeking solutions. On the Council, there are CEOs of major companies, labor leaders and others who can be very active in assisting in this effort. Mr. Moss will recommend that the Council undertake a management and labor study of drugs in the work place within six months.

Funding of private prison facilities. In the last two years, in one of the major states four 500-cell facilities have been constructed privately and are managed privately. This Council has been invited to inspect these facilities and will be provided with information concerning national studies on private prison facilities. Within 60-90 days after the formation of the Council, we should have suggestions as to how to build and operate such prisons with private financing, in less time and for less money than can be done with government funds.

DRUG COUNCIL BRIEFING

Page 3

Creation of a National Drug Corps. Create a National Drug Corps that will train volunteers in cities and counties to coordinate drug-prevention efforts at the local level. Such a Corps could train grass-roots volunteers to prevent drug abuse in the neighborhoods where they live.

There are large national corporations who, as part of their advertising, could support the enlistment of army of volunteers into a National Drug Corps. This National Drug Corps could be financed similarly to the March of Dimes and, if handle properly, should create tremendous national support and interest. There are professionals available to organize this undertaking.

Establish a National Drug Control Week. An annual National Drug Control Week would call to the attention of the public the progress made in the preceding year and offer an opportunity to discuss the plans for subsequent years. Such a Week would include involvement of the people, through schools, churches, corporations, community organizations and with the help of existing clubs, such as Rotary, Kiwanis and local Chambers of Commerce. An annual Drug Control Week would make a great forum for the President and the Director. Obviously, this needs to be discussed further, but there are some tremendous ideas to be developed. It could include a National Day of Prayer, a national fund-raiser sponsored by corporations and similar events.

An annual National Drug Control Week, would continue to focus the public's attention on the problem. It could also be used to keep the public aware of the successes of the President's drug policies and give the President and Director Bennett a positive forum from which to announce future plans.

PRESIDENTIAL DRUG ADVISORY COUNCIL

Membership

Alvin Brooks
The Ad Hoc Group
Against Crime
P.O. Box 15351
Kansas City, Mo. 64106

Mr. Brooks is a civic and community leader who has organized Kansas City's private sector drive to eliminate drug abuse in that city.

James E. Burke
Johnson & Johnson
One Johnson & Johnson Plaza
New Brunswick, N.J. 08933

Mr. Burke is the founder of the Media Advertising Partnership for a Drug Free America and has been instrumental in getting millions of dollars of free advertising time for anti-drug messages.

Patricia A. Burch
9311 Persimmon Tree Road
Potomac, MD 20854

Ms. Burch is a leader in the fight against drug and substance abuse. She has helped found both the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth and the National Partnership to Prevent Drug and Alcohol Abuse.

Alvah H. Chapman
Chairman
Knight-Ridder, Inc.
One Herald Plaza
Miami, Florida 33132

Mr. Chapman is a leader in Miami's efforts to eliminate drugs in their community. He is the co-chairman of the Miami Coalition for a Drug-Free Community.

Admiral William J. Crowe
The Joint Staff
Pentagon
Room 2E964
Washington, D.C. 20318-0001

Recently retired as the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Lee I. Dogoloff
Executive Director
The American Council
for Drug Education
204 Monroe Street
Rockville, MD 20850

Mr. Dogoloff served in the White House as a top advisor on drug policy and is currently involved in efforts to educate young people and the public about the dangers of drugs.

Robert A. Georgine
President
Building & Construction
Trades Dept.
AFL-CIO
Suite 603
315 16th St., NW
Washington, D.C. 20006

Mr. Georgine has been a leading member of the AFL-CIO for almost three decades. He has been active in the Union's community and public service projects.

Elsie Hilliard Hillman
Morewood Heights
Pittsburgh, PA 15213

Ms. Hillman has been actively involved in community efforts to fight against illegal drug use.

Mary L. Jacobson
3345 South 115th Ave.
Omaha, Nebraska 68144

Ms. Jacobson is trained as an educator and has been instrumental in the founding of two national organizations to involve communities in the battle against drug and alcohol abuse.

Sterling Johnson, Jr.
Special Narcotics
Prosecutor
Office of Prosecution
Special Narcotics Courts
39 Centre Street
New York, NY 10013

Mr. Johnson is a leading spokesman for law enforcement in the battle against drug abuse and is in charge of New York City's efforts.

Ewing Kauffman
Chairman
Marion Laboratories
P.O. Box 8580
Kansas City, Missouri 66114

Mr. Kauffman has established two significant programs to help Kansas City's young people avoid drug abuse. His Projects Star and Choice have been hailed as progressive anti-drug programs.

Tom Landry
5336 Rock Cliff Pl.
Dallas, TX 75209

Mr. Landry, the former coach of the Dallas Cowboys, is a founder of the Fellowship of Christian Athletes and is a notable spokesman against drug abuse.

Dr. Burton J. Lee III
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dr. Lee was actively involved in the AIDS commission and through that has great insight into the drug abuse problem.

Brenda Lee
Principal
Edison Elementary School
228 North Broadway
Dayton, Ohio 45407

Ms. Lee is one of the nation's leading educators and administers a school in the heart of an urban area where drug and alcohol abuse are daily problems for her students.

William T. McCarthy
General President
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters
25 Louisiana Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20001

Rev. Edward A. Malloy
President The University
of Notre Dame
317 Admin. Building
Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

William Moss
Suite 501
The Watergate Hotel
2650 Virginia Ave., NW
Washington, D.C. 20037

Chief Ruben Ortega
Chief of Police
620 West Washington
Room 434
Phoenix, Arizona 85003

Richard D. Parsons
President & CEO
The Dime Savings Bank
of New York
589 Fifth Ave.
New York, NY 10017

Sandi Patti
P.O. Box 2940
Anderson, Indiana 46013

Herman Paul Pressler
Fourteenth Court
of Appeal
1307 San Jacinto
Houston, Texas 77002

Dr. Jonas Salk
% The Salk Institute
for Biological Studies
Box 85800
San Diego, CA 92138

Mr. McCarthy, as a leader in the labor movement, is interested in involving organized labor in the battle against drug abuse.

Father Malloy has included the study of substance abuse among his specialties at the University of Notre Dame.

Mr. Moss developed the concept of a Presidential Drug Advisory Council and has presented the idea to the President and Mr. Bennett. He is in the process of putting the Council together.

Chief Ortega is in charge of one of the nation's major law enforcement department's and has demonstrated innovative approaches to dealing with the drug problem.

Mr. Parsons served as chairman of the Domestic Council Drug Abuse Task Force, which produced the white paper on drug abuse in 1975. He currently serves as chairman of a New York non-profit organization that provides training and employment opportunities for ex-addicts and ex-offenders.

Ms. Patti is one of the nation's leading gospel singers. She is very committed to helping in the fight against the use of illegal drugs.

As a judge Mr. Pressler is very aware of the problems illegal drugs create for our nation.

Dr. Salk is a leading research scientist and has worked extensively on the effects of drugs and in AIDS research.

Richard R. Schubert
7811 Old Dominion Dr.
McLean, Va. 22102

Mr. Schubert is the former president of the American Red Cross. Mr. Schubert has worked with health and social welfare organizations and is very familiar with the effects of drug abuse.

Roger Smith
Chairman
General Motors

As chairman of one of the largest companies in the world Mr. Smith is very familiar with the problems that drug abuse create in the work place.

William French Smith
%Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher
Suite 4420
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90071

Mr. Smith, as the former Attorney General, has an great knowledge of the magnitude of the drug problem and of the effort it will take to win the war against drug abuse.

Frank Tasco
Chairman
Marsh & McLennan Companies
1211 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10036

Mr. Tasco is the chairman of the board of the Phoenix House and his organization has done one of the most comprehensive survey's on drugs in the work place.

Robert C. Wright
President & CEO
NBC
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10112

Mr. Wright, as one of the leaders in the television industry, is committed to the battle against drugs.

C: Jim Cicconi

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OCTOBER 12, 1989

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL

TO: Joe Hagin
Deputy Assistant to the President for
Appointments and Scheduling

THRU: Chase Untermeyer *ccu 13 oct*
Assistant to the President and
Director of Presidential Personnel

FROM: Jan Naylor *kn*
Special Assistant to the President and
Associate Director of Presidential Personnel

REQUEST: For the President to host a luncheon
meeting in the Roosevelt Room and
announce the creation of the
Presidential Drug Advisory Council

PURPOSE: Announcement of the Presidential Drug
Advisory Council

BACKGROUND: The Presidential Drug Advisory Council,
established by Executive Order, will
assist the Director of National Drug
Control Policy and the President in the
development and promotion of our
national drug policy. The Council is
being chaired by Bill Moss and will
consist of 21 members.

DATE AND TIME: November 13, 1989 or November 15, 1989
12:30 lunch, 1:45 Brief Remarks

LOCATION: Roosevelt Room and Rose Garden (weather
permitting)

PARTICIPANTS: 21 Members of the Presidential Drug
Advisory Council

OUTLINE OF EVENT: The President will welcome and give
brief remarks to the Council
Members and introduce them to key White
House officials.

Following lunch and remarks by Bill Moss
in the Rose Garden, the President would
make brief remarks on the role of the
Council and sign the executive order.
(Suggested timeline attached)

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL
PAGE TWO

REMARKS REQUIRED:

Informal remarks at lunch; brief remarks
at announcement

MEDIA COVERAGE:

Open press

Suggested Timeline
for
November 13 Event

- 1:30 Appropriate White House official takes the rostrum and makes a brief statement on the formation of the Council.
- 1:35 White House official introduces Bill Moss as the chairman of the Council.
- 1:36 Bill Moss then gives a brief statement about the idea behind the Council and the selection of the members.
- 1:40 Moss then introduces each member of the Council
- 1:45 The President is then announced.
- 1:47 The President makes a brief five to six minute statement on the importance of the private sector involvement and what he sees as the Council's role.
- 1:52 The President then moves to a table and signs the executive order with the Council members looking on.
- 1:55 The President leaves and Bill Moss and Council members take questions.
- 2:05 The ceremony ends and all Council members would be directed to the White House lawn where they could do one-on-one interviews with local and regional press.

October 10, 1989

Mr. Bill Moss
Suite 1017
The Watergate Hotel
2650 Virginia Ave., NW
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chase Untermeyer
Director, Office
of Presidential Personnel
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Chase:

As I understand it, the scheduling office has set aside either November 13 or November 15 for the announcement of the Presidential Drug Advisory Council. I am told the formal request for the President's time needs to come from your office.

Jan Naylor suggested I give you my recommendations on how the announcement should be handled. I have discussed this with a small group of advisors (Bob Teeter, Pete Teeley, Rich Bond and Terry Wade) and my recommendations follow. Obviously, I will be happy to meet with the appropriate people to work out the details.

As far as the date is concerned, I would prefer the November 13. That date would make it easier for the members to attend the informal dinner or reception I am planning the evening before the announcement. Of course, the President and other appropriate officials would be invited to attend.

I would recommend that the President host a luncheon, in the Roosevelt room, to formally welcome the members of the Council and introduce them to key White House officials, such as Director Bennett and Chief of Staff John Sununu. Such a lunch would give the President the opportunity to say a few motivational words to the members and give our group a big boost as it gets underway.

Following the lunch, I would recommend the official announcement of the creation of the Council and the appointment of its members be made at the White House, perhaps in the Rose Garden, if the

-- more --

PAGE 2

weather permits. There are 21 members of the Council, so the ceremony needs to be held somewhere that would accommodate that number. After the appropriate White House official makes the announcement I suggest that I be introduced and would make a few comments and introduce the members of the Council.

At that time, the President would enter and make a five or six minute speech on the importance of the private sector involvement and what he sees as this Council's role in the fight against drug abuse.

The President would then go to a table with the members of the Council where he would sign the executive order. The President would leave and I and the other members of the Council would take questions.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, all Council members would be directed to the White House lawn where they could do one-on-one interviews with local and regional media.

I have attached a suggested timeline for the announcement.

I hope this is helpful. Please let me know if there is anything further I can provide.

Very truly yours,

Bill Moss

Attachment

WILLIAM MOSS
TURTLE CREEK CENTRE
3811 TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, SUITE 700
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219-4419

AC HAS SEEN ✓

OKAY -
Have Ronnie
meet w/ me
for 10 or 15 min
before. Andy

November 14, 1989

Mr. Andrew Card
Assistant to the President and
Deputy to the Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Andy:

Attached is a copy of a letter to Governor Sununu.

After having had time to work with this project, I have come to the conclusion that it should be started with a small staff, so all I am going to need is an executive assistant, a top-flight secretary and a receptionist. Therefore, my space requirements are much smaller than originally anticipated. I would appreciate your help in this regard.

Director Bennett has no objection to the Council being located outside his office.

I appreciate your interest in this project.

See you Tuesday morning, November 21, at 9:30. //

Sincerely,

William Moss

The Watergate Hotel
2650 Virginia Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

W I L L I A M M O S S
TURTLE CREEK CENTRE
3811 TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, SUITE 700
DALLAS, TEXAS 75219-4419

November 14, 1989

The Honorable John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Governor Sununu:

Thank you for taking the time to see me last Wednesday.

I want to assure you that from the beginning I have worked closely with Director Bennett and his staff in the formation of the President's Drug Advisory Council. As a matter of fact, John Walters, his Chief of Staff, and Terry Pell, his Legal Counsel, have worked diligently to assist in obtaining the Executive Order. I have met with them many times. They have been involved in the selection of the Council members and Director Bennett has met personally with several of them on more than one occasion. Every proposed project for the Council's consideration has been discussed with Mr. Walters and Director Bennett. I have the impression that we have their support. They have been very helpful and cooperative.

I have also attempted to keep Andy Card and other members of the White House staff apprised of our activity and our progress.

I think this Council can be one of the most effective Presidential councils ever created. My objective is to support my President, Director Bennett and our country.

Thank you for your help and consideration.

Sincerely,

William Moss

cc: Andrew Card

The Watergate Hotel
2650 Virginia Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

THE WHITE HOUSE

6/7/69

Dear Mr. Wilson:

Thank you for talking with me regarding the possibility of Dr. I assisting in the Administration's anti-drug effort. I look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely,
Andy Card

Andy Card
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. Ray Wilson
Erving Group, Inc.
1420 Locust Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
19102

ALEC P. COURTELIS
701 BRICKELL AVENUE, SUITE 1400
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33131-2822
(305) 379-8467

May 26, 1989

The Honorable John Sununu
Chief of Staff
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear John:

Pursuant to the conversation which you and I had with the President in Miami concerning Dr. Julius Erving, this is to inform you that I had a most pleasant discussion with the Doctor yesterday. He indicated that he would like to assist the Administration and the President in the effort to fight the drug war.

Dr. Erving shares our feeling that drugs are one of the most serious problems that we have in this country. He is willing to serve the President in any way he can subject to his own given schedule, of course.

I would like to recommend that you and Dr. Erving talk on the phone at your earliest convenience to establish an appropriate date for him to visit you in Washington. In order to expedite the call, I suggest that you have one of your staff members contact Ray Wilson, Dr. Erving's office manager, who will be able to schedule a specific time for your call. Mr. Wilson can be reached at the Erving Group, Inc., 1420 Locust Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102, and his number is 215/732-7600.

If you would like for me to do anything further on this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me.

With kindest regards,

Alec P. Courtelis
Alec P. Courtelis

APC/cg

cc/President George Bush
Dr. Julius Erving

VIA TELECOPIER

per JHS 6/5/89
AHC call Alec and
Dr. J.

6/6 - I called
Alec. He ^{was} out of
town. left message.

6/6 - I spoke w/
Alec.

6/6 I called
Mr. Wilson. -
no ans.

6/7 I called
Mr. Wilson and
spoke w/ him.
He & Dr. J will
talk and get
back to me.

Alec

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 9-23-89

TO: Roger Porter

FROM: ANDY CARD *Andy*

Did your folks see
this?

Should we do anything
with it?

cc. to D. Demarest

THE NEW REPUBLIC



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21. TRB From Washington will re-
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playing the game of congressional politics. Maybe there will be long-term benefits, like passage of a capital gains cut he likes. But he's tinkering, not leading.

There's a postscript to Bush's decision to cancel his trip to Alaska. To soothe the Alaska senators, Bush assigned Vice President Dan Quayle to stop off in Alaska when he flies to the Far East in mid-September. "That's what it means to be vice president," said a White House official. Quayle wasn't given the option of saying no.

It's great, unfortunately.

WHAT CRACK IS LIKE

By Jefferson Morley

"Using it even once can make a person crave cocaine for as long as they live." —Peter Jennings, "ABC World News Tonight," September 8

When it comes to crack, politicians and pundits literally do not know what they are talking about. Most of the journalists covering the so-called "war on drugs" have at least tried marijuana. So have many of the rugged young officials now in charge of said hostilities. Both pencil pushers and paper pushers have been known to snort the occasional mound of cocaine. Virtually all came of age before the dawn of zero tolerance. Even heroin is not utterly unknown to the opinion and policy classes.

But crack is something else. Probably no one making our government's drug policy has ever smoked a rock of crack cocaine. Nor has anyone who regularly reports or comments in the media on the ravages of crack capitalism. Now, I wouldn't argue that you have to smoke crack to understand the war on drugs—any more than you have to kill someone to understand the war in Vietnam. And I certainly wouldn't argue that crack isn't hazardous or that anyone should try it. Having been through the experience, though, may facilitate a certain realism about the conflict in question.

Crack is a pleasure both powerful and elusive. Smoke a rock and, for the next 20 minutes, you will likely appreciate sensuous phenomena ranging from MTV to neon lights to oral sex with renewed urgency. After your 20 minutes is up, you will have a chemical aftertaste in your mouth and, in all likelihood, the sneaking desire to smoke another rock—to see what that was really all about. Just one more. You'll want to pick up a \$25 rock, which can be split into four or five smaller rocks. (If you want to know

where to buy crack, just tune in to shows like "Gerald" or "City Under Siege"—Washington's nightly local TV report on the drug crisis—for detailed instructions.)

As you smoke your second rock, it may strike you that the crack high combines the best aspects of marijuana and cocaine. The pleasure of pot is not just a high, but a buzz; smoke a joint and space out. Cocaine, in contrast, is a clear high, a stimulant to sociality; do a line and get into some serious play or some pleasurable work. Crack is both spacey and intense. It has the head rush of marijuana or amyl nitrate with the clarity induced by a noseful of powder cocaine.

On the third rock, you may notice that your world looks just fine, as do various of the women (or men) in it. Reality isn't real and all that was formerly a possibility is now on the verge of actuality. You'll want to turn up the music and maybe your sexual aggression quotient. You'll gain new insight into why crack is so popular among women.

You may find yourself in the company of experienced crackheads as you smoke your fourth rock. You may start to notice other aspects of the crack experience. An individualistic drug, crack is often enjoyed in silence. The silence ends when that last sliver of rock is gone and you want to go out and find another \$25 rock. When you're back outside prowling the lunar landscape of post-Reagan urban America at two in the morning with your high fading and your heartbeat racing, you'll begin to learn that crack is both a mental and a material phenomenon. You want your next rock, you want to get off, get out of this world—or at least transform it for a few minutes. You can be a moral tourist in the land of crack and still get a sense of how the drug can make sick sense to demoralized people. If all you have in life is bad choices, crack may not be the most unpleasant of them.

Even at two in the morning, you can find a guy who's got a rock. But he won't sell to you because he thinks a white guy must be a cop. Or he wants you to give him your money and he'll go get the rock from his friend over there. (Yeah, right.) So he finally gets you a rock but chips off a little for himself. You get high and before you know it you're coming down again, thinking maybe crack combines the worst of other drugs. Like weed, it's stupefying; like coke, it's conducive to paranoia.

After my night of crack, I went home and fell into a light sleep with the lights on. I feared that an air conditioner was going to fall on my head. I woke up tired, alert, still a little buzzed, filled with an urgent desire to get to work to make up for the night's decadence.

I took an unsatisfactory shower. I mused about the weird apparatchiks who wage war on drugs and who claim vindication in the fact that drug use is declining among the middle class. They are the ones, I

thought melodramatically, who should—who must!—smoke crack. Before it is too late, I muttered, dragging a comb through my hair.

What if there were a drug (I inquired of the mirror) that could chemically induce feelings of upper-middle-classness. It would be attractive to the poor, and wildly popular among those who had no prayer of ever achieving that comfortable station in life. And it would be despised by people who had worked long, hard years to obtain that same mental state without resorting to the drug. It would be popular, cheap, and the cause of anti-social behavior. It would be a lot like crack.

I put on my clothes and thought, for obscure reasons, of a yuppie acquaintance. I am sure she has never tried crack. "I just bought a CD player," this young woman announced proudly to her sister one day when it was still morning in America, "Do you know of any music I should listen to?" Yuppies are just the crackheads of consumerism, I thought, their CDs just so many rocks of consumptive, sensuous pleasure. My mood was improving already. Crack was a parody of Reaganism, I concluded, a brief high with a bad aftertaste and untold bodily damage.

I flushed the toilet and straightened my tie. Had Bill Bennett ever smoked crack, I wondered? Probably not. I was no longer high, just daydreaming. I remembered meeting a University of Texas alum, and her bemused expression when I asked her if she thought Bill Bennett had smoked marijuana at UT in the late 1960s. "Well, obviously not enough," she said.

The crack had worn off entirely, and I sat down to write an article about the drug problem.

JEFFERSON MORLEY, former associate editor of *TNR*, is Washington editor of the *Nation*.

From kissing babies to pissing in bottles.

JAR WARS

By William Saletan

A couple of weeks ago, five top officials in Representative John Conyers's mayoral campaign opened their bladders to the Detroit media. Conyers's former media consultant, Sam Riddle, had scheduled a press conference to accuse Conyers's staff of drug abuse. After all five aides passed the test, Riddle applauded the results and hypocritically told the *Detroit News*, "There are too many issues in Detroit for us to be caught up in the

mire of whose jar is the cleanest."

Jar wars are back. Three years ago, to dramatize their "Just Say No" campaign, President Reagan and Vice President Bush led the way to the water closet, and dozens of candidates for lower office followed. This year Bush is riding the drug issue again, and politicians campaigning in four major cities have already submitted to drug tests. In 1986 some politicians resisted this nonsense. This year resistance has disappeared. Drug testing has become almost a standard part of political campaigns.

In Florida three years ago, Senator Paula Hawkins put her whole staff through drug tests, but challenger Bob Graham declined to follow suit—and won. In Massachusetts congressional candidate Joe Kennedy also declined a drug-test challenge and won. In South Carolina Senator Ernest Hollings smacked down a similar demand by offering to take a drug test if his opponent would take an IQ test. In Kentucky Representative Chris Perkins refused to prove his purity for challenger Jim Polley. Perkins joked that Polley should take an HIV test and a polygraph test to prove he'd been honest about his drug test; Polley promptly agreed to comply. Representative Tommy Robinson used the same polygraph joke to dismiss a challenge in Arkansas.

On the other hand, Georgia congressional candidate Julian Bond lost his lead and the election after refusing to join opponent John Lewis in taking a test. In South Carolina the same fate befell Lieutenant Governor Mike Daniel in his bid for governor. Daniel's running mate was less proud. After submitting to the test, he won Daniel's job.

Last fall in Virginia, Republican Senate nominee Maurice Dawkins announced that he had given three blood samples to a hospital for drug testing and challenged his opponent, Governor Chuck Robb, to do the same. Within hours Robb, the overwhelming favorite, submitted a urine sample to another hospital and was declared clean. By 1989 standards, Robb was slow on the draw. In St. Louis this spring, mayoral candidate Michael Roberts challenged incumbent Vincent Schoemehl to take a drug test. Roberts announced that he had already taken a test and was awaiting the results. In a well-planned counterpunch, Schoemehl immediately released copies of his own clean evaluation based on a drug test he had secretly taken three weeks earlier.

Washington, D.C., won't elect its next mayor until 1990, but drug-testing season began two years beforehand. When news emerged last December about drug-related antics among Mayor Marion Barry's friends, critics proposed that he take a test. While Barry hemmed and hawed, City Council Chairman David Clarke, preparing to run for Barry's job, took the test and promptly released the results to the press. A few weeks ago, when the *Washington Post* asked four mayoral contenders whether they had used drugs, Clarke declined to answer, but offered to take

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Date: October 10, 1989

FOR: Bill Bennett

FROM: **ANDY CARD**

~~XXXX~~ ☒ Action

☐ Your Comment

☐ Let's Talk

☐ FYI

The President encouraged us to do all
we could to facilitate a meeting.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Thursday, October 4

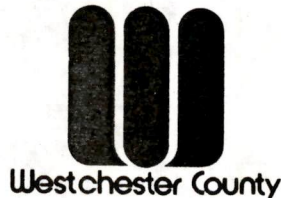
Governor:

Last week when you were in NY
you and POTUS had a meeting w/
Andy O'Rourke...and the President
asked you to set up a meeting
with O'Rourke and Bennett?

O'Rourke's office is calling

jak

*Dr per JKS
10/5 ALK*



ANDREW P. O'ROURKE
County Executive

October 3, 1989

The Honorable George H. Bush
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

Thank you very much for taking the time out of your hectic schedule in New York City, last week, to briefly meet with me.

I am writing to follow-up on the idea we discussed; that a meeting be set up with the mayors of the cities of Westchester County, myself, and Director Bennett, to discuss some innovative drug programs that we are eager to implement in Westchester County.

You had asked your Chief of Staff, John Sununu, to look into this possibility and assist in arranging such a meeting. While I know Director Bennett is very busy, I would be grateful if this could be arranged in the next few weeks.

If you need any additional information or assistance, please don't hesitate to have your staff call me or my Director of Intergovernmental Relations, Marcia M. Lee, (914) 285-2918.

Again, many thanks for your support.

Sincerely,



Andrew P. O'Rourke
County Executive

AOR/MML/cmp

cc: John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff
✓ Andrew H. Card, Assistant to the President and Deputy to the
Chief of Staff
William Canary, Special Assistant to the President for
Intergovernmental Affairs
Marcia M. Lee, Director, Intergovernmental Relations
Doris Lipman, Coordinator of Administrative Affairs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

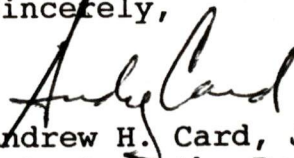
September 25, 1989

Dear Sol,

Thank you for sending me the information on drugs. I will see that the information is shared with the appropriate Administration officials.

Your interest in the drug problem is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Andy Card". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "A" and a stylized "C".

Andrew H. Card, Jr.
Assistant to the President
and Deputy to the Chief of Staff

Dr. Sol Roy Rosenthal
Box F
Rancho Santa Fe, California 92067

September 15, 1989

Dear Max:

Andy Card told me about your phone conversation and showed me your piece on the drug war. I appreciate your taking the time to give us your thoughts. From your article, I get the impression your thinking on this problem is pretty much the same as mine and Bill Bennett's, with the possible exception of the amount we should be spending on the crisis.

I firmly believe our proposed level (about \$7.8 billion this year) is the right amount to begin the assault on the drug menace. But I'll be happy to share your suggestions with Bill. We can never have enough good ideas.

Thanks again, Max. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

GEORGE

Mr. Max Hugel
Chairman
Rockingham Venture Inc.
Post Office Box 47
Salem, New Hampshire 03079

GB:DC:TL:CH:dss (9PMND)

cc: D. Clancy - #93
cc: Andy Card
cc: Bill Bennett

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1989

MEMORANDUM FOR WILLIAM BENNETT, DIRECTOR
NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY BOARD

FROM: ANDREW H. CARD, JR. *Andy*
SUBJECT: Governor Ed DiPrete (R-Rhode Island)

I know Governor DiPrete has written to you regarding the statewide campaign to fight drug abuse. He has inquired about your participation in a conference to be scheduled in late October or early November. Governor DiPrete asked that I reinforce his interest in having you come to Rhode Island for the event, and I am glad to do so.

For further information, you could contact Sally Dowling, Director of Policy, at (401) 277-2080.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

INTER-OFFICE MEMO

TO: Governor DiPrete
DEPT: Executive
FROM: Robert Comiskey *RC*
DEPT: Executive
SUBJECT: John Sununu Requests

DATE: 9/6/89

When you meet with John Sununu on Monday, September 11, please obtain his commitment to secure the following speakers:

(1) **C. Everett Koop** as Keynote Speaker for the Governor's Health Care Conference, Monday, October 2, 1989. We ask that Dr. Koop speak for 1/2 hour and field questions for 15 minutes. He can choose any time between 9:00 am and 1:00 pm. The topic of the conference is **Access To Affordable Health Care**.

(2) **William Bennett** as Keynote Speaker for the Governor's Conference on Substance Abuse, to be held in late October or early November. Exact date of conference will be set to accommodate his schedule.

Please recall that letters of invitation were mailed to Dr. Koop and Mr. Bennett on Friday, September 1, 1989. John Sununu was blind copied on these.



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, PROVIDENCE

Edward D. DiPrete
Governor

September 1, 1989

C. Everett Koop, M.D.
Public Health Service
United States Department of Health
and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20201

Dear Dr. Koop:

I have declared 1989 as the "Year of Family Health" in Rhode Island. In conjunction with this declaration, I have planned a conference on Access to Affordable Health Care, to be held on Monday, October 2, 1989.

Joining me at the conference will be Dr. H. Denman Scott, M.D., M.P.H., Director of the Rhode Island Department of Health, Dr. John Lewin, Director of the Department of Health in Hawaii, and Senator John H. Chafee. The audience will include health care advocates, professionals and other service providers from throughout the state, as well as representatives from business and government.

It is a distinct honor and privilege for me to invite you to the October 2 conference to deliver the keynote address. I can appreciate the many demands on your schedule, but hope you can join us if it is at all possible.

I thank you for your consideration, and look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience. If you have any questions or need further information, please contact Sally Dowling, Director of Policy, at (401) 277-2080.

Sincerely,

Edward D. DiPrete
Governor



State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, PROVIDENCE

Edward D. DiPrete
Governor

September 1, 1989

William J. Bennett, Director
Office of National Drug Control Policy
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Bennett:

The control and eradication of substance abuse is one of the most urgent and critical issues for the residents of Rhode Island, and I have made it my highest priority.

This fall my administration will be conducting a massive statewide campaign that will signal the escalation of our efforts to control substance abuse. In conjunction with the campaign, I will be hosting a statewide conference for substance abuse professionals and service providers. It is an honor and a privilege for me to invite you to the conference to deliver the keynote address.

The conference is tentatively scheduled for late October or early November; we will certainly establish an exact date and agenda to accommodate your schedule.

I look forward to hearing from you at your earliest possible convenience, and look forward to seeing you at the conference. If you have any questions or need further information, please contact Sally Dowling, Director of Policy, at (401) 277-2080.

Sincerely,

Edward D. DiPrete

Edward D. DiPrete
Governor

W I L L I A M M O S S

July 18, 1989

Dear Andy,

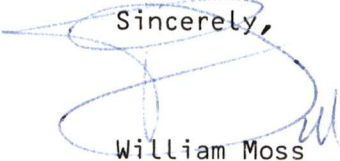
I want to thank you for your help and assistance with the Presidential Drug Advisory Council.

John Walters, Bill Bennett and I have prepared a partial list of prospective members who are highly qualified. I have discussed the idea in general with some of them, all of whom emphasised that I should be Chairman of the Council because I will be living in Washington And working on it full-time. We will obtain the desired visibility because of the membership of the council.

I am continuing to see prospective members and proceeding with the organization in cooperation with Walters and Bennett. Bob Teeter is gathering information for our first poll. I have met with Joe Hagin and Chase Untermeyer to let them know about this project.

It sounds like you had a very successful trip. I hope you found time for a little fun in gay Paris.

Sincerely,



William Moss

Andy Card -- Personal

Linda.

W I L L I A M M O S S

TURTLE CREEK CENTRE

3811 TURTLE CREEK BOULEVARD, SUITE 700

DALLAS, TEXAS 75219-4419

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

DATE: 8-4-89

TO: Bill Bennett

FROM: ANDY CARD

Your drug recommendations should include those points made by the President during the campaign, i.e. death penalty for drug kingpins, family values, etc. You may want to have your shop check with Jim Pinkerton and Richard Breeden.

Take a look at "Leadership on the Issues".