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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAUL O'NEILL
FROM: JIM CONNOR *JEC*
SUBJECT: Office of Drug Abuse Policy

The President reviewed your memorandum of June 7 on the above subject and approved the following option:

Option 2 - Propose for rescission the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP and make a public statement.

Please follow-up with appropriate action. For your information the proposed statement was signed off by Bob Hartmann during the staffing process.

cc: Dick Cheney

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1976

MR PRESIDENT:

Office of Drug Abuse Policy

Staffing of the attached memorandum prepared by Jim Lynn resulted in the following recommendations:

Option 1: Establish ODAP and submit a 1977 Budget amendment for its continuation.

Supported by: Jack Marsh and Jim Cannon

Option 2: Propose for rescission the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP and make a public statement.

Supported by: OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Phil Buchen and Bob Hartmann.

Jim Connor



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUN 7 - 1976

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

Paul H. O'Neill

SUBJECT:

Office of Drug Abuse
Policy

This memorandum seeks your decision as to whether or not we should propose for rescission the \$250,000 for a new Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP) included in the 1976 Second Supplemental Appropriations Act.

Background. P.L. 94-237, the "Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act Amendments of 1976," which you approved on March 20, 1976, authorized, among other things, the establishment of ODAP in the Executive Office of the President.

In your signing statement on P.L. 94-237 you stated:

"I thoroughly agree with the position of the Congress on the importance of a well coordinated Federal drug abuse program. I have consistently held, however, that such coordination can best be carried out by existing departments and agencies, without an additional agency for that purpose

"(Accordingly) I have voiced strong opposition to the re-establishment of a special office for drug abuse in the White House. I believe that such an office would be duplicative and unnecessary and that it would detract from strong Cabinet management of the Federal drug abuse program . . . I do not intend to seek appropriations for the new Office of Drug Abuse Policy created by the bill."

In your Drug Abuse Message of April 27, 1976, you announced the establishment of two new cabinet committees--the Cabinet Committee for Drug Law Enforcement to be chaired by the Attorney General and the Cabinet Committee on Drug Abuse Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation to be chaired by the Secretary of HEW. These committees are designed to assure that various Federal agencies' efforts are "integrated into an effective overall program but that responsibility for specific program management rest" with the appropriate agencies.

Second Supplemental. On the Senate floor, an amendment of \$250,000 for ODAP for 1976 and the Transition Quarter sponsored by Senator Hathaway with the concurrence of Senator Montoya was added to the second supplemental bill. Senator Hathaway argued for the need for ODAP:

- since ODAP was authorized by Congress, it should be created and funded;
- the separate cabinet committees do not provide coordination between the law enforcement and treatment components of drug abuse programs, as recommended by the White Paper on Drug Abuse; and
- the lack of a congressionally mandated Office reduces the accountability of Federal policy makers in this area.

The floor colloquy is at Attachment A.

Options

- Option 1. Establish ODAP as soon as possible and submit a 1977 budget amendment.
- Option 2. Propose a rescission of the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP and make a public statement.

Arguments for Option 1--establish ODAP

- Prompt establishment of the Office and appointment of a Director would demonstrate the high priority of your drug abuse initiatives.

- The creation of ODAP would be responsive to congressional concerns that a special drug abuse office in the Executive Office is necessary to assure that drug abuse activities, especially prevention and treatment, receive adequate attention and are effectively coordinated.
- ODAP would be a relatively small Office and could provide support staff for the cabinet committees.
- A rescission proposal would directly contravene clear congressional intention that ODAP be established. Particularly in light of your "drug initiative," you will probably be criticized for failure to set up the Office and for transmitting to Congress a rescission proposal for an amount which Congress just now approved.

Arguments for Option 2--submit a rescission

- ODAP is an unnecessary Office which adds another layer of bureaucracy. Its establishment would be inconsistent with your attempts to decrease the size of the Federal bureaucracy. Using funds for ODAP in this year will necessitate a 1977 budget amendment of up to \$2 million to continue the Office.
- Appropriate coordinating and policy formulation mechanisms already exist, e.g., the cabinet committees composed of cabinet officers and agency heads with drug abuse responsibilities, the budget process, and the Domestic Council, to accomplish the objectives of ODAP, i.e., drug abuse policy recommendations and coordination among the various drug abuse program components. An additional and duplicative mechanism is not needed and detracts from your emphasis on cabinet management.
- The creation of ODAP may encourage the statutory establishment of more special interest offices in the Executive Office of the President.

-- If Congress rejects the rescission by allowing the 45 days to lapse, there would still be sufficient time to establish the Office. Nevertheless, some of the funds appropriated might lapse.


Recommendation. We recommend that the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP be proposed for rescission and that you personally make a public statement against establishment of ODAP.

On the program merits, the statutory establishment of ODAP is unnecessary. A clear, visible expression by you of your strong opposition to the establishment of this new Office in your Executive Office is needed if the rescission proposal is to have much chance for congressional acceptance.

Although there is obvious risk involved with this strategy, we believe that our position has sufficient merit to make such an effort worthwhile. A draft statement (Attachment B) is attached for your consideration.

Decision

Option 1: Establish ODAP and submit a 1977 budget amendment for its continuation.

 Option 2: Propose for rescission the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP and make a public statement. (OMB recommendation)

Attachments

1971. Prior to that time, tuna were caught by the use of poles and live bait.

In the "on porpoise" method, the tuna are hooked in by large purse seine nets along with the porpoises that have been herded into the nets as lures.

Tuna is the leading seafood in the United States in terms of consumption, with more than 657 million pounds being sold in 1974 at a cost of \$1 billion.

Each American household consumes more than nine pounds of tuna at a cost of \$14 yearly, according to the 1973 figures.

Government figures provided to Rieley in connection with the lawsuit estimated that from 1970 to 1972, about 600,000 porpoises were killed by the use of the purse seine nets in tuna fishing.

our national commitment to give priority to dealing with the important problem.

Title II of that legislation created a new Office of Drug Abuse Policy, for the purpose of making recommendations to the President with respect to policies, objectives, and priorities for Federal drug abuse functions. This Office was created by Congress only after long months of consideration and compromise on its appropriate role. The final provision had wide bipartisan support, and resulted from the diligent efforts of two major committees in the Senate—Labor and Public Welfare, and Government Operations. Senators PERCY, JAVITS, WILLIAMS, SCHWEIKER, RUBINOFF, and others participated in the bipartisan deliberations. The point I am making, Mr. President, is that Congress did not authorize the establishment of this Office lightly, with the intention that it would not be created or funded.

And yet that is precisely what the President appears to be doing.

In his signing statement on the Drug Abuse Act, he announced what appears to me to be an unlawful item veto of the Drug Abuse Office itself. He announced his opposition to its creation—and that he would neither establish it nor request funds for it. It is the belief of all Senators who are involved with oversight of Federal drug abuse policy that in doing so, the President specifically denied that he is in any way accountable to Congress for the formulation and execution of a national drug abuse policy.

This is of special concern to those of us who believe the President's current policy to be misdirected. Although his Domestic Council white paper on drug abuse recommended coordination of Federal drug abuse policies, for example, the President only last week announced he was setting up separate subcabinet committees to deal with its separate components—crime and treatment. In addition, it has already been graphically illustrated that lack of a congressionally mandated office reduces the accountability of Federal policymakers in this area. For many months after the President's white paper appeared—both before and after he unilaterally endorsed it in his Vail, Colo., statement last December—the Committees on Labor and Public Welfare and Government Operations have been attempting to get some member of the administration to testify on the contents of that report. I ask that my colleagues consider our letter of October 21, 1975, directed to Vice President ROCKEFELLER in his capacity as head of the Domestic Council. In it, Chairman RUBINOFF, Chairman WILLIAMS, ranking full committee minority members Senators PERCY and JAVITS, and Senator SCHWEIKER and myself requested testimony on Federal drug abuse policy, as reflected in the white paper. My office did not receive a reply for 2 months—and no member of the administration ever agreed to testify.

In raising this amendment, I would like first to apologize to my good friend Senator MONTROYA, who is chairman of the subcommittee on this issue. Over this matter, I do not like to raise issues such as this at the last minute, espe-

cially because I myself used to be a member of the Appropriations Committee in the House. I recognize that the Senator has had no budget request in this matter from the White House—nor is he likely to receive one. And my original request for consideration of this matter went to the wrong subcommittee—the Labor-HEW Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over all other drug abuse treatment matters. I was only informed by Senator MAGNUSON yesterday that his subcommittee would not be responsible for this area, because he himself did not realize it until it was too late for action in committee.

Nevertheless, that does not diminish the importance of this matter—and the importance of a congressional role in the formulation and coordination of Federal drug abuse policy.

I ask my colleagues to support me in this proposed amendment.

Mr. MONTROYA. I can save the Senator some time if he will permit me.

Mr. HATHAWAY. I am happy to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine proposes \$500,000 to establish an Office of Drug Abuse Policy, which was authorized by Public Law 94-237.

The amendment of the Distinguished Senator from Maine was only brought to my attention yesterday. We have had no hearings on this item, and the fiscal year is almost over. It would appear to me that the Office of Drug Abuse Policy cannot use this particular money during the current fiscal year.

Drug abuse is one of the most serious problems which our Nation faces. This Office would be established in the Executive Offices of the President and would be charged with the responsibility of providing recommendations to the President as to policies, objectives, and priorities for Federal drug abuse control functions.

I believe establishment of this Office to be necessary and proper. However, I must disagree with the need for \$500,000 this late in the fiscal year. It would appear that \$250,000 would allow the Office to commence operation. I would recommend to the Senator from Maine and the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that we accept the amendment for \$250,000 and take the issue to conference.

The President and the Office of Management and Budget should be notified of our action and advised to submit an amendment to the fiscal year 1977 budget estimates for the proper amount of funding to support the Office in fiscal year 1977. Timely action is required to allow hearings to be scheduled on this issue since the House subcommittee has made its recommendations, and my subcommittee will mark up the bill later this month.

I recommend that the committee accept the amendment and include \$250,000 for the Office of Drug Abuse Policy. It is also my understanding that the distinguished Senator from Maine agrees with the inclusion of the reduced amount.

I think it is a good idea, and believe that the mission which this office will have will be of benefit to many in this country.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1976

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Senate will now resume consideration of the pending business, H. R. 13172, which the clerk will state by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A BILL (H. R. 13172) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1637

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maine (Mr. HATHAWAY).

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, I understand that the pending amendment is the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, the purpose of my amendment is to appropriate \$700,000 to the Executive Office of the President for the establishment of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy. Congress created that Office earlier this year when it passed the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act Amendments of 1976. The President signed that bill into law on March 19. In signing that law, the President stated:

This legislation addresses one of the most serious problems our Nation faces: drug abuse. Drug abuse disrupts lives, causes destruction of their families, and often brings death. It is a major contributor to our social ills. The 1976 Budget of \$ 207.7 billion by vote of the House of Representatives gives emphasis to

May I then suggest to my good friend from Maine that he modify his amendment to provide \$250,000. I would be more than pleased to recommend the acceptance of that sum.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, I thank my friend from New Mexico.

I shall be happy to so modify my amendment. I have submitted the modification in written form at the desk.

It is my belief that the proposal made, to reduce the appropriation for the office in this bill to \$250,000 is acceptable because basically, this money is intended to be used for the initial organization of the office. The fully operational funding level of the office is only \$2 million per year, which—as my colleagues know—is very little. The House wanted an office funded at \$11 million per year, so as we can see, the compromise was extreme. But while I believe that the office should be fully funded by next year, \$250,000 will probably be sufficient at this time—to permit startup of the office, and to induce the President to submit the name of a Director of that office for Senate confirmation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is so modified.

The amendment (No. 1637) as modified, is as follows:

On page 65, following line 16, insert the following:

OFFICE OF DRUG ABUSE POLICY
Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy, as authorized by Public Law 94-237, \$250,000.

Mr. MONTOYA. If the Senator will allow me to say this at this point, we shall urge the President and the Office of Management and Budget to submit a budget item for this office to the Congress so that it may be considered in the regular appropriation bill. I would urge the Senator from Maine to do likewise because time is of the essence, if he wishes to include something for next fiscal year, since the House Subcommittee on Appropriations dealing with this matter is about to close its hearings and mark up its bill.

Mr. HATHAWAY. I plan to do so.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Larry Cige of the subcommittee and Dr. Frederick Glaser, a consultant of the subcommittee, be granted privilege of the floor during the debate and votes on this and subsequent amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I simply take the floor for a moment to commend the distinguished Senator from New Mexico for the decision he has made. This compromise was worked out very carefully between the House and the Senate. I think it is essential to continue to focus attention at the uppermost, top-most level on the drug abuse problem and to continue to work toward recognition of the problem as one of law enforcement, but also of treatment, and to try to find an equitable basis for distributing our time, resources and energy in solving the drug problem.

It is our judgment that this should be carried forward. It was not greeted with enthusiasm by the White House, but I hope they will recognize we must work together on this problem in the spirit of cooperation, and we certainly wish to. We feel that this modest amount of money will enable us to move forward in an area that the Congress of the United States feels strongly will help us better understand the nature of this problem and deal with it.

I thank my distinguished colleagues, and particularly the Senator from Maine (Mr. HATHAWAY) for the leadership he has shown and the insight he has shown into the nature of this problem.

Mr. MONTOYA. I thank the Senator from Illinois for his kind remarks.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, I wish to close by thanking the Senator from New Mexico and the Senator from Illinois for their assistance and their understanding of the issue involved.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, of the Senator from Maine.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maine (Mr. HATHAWAY) proposes an amendment: On page 118, beginning with line 8, strike out section 404 of the act.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, this amendment involves no money. It involves a question, rather, of the integrity of our federally funded research in every health field and possibly throughout the Federal Government.

Specifically, I am moving to strike out section 404 of the general provisions of the act—a provision which gives a stamp of congressional disapproval to one isolated research program funded by one institute of the Public Health Service.

Unfortunately, that project—a "Study of the Effect of Marijuana on Human Sexual Response"—has a title and perhaps an underlying focus that makes it an easy target.

But the pluses or minuses of this particular research project cannot and should not be made the issue in this proceeding. Rather, we should be concerned that the U.S. Congress is setting a precedent for responses to research ideas or proposals merely because they sound funny—or because we do not understand or appreciate what they are intended to do.

The real loser if this provision is allowed to remain in the law will not be this particular grantee at Southern Illinois University—or the people who want to know more about the effects of marijuana on sex. The real loser will be the carefully constructed scientific peer review process by which Federal research grantees are chosen—a process which is designed to obtain maximum results from a limited, inadequate Federal

research dollars, by funding only the projects approved by distinguished panels of scientists and researchers outside the Federal Government.

There are several ironies in this matter.

One is that possibly the least expensive group of Federal employees to gather together in one building—the U.S. Congress—seems now to have taken upon itself the role of grand inquisitor with regard to scientific research.

Another is that—perhaps because of its title and purpose—this particular project was undertaken by the National Institute on Drug Abuse only after considerable scrutiny and analysis, including special reviews not normally undertaken. I ask that a more detailed statement of the process involved in the approval of this grant be printed in the Record following my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HATHAWAY. And even after congressional criticism of the project has been heard, still another review was taken at the specific request of Secretary Matthews which resulted in affirmation of support from the Secretary himself for this project.

But whether or not we agree with the need for this project—or its suitability for Federal support—or the correctness of the decision to fund it—the real issue is the integrity of a carefully constructed Governmentwide mechanism for awarding research grants and contracts.

If my colleagues desire to change that mechanism, there are more appropriate times and places to do so than on a supplemental appropriations bill.

Even if their intention is to forbid all federally funded research into sexual processes—or the use of dangerous drugs—there are better ways to go about it.

For example, the Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics, of which I am chairman, has both legislative and oversight jurisdiction over research grants awarded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. I can assure my colleagues that I have been aggressively exercising that jurisdiction and would have done so in this instance if a request had been made. Yet the first indication I had of my colleagues' interest in this matter was when I was confronted with the fact accompli of a Senate appropriations bill amendment.

I will be more than happy to consider hearings or oversight in this matter, or any other in the jurisdiction of my subcommittee. But this provision simply does not belong on this bill.

It is my understanding that the administration violently opposes this provision, and so indicated in a submission to the Labor/HEW Subcommittee.

It is also my understanding that the Labor/HEW Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee recommended that this language be deleted from this bill. For that I commend my colleagues on that subcommittee.

For it is only at our grave peril that the U.S. Congress adopt a "know nothing" co-sby-care approach to crucial federally funded research for health.

OFFICE OF DRUG ABUSE POLICY

SUBJECT: Draft Statement on Proposed Rescission of
Appropriations for the Establishment of the
Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP)

In the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1976 which I recently signed, the Congress added \$250,000 to establish a new Federal agency, the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP) in the Executive Office of the President. The Director of ODAP is to "make recommendations to the President with respect to . . . drug abuse functions and . . . (to) coordinate the performance of such functions by Federal departments and agencies."

This new Office is a relatively minor item in terms of dollars and staff size. Nevertheless, it represents an unnecessary expense for the taxpayer and adds to the already swollen Federal bureaucracy. Furthermore, I believe the establishment of this Office is an encroachment on my responsibilities as Chief Executive to organize the Executive Branch to carry out the programs and laws which are established by Congress as effectively as possible. Accordingly, I am recommending to the Congress that it rescind the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP.

Since I have taken office, it has been my consistent objective to place the responsibility for governmental action

with the Cabinet Secretaries and their respective agencies. The Office of Drug Abuse Policy flies in the face of this objective, and adds a redundant layer to the bureaucracy which will have no direct management responsibilities. The drug abuse area--including treatment, enforcement and international narcotics control--already has the necessary coordinating mechanisms and resources to accomplish its objectives. Similarly, I already have cabinet officers, agency heads and others to provide me advice on drug abuse matters. Attachment I lists some of these key officials.

I do not need another Office with two officials with salaries of \$42,000 (ODAP Director) and \$39,900 (ODAP Deputy Director) to duplicate their work!

The attached chart (Attachment II) displays the coordinating mechanisms which already exist for Federal drug abuse treatment, law enforcement and international activities.

- Drug Abuse Cabinet Committees
- Domestic Council
- Office of Management and Budget

The Cabinet Committees will assure that various Federal agencies' efforts are integrated into an effective overall program but that responsibility for specific program management rests with the appropriate agencies. The congressional committees can call up the heads of the

Cabinet Committees or agencies with drug abuse responsibilities to testify concerning my Administration's policies whenever there is a need. I see no need for one more drug abuse spokesperson.

Administration Drug Abuse Initiatives to Date. During my Administration, the following initiatives have been undertaken which should more than demonstrate the priority my Administration has placed on drug abuse:

- I launched a complete review of Federal drug abuse policies, and then endorsed the resultant White Paper on Drug Abuse.
- I have requested funding for fiscal year 1977 totaling over \$780 million for Federal drug abuse programs to maintain existing programs and to implement the major recommendations of the White Paper, e.g., additional community treatment capacity and better targetting of law enforcement efforts at high level traffickers.
- I have met with the heads of Turkey, Mexico and Colombia to strengthen and improve our international drug abuse efforts.
- I have met with a congressional delegation and my Cabinet officers to discuss drugs, and have made three major speeches on the subject.

- I transmitted a drug abuse message to the Congress on April 27, 1976, which included, among others, proposals for strengthening law enforcement efforts.
- My Cabinet officers have placed priority attention on strengthening their drug abuse organizations.

Future Actions. My Administration plans to strengthen its efforts against the drug abuse problem.

- Within the next two weeks the Secretary of HEW and the Attorney General will chair the first meeting of their respective Cabinet Committees. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will provide the necessary support to the Cabinet Committees.
- Over the next month, my Cabinet officers will contact the congressional committees with drug abuse responsibilities to discuss the agenda for the Cabinet Committees.
- The agencies affected by the recommendations of the White Paper will provide me with a full status report when they submit their budget requests for fiscal year 1978 this September.

In summary, although the Office of Drug Abuse Policy is only a small example of unnecessary growth in the Federal bureaucracy, it should not be overlooked. It is the responsibility of public officials to guard against the unwarranted or inefficient use of public funds. I am, therefore, asking that the Congress rescind the funds for the Office of Drug Abuse Policy

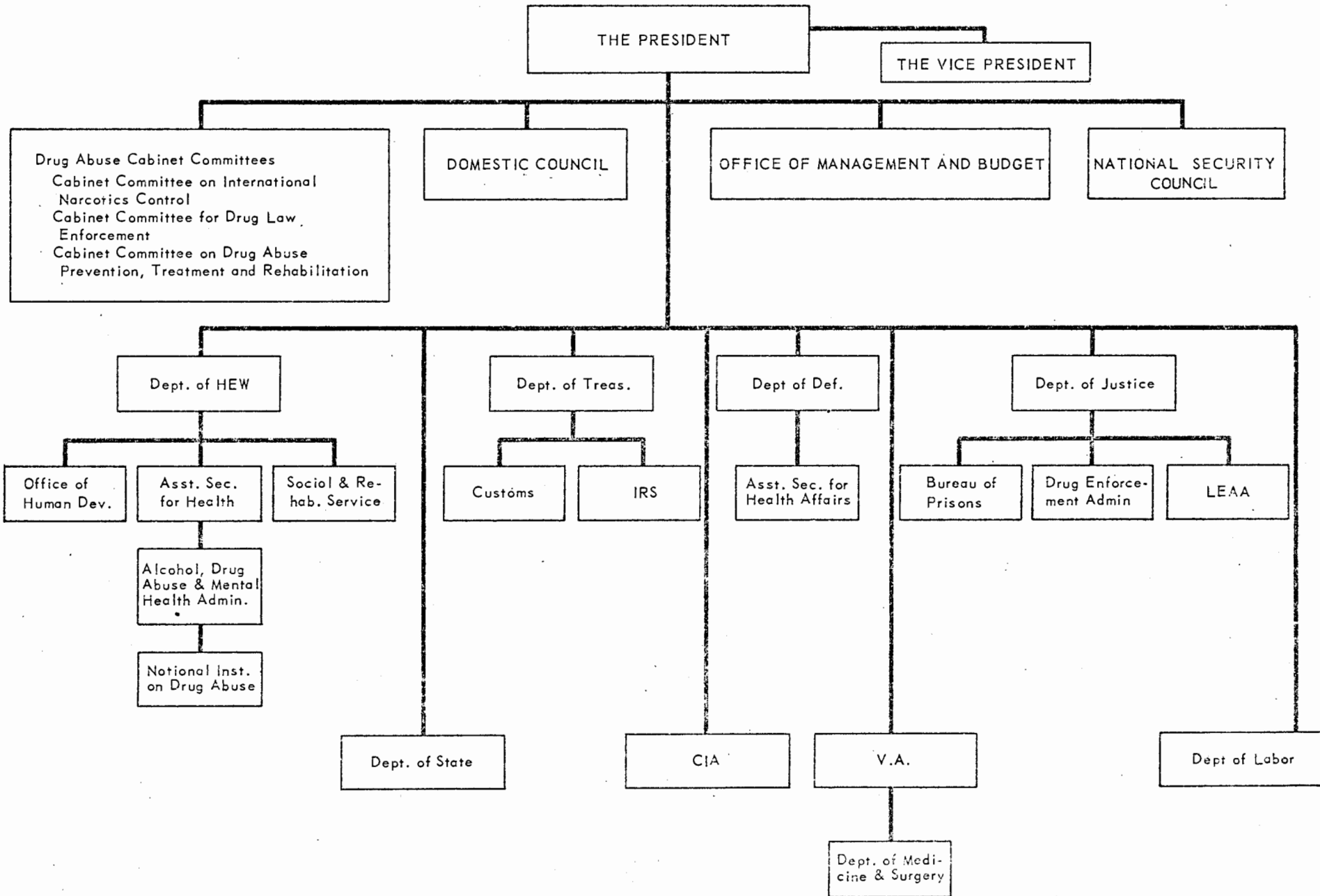
Attachments

Administration Officials With Major Drug Abuse
Coordination and Program Responsibilities

<u>Agency and Title</u>	<u>Grade Level</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
<u>Executive Office of the President</u>		
Director of the Office of Management and Budget	Exec. II	\$44,600
Executive Director of the Domestic Council	Exec. II	\$44,600
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	GS-18*	\$37,800*
<u>Department of State</u>		
Secretary of State	Exec. I	\$63,000
Senior Adviser to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Narcotics Matters	FFO-I	\$37,800
<u>Department of Health, Education, and Welfare</u>		
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Exec. I	\$63,000
Assistant Secretary for Health Administrator, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	Exec. IV*	\$39,900*
Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse	GS-18	\$37,800
<u>Department of Justice</u>		
Attorney General	Exec. I	\$63,000
Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration	Exec. III	\$42,000
<u>Department of Labor</u>		
Secretary of Labor	Exec. I	\$63,000
Assistant Secretary for Manpower	Exec. IV	\$39,900
<u>Department of Defense</u>		
Secretary of Defense	Exec. I	\$63,000
Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs	Exec. IV	\$39,900
<u>Veterans Administration</u>		
Administrator, Veterans Administration	Exec. II	\$44,600
Chief Medical Director, Department of Medicine	Exec. III*	\$42,000*
<u>Department of Treasury</u>		
Secretary of the Treasury	Exec. I	\$63,000
Assistant Secretary, Enforcement Operations and Tariff Affairs	Exec. IV	\$39,900
Commissioner of Customs	Exec. V	\$37,800

*Does not reflect grade levels and salaries of officials currently in these positions.

Organization of Federal Agencies with Major Drug Abuse Coordination and Program Responsibilities



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 12, 1976

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR: PAUL O'NEILL
FROM: JIM CONNOR JEC
SUBJECT: Office of Drug Abuse Policy

The President reviewed your memorandum of June 7 on the above subject and approved the following option:

Option 2 - Propose for rescission the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP and make a public statement.

Please follow-up with appropriate action. For your information the proposed statement was signed off by Bob Hartmann during the staffing process.

cc: Dick Cheney

STAFFING

June 11, 1976

MR PRESIDENT:

Office of Drug Abuse Policy

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Supported by: Jack Marsh and Jim Cannon

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Supported by: OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Phil Buchen and Bob Hartmann.

Jim Connor

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 7, 1976

TO: BOB LINDER

FROM: TRUDY FRY

The attached is sent to you for review before it is forwarded to the President.

I am presently staffing.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

ACTION

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Paul H. O'Neill

SUBJECT: Office of Drug Abuse
Policy

This memorandum seeks your decision as to whether or not we should propose for rescission the \$250,000 for a new Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP) included in the 1976 Second Supplemental Appropriations Act.

Background. P.L. 94-237, the "Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act Amendments of 1976," which you approved on March 20, 1976, authorized, among other things, the establishment of ODAP in the Executive Office of the President.

In your signing statement on P.L. 94-237 you stated:

"I thoroughly agree with the position of the Congress on the importance of a well coordinated Federal drug abuse program. I have consistently held, however, that such coordination can best be carried out by existing departments and agencies, without an additional agency for that purpose

"(Accordingly) I have voiced strong opposition to the re-establishment of a special office for drug abuse in the White House. I believe that such an office would be duplicative and unnecessary and that it would detract from strong Cabinet management of the Federal drug abuse program . . . I do not intend to seek appropriations for the new Office of Drug Abuse Policy created by the bill."

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- since ODAP was authorized by Congress, it should be created and funded;
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- the lack of a congressionally mandated Office reduces the accountability of Federal policy makers in this area.

The floor colloquy is at Attachment A.

Options

- Option 1. Establish ODAP as soon as possible and submit a 1977 budget amendment.
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Arguments for Option 1--establish ODAP

- Prompt establishment of the Office and appointment of a Director would demonstrate the high priority of your drug abuse initiatives.

- The creation of ODAP would be responsive to congressional concerns that a special drug abuse office in the Executive Office is necessary to assure that drug abuse activities, especially prevention and treatment, receive adequate attention and are effectively coordinated.
- ODAP would be a relatively small Office and could provide support staff for the cabinet committees.
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Arguments for Option 2--submit a rescission

- ODAP is an unnecessary Office which adds another layer of bureaucracy. Its establishment would be inconsistent with your attempts to decrease the size of the Federal bureaucracy. Using funds for ODAP in this year will necessitate a 1977 budget amendment of up to \$2 million to continue the Office.
- Appropriate coordinating and policy formulation mechanisms already exist, e.g., the cabinet committees composed of cabinet officers and agency heads with drug abuse responsibilities, the budget process, and the Domestic Council, to accomplish the objectives of ODAP, i.e., drug abuse policy recommendations and coordination among the various drug abuse program components. An additional and duplicative mechanism is not needed and detracts from your emphasis on cabinet management.
- The creation of ODAP may encourage the statutory establishment of more special interest offices in the Executive Office of the President.

- If Congress rejects the rescission by allowing the 45 days to lapse, there would still be sufficient time to establish the Office. Nevertheless, some of the funds appropriated might lapse.

Recommendation. We recommend that the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP be proposed for rescission and that you personally make a public statement against establishment of ODAP.

On the program merits, the statutory establishment of ODAP is unnecessary. A clear, visible expression by you of your strong opposition to the establishment of this new Office in your Executive Office is needed if the rescission proposal is to have much chance for congressional acceptance.

Although there is obvious risk involved with this strategy, we believe that our position has sufficient merit to make such an effort worthwhile. A draft statement (Attachment B) is attached for your consideration.

Decision

- Option 1: Establish ODAP and submit a 1977 budget amendment for its continuation.
- Option 2: Propose for rescission the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP and make a public statement. (OMB recommendation)

Attachments

1951. Prior to that time, tuna were caught by the use of poles and live bait.

In the "on porpoise" method, the tuna are hauled in by large purse seine nets along with the porpoises that have been herded into the nets as lures.

Tuna is the leading seafood in the United States in terms of consumption, with more than 657 million pounds being sold in 1974 at a cost of \$1 billion.

Each American household consumes more than nine pounds of tuna at a cost of \$14 yearly, according to the 1974 figures.

Government figures provided to Riehey in connection with the lawsuit estimated that from 1970 to 1972, about 600,000 porpoises were killed by the use of the purse seine nets in tuna fishing.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1976

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the Senate will now resume consideration of the pending business, H.R. 13172, which the clerk will state by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 13172) making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1637

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Maine (Mr. HATHAWAY).

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, I understand that the pending amendment is the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, the purpose of my amendment is to appropriate \$500,000 to the Executive Office of the President for the establishment of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy. Congress created that Office earlier this year when it passed the Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act Amendments of 1976. The President signed that bill into law on March 19. In signing that law, the President stated:

This legislation addresses one of the most serious problems our Nation faces—drug abuse. Drug abuse disrupts lives, causes victims and their families to suffer and it is a major contributor to our rising crime rate. The passage of S. 3017 by voice vote in both Houses of Congress gives emphasis to

our national commitment to give priority to dealing with the important problem.

Title II of that legislation created a new Office of Drug Abuse Policy, for the purpose of making recommendations to the President with respect to policies, objectives, and priorities for Federal drug abuse functions. This Office was created by Congress only after long months of consideration and compromise on its appropriate role. The final provision had wide bipartisan support, and resulted from the diligent efforts of two major committees in the Senate—Labor and Public Welfare, and Government Operations. Senators PERCY, JAVRS, WILLIAMS, SCHWENKER, RIBICOFF, and others participated in the bipartisan deliberations. The point I am making, Mr. President, is that Congress did not authorize the establishment of this Office lightly, with the intention that it would not be created or funded.

And yet that is precisely what the President appears to be doing.

In his signing statement on the Drug Abuse Act, he announced what appears to me to be an unlawful item veto of the Drug Abuse Office itself. He announced his opposition to its creation—and that he would neither establish it nor request funds for it. It is the belief of all Senators who are involved with oversight of Federal drug abuse policy that in doing so, the President specifically denied that he is in any way accountable to Congress for the formulation and execution of a national drug abuse policy.

It is is of special concern to those of us who believe the President's current policy to be misdirected. Although his Domestic Council white paper on drug abuse recommended coordination of Federal drug abuse policies, for example, the President only last week announced he was setting up separate subcommittee committees to deal with its separate components—crime and treatment. In addition, it has already been graphically illustrated that lack of a congressionally mandated office reduces the accountability of Federal policymakers in this area. For many months after the President's white paper appeared—both before and after he unilaterally endorsed it in his Vail, Colo., statement last December—the Committees on Labor and Public Welfare and Government Operations have been attempting to get some member of the administration to testify on the contents of that report. I ask that my colleagues consider our letter of October 21, 1975, directed to Vice President ROCKEFELLER in his capacity as head of the Domestic Council. In it, Chairman RIBICOFF, Chairman WILLIAMS, ranking full committee minority members Senators PERCY and JAVRS, and Senator SCHWENKER and myself requested testimony on Federal drug abuse policy, as reflected in the white paper. My office did not receive a reply for 2 months—and no member of the administration ever agreed to testify.

In raising this amendment, I would like first to apologize to my good friend Senator MONTROYA, who is chairman of the subcommittee on this matter over this matter. I do not like to raise issues such as this at the last minute, espe-

cially because I myself used to be a member of the Appropriations Committee in the House. I recognize that the Senator has had no budget request in this matter from the White House—nor is he likely to receive one. And my original request for consideration of this matter went to the wrong subcommittee—the Labor-HEW Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over all other drug abuse treatment matters. I was only informed by Senator MAGNUSON yesterday that his subcommittee would not be responsible for this area, because he himself did not realize it until it was too late for action in committee.

Nevertheless, that does not diminish the importance of this matter—and the importance of a congressional role in the formulation and coordination of Federal drug abuse policy.

I ask my colleagues to support me in this proposed amendment.

Mr. MONTROYA. I can save the Senator some time if he will permit me.

Mr. HATHAWAY. I am happy to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. MONTROYA. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from Maine proposes \$500,000 to establish an Office of Drug Abuse Policy, which was authorized by Public Law 94-237.

The amendment of the Distinguished Senator from Maine was only brought to my attention yesterday. We have had no hearings on this item, and the fiscal year is almost over. It would appear to me that the Office of Drug Abuse Policy cannot use this particular money during the current fiscal year.

Drug abuse is one of the most serious problems which our Nation faces. This Office would be established in the Executive Offices of the President and would be charged with the responsibility of providing recommendations to the President as to policies, objectives, and priorities for Federal drug abuse control functions.

I believe establishment of this Office to be necessary and proper. However, I must disagree with the need for \$500,000 this late in the fiscal year. It would appear that \$250,000 would allow the Office to commence operation. I would recommend to the Senator from Maine and the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee that we accept the amendment for \$250,000 and take the issue to conference.

The President and the Office of Management and Budget should be notified of our action and advised to submit an amendment to the fiscal year 1977 budget estimates for the proper amount of funding to support the Office in fiscal year 1977. Timely action is required to allow hearings to be scheduled on this issue since the House subcommittee has made its recommendations, and my subcommittee will mark up the bill later this month.

I recommend that the committee accept the amendment and include \$250,000 for the Office of Drug Abuse Policy. It is also my understanding that the distinguished Senator from Maine agrees with the inclusion of the reduced amount.

I think it is a good office, and believe that the mission which this office will have will be of benefit to many in this country.

May I then suggest to my good friend from Maine that he modify his amendment to provide \$250,000. I would be more than pleased to recommend the acceptance of that sum.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, I thank my friend from New Mexico.

I shall be happy to so modify my amendment. I have submitted the modification in written form at the desk.

It is my belief that the proposal made, to reduce the appropriation for the office in this bill to \$250,000 is acceptable because basically, this money is intended to be used for the initial organization of the office. The fully operational funding level of the office is only \$2 million per year, which—as my colleagues know—is very little. The House wanted an office funded at \$11 million per year, so as we can see, the compromise was extreme. But while I believe that the office should be fully funded by next year, \$250,000 will probably be sufficient at this time—to permit startup of the office, and to induce the President to submit the name of a Director of that office for Senate confirmation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment is so modified.

The amendment (No. 1637) as modified, is as follows:

On page 65, following line 16, insert the following:

OFFICE OF DRUG ABUSE POLICY
Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy, as authorized by Public Law 94-237, \$250,000.

Mr. MONTROYA. If the Senator will allow me to say this at this point, we shall urge the President and the Office of Management and Budget to submit a budget item for this office to the Congress so that it may be considered in the regular appropriation bill. I would urge the Senator from Maine to do likewise because time is of the essence, if he wishes to include something for next fiscal year, since the House Subcommittee on Appropriations dealing with this matter is about to close its hearings and mark up its bill.

Mr. HATHAWAY. I plan to do so.

PRIVILEGE OF THE FLOOR

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Larry Gage of the subcommittee and Dr. Frederick Glaser, a consultant of the subcommittee, be granted privilege of the floor during the debate and votes on this and subsequent amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PERCY. Mr. President, I simply take the floor for a moment to commend the distinguished Senator from New Mexico for the decision he has made. This compromise was worked out very carefully between the House and the Senate. I think it is essential to continue to focus attention at the uppermost, top-most level on the drug abuse problem and to continue to work toward recognition of the problem as one of law enforcement, but also of treatment, and to try to find an equitable basis for distributing our time, resources and energy in solving the drug problem.

It is our judgment that this should be carried forward. It was not greeted with enthusiasm by the White House, but I hope they will recognize we must work together on this problem in the spirit of cooperation, and we certainly wish to. We feel that this modest amount of money will enable us to move forward in an area that the Congress of the United States feels strongly will help us better understand the nature of this problem and deal with it.

I thank my distinguished colleagues, and particularly the Senator from Maine (Mr. HATHAWAY) for the leadership he has shown and the insight he has shown into the nature of this problem.

Mr. MONTROYA. I thank the Senator from Illinois for his kind remarks.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, I wish to close by thanking the Senator from New Mexico and the Senator from Illinois for their assistance and their understanding of the issue involved.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, of the Senator from Maine.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Maine (Mr. HATHAWAY) proposes an amendment: On page 118, beginning with line 8, strike out section 401 of the act.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, this amendment involves no money. It involves a question, rather, of the integrity of our federally funded research in every health field and possibly throughout the Federal Government.

Specifically, I am moving to strike out section 401 of the general provisions of the act—a provision which gives a stamp of congressional disapproval to one isolated research program funded by one institute of the Public Health Service.

Unfortunately, that project—a "Study of the Effect of Marijuana on Human Sexual Response"—has a title and perhaps an underlying focus that makes it an easy target.

But the pluses or minuses of this particular research project cannot and should not be made the issue in this proceeding. Rather, we should be concerned that the U.S. Congress is setting a precedent for responses to research ideas or proposals merely because they sound funny—or because we do not understand or appreciate what they are intended to do.

The real loser if this provision is allowed to remain in the law will not be this particular grantee at Southern Illinois University—or the people who want to know more about the effects of marijuana on sex. The real loser will be the carefully constructed scientific peer review process by which Federal research grantees are chosen—a process which is designed to obtain maximum results from a limited Federal

research dollars, by funding only the projects approved by distinguished panels of scientists and researchers outside the Federal Government.

There are several ironies in this matter.

One is that possibly the least expected group of Federal employees to gather together in one building—the U.S. Congress—seems now to have taken upon itself the role of grand inquisitor with regard to scientific research.

Another is that—perhaps because of its title and purpose—this particular project was undertaken by the National Institute on Drug Abuse only after considerable scrutiny and analysis, including special reviews not normally undertaken. I ask that a more detailed statement of the process involved in the approval of this grant be printed in the Record following my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HATHAWAY. And even after congressional criticism of the project has been heard, still another review was taken at the specific request of Secretary Matthews which resulted in a reaffirmation of support from the Secretary himself for this project.

But whether or not we agree with the need for this project—or its suitability for Federal support—or the correctness of the decision to fund it—the real issue is the integrity of a carefully constructed Governmentwide mechanism for awarding research grants and contracts.

If my colleagues desire to change this mechanism, there are more appropriate times and places to do so than on a supplemental appropriations bill.

Even if their intention is to forbid all federally funded research into sexual processes—or the use of dangerous drugs—there are better ways to go about it.

For example, the Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics, of which I am chairman, has both legislative and oversight jurisdiction over research grants awarded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. I can assure my colleagues that I have been aggressively exercising that jurisdiction and would have done so in this instance if a request had been made. Yet the first indication I had of my colleagues' interest in this matter was when I was confronted with the fact accompli of a Senate appropriations bill amendment.

I will be more than happy to consider hearings or oversight in this matter, or any other in the jurisdiction of my subcommittee. But this provision simply does not belong on this bill.

It is my understanding that the administration violently opposes this provision, and so indicated in a submission to the Labor/HEW Subcommittee.

It is also my understanding that the Labor/HEW Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee recommended that this language be deleted from this bill. For that I commend my colleagues on that subcommittee.

For it is only at our gravest peril that the U.S. Congress adopt a "know nothing" case-by-case approach to curbing federally funded research for health.

OFFICE OF DRUG ABUSE POLICY

SUBJECT: Draft Statement on Proposed Rescission of Appropriations for the Establishment of the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP)

In the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1976 which I recently signed, the Congress added \$250,000 to establish a new Federal agency, the Office of Drug Abuse Policy (ODAP) in the Executive Office of the President. The Director of ODAP is to "make recommendations to the President with respect to . . . drug abuse functions and . . . (to) coordinate the performance of such functions by Federal departments and agencies."

This new Office is a relatively minor item in terms of dollars and staff size. Nevertheless, it represents an unnecessary expense for the taxpayer and adds to the already swollen Federal bureaucracy. Furthermore, I believe the establishment of this Office is an encroachment on my responsibilities as Chief Executive to organize the Executive Branch to carry out the programs and laws which are established by Congress as effectively as possible. Accordingly, I am recommending to the Congress that it rescind the \$250,000 appropriated for ODAP.

Since I have taken office, it has been my consistent objective to place the responsibility for governmental action

with the Cabinet Secretaries and their respective agencies. The Office of Drug Abuse Policy flies in the face of this objective, and adds a redundant layer to the bureaucracy which will have no direct management responsibilities.

The drug abuse area--including treatment, enforcement and international narcotics control--already has the necessary coordinating mechanisms and resources to accomplish its objectives. Similarly, I already have cabinet officers, agency heads and others to provide me advice on drug abuse matters. Attachment I lists some of these key officials.

I do not need another Office with two officials with salaries of \$42,000 (ODAP Director) and \$39,900 (ODAP Deputy Director) to duplicate their work!

The attached chart (Attachment II) displays the coordinating mechanisms which already exist for Federal drug abuse treatment, law enforcement and international activities.

- Drug Abuse Cabinet Committees
- Domestic Council
- Office of Management and Budget

The Cabinet Committees will assure that various Federal agencies' efforts are integrated into an effective overall program but that responsibility for specific program management rests with the appropriate agencies. The congressional committees can call up the heads of the

Cabinet Committees or agencies with drug abuse responsibilities to testify concerning my Administration's policies whenever there is a need. I see no need for one more drug abuse spokesperson.

Administration Drug Abuse Initiatives to Date. During my Administration, the following initiatives have been undertaken which should more than demonstrate the priority my Administration has placed on drug abuse:

- I launched a complete review of Federal drug abuse policies, and then endorsed the resultant White Paper on Drug Abuse.
- I have requested funding for fiscal year 1977 totaling over \$780 million for Federal drug abuse programs to maintain existing programs and to implement the major recommendations of the White Paper, e.g., additional community treatment capacity and better targetting of law enforcement efforts at high level traffickers.
- I have met with the heads of Turkey, Mexico and Colombia to strengthen and improve our international drug abuse efforts.
- I have met with a congressional delegation and my Cabinet officers to discuss drugs, and have made three major speeches on the subject.

- I transmitted a drug abuse message to the Congress on April 27, 1976, which included, among others, proposals for strengthening law enforcement efforts.
- My Cabinet officers have placed priority attention on strengthening their drug abuse organizations.

Future Actions. My Administration plans to strengthen its efforts against the drug abuse problem.

- Within the next two weeks the Secretary of HEW and the Attorney General will chair the first meeting of their respective Cabinet Committees. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will provide the necessary support to the Cabinet Committees.
- Over the next month, my Cabinet officers will contact the congressional committees with drug abuse responsibilities to discuss the agenda for the Cabinet Committees.
- The agencies affected by the recommendations of the White Paper will provide me with a full status report when they submit their budget requests for fiscal year 1978 this September.

In summary, although the Office of Drug Abuse Policy is only a small example of unnecessary growth in the Federal bureaucracy, it should not be overlooked. It is the responsibility of public officials to guard against the unwarranted or inefficient use of public funds. I am, therefore, asking that the Congress rescind the funds for the Office of Drug Abuse Policy

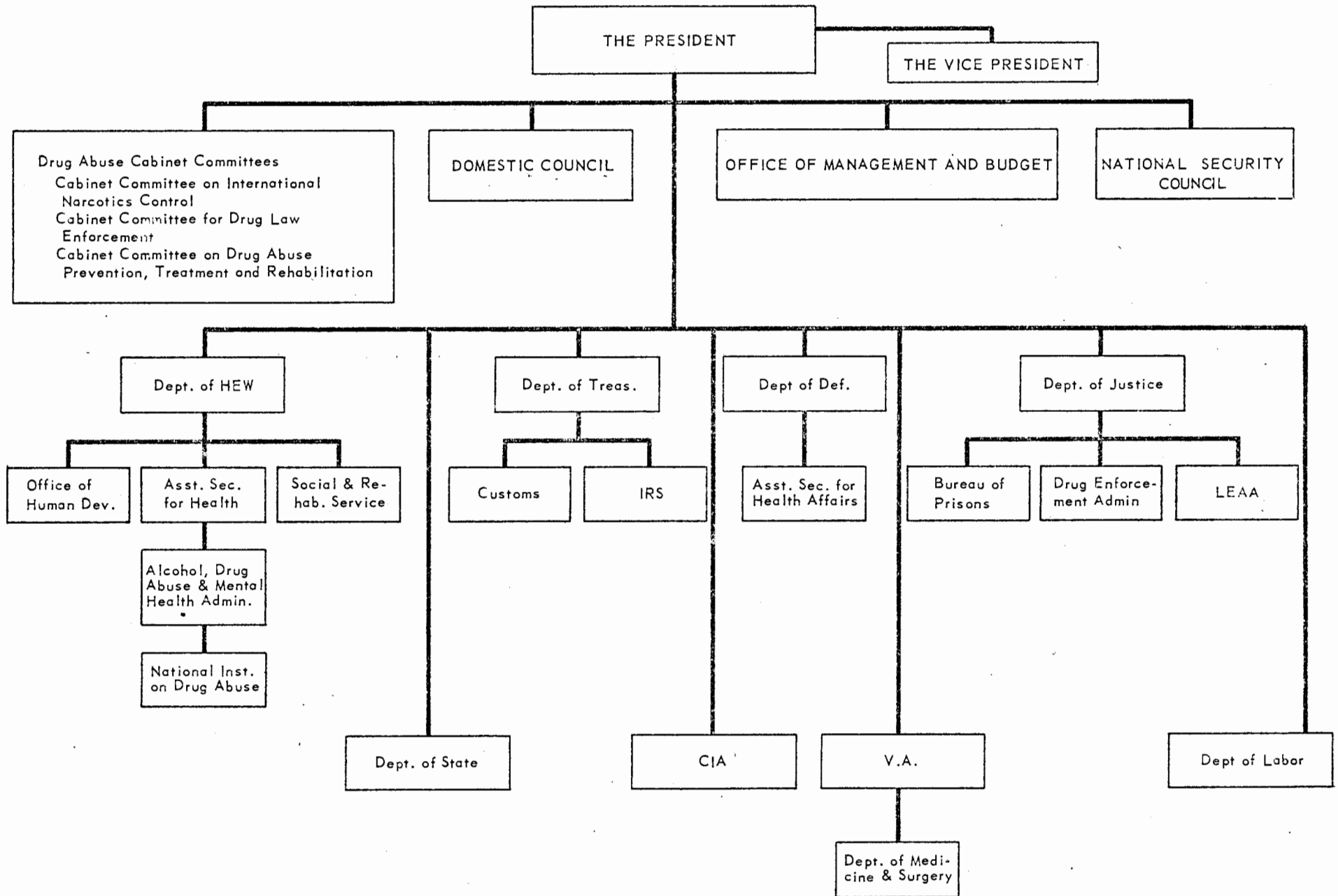
Attachments

Administration Officials With Major Drug Abuse
Coordination and Program Responsibilities

<u>Agency and Title</u>	<u>Grade Level</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>
<u>Executive Office of the President</u>		
Director of the Office of Management and Budget	Exec. II	\$44,600
Executive Director of the Domestic Council	Exec. II	\$44,600
Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs	GS-18*	\$37,800*
<u>Department of State</u>		
Secretary of State	Exec. I	\$63,000
Senior Adviser to the Secretary and Coordinator for International Narcotics Matters	FFO-I	\$37,800
<u>Department of Health, Education, and Welfare</u>		
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare	Exec. I	\$63,000
Assistant Secretary for Health Administrator, Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	Exec. IV*	\$39,900*
Director, National Institute on Drug Abuse	GS-18	\$37,800
<u>Department of Justice</u>		
Attorney General	Exec. I	\$63,000
Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration	Exec. III	\$42,000
<u>Department of Labor</u>		
Secretary of Labor	Exec. I	\$63,000
Assistant Secretary for Manpower	Exec. IV	\$39,900
<u>Department of Defense</u>		
Secretary of Defense	Exec. I	\$63,000
Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs	Exec. IV	\$39,900
<u>Veterans Administration</u>		
Administrator, Veterans Administration	Exec. II	\$44,600
Chief Medical Director, Department of Medicine	Exec. III*	\$42,000*
<u>Department of Treasury</u>		
Secretary of the Treasury	Exec. I	\$63,000
Assistant Secretary, Enforcement Operations and Tariff Affairs	Exec. IV	\$39,900
Commissioner of Customs	Exec. V	\$37,800

*Does not reflect grade levels and salaries of officials currently in these positions.

Organization of Federal Agencies with Major Drug Abuse Coordination and Program Responsibilities



THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: June 7, 1976

Time:

FOR ACTION:

cc (for information):

✓ Phil Buchen

✓ Jim Cannon

✓ Max Friedersdorf

Bob Hartmann

✓ Jack Marsh

(returned 6/8 for research)

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Wednesday, June 9

Time: 2 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Paul H. O'Neill's memo 6/7/76 re Office of Drug Abuse Policy

ACTION REQUESTED:

___ For Necessary Action

X For Your Recommendations

___ Prepare Agenda and Brief

___ Draft Reply

X For Your Comments

___ Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Marsh - option #1
Friedersdorf - option #2
Buchen - option #2
Cannon - option #1
Hartmann - option #2 - plus comments

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

Jim Connor
For the President

Date: June 7, 1976

Time:

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Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

is the only one consistent with your previous positions, though not ideal,

6/8/76 att. B sent to research + returned

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**Jim Connor
For the President**

to Res 6/8 10:05 GA/MS
to DJS 6/8 11:10 MS

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Since I have taken office, it has been my consistent objective to place the responsibility for governmental action

M. L. Linneman
Ext 3574
OMB

with the Cabinet Secretaries and their respective agencies. The Office of Drug Abuse Policy flies in the face of this objective, and adds a redundant layer to the bureaucracy which will have no direct management responsibilities. The drug abuse area--including treatment, enforcement and international narcotics control--already has the necessary coordinating mechanisms and resources to accomplish its objectives. Similarly, I already have cabinet officers, agency heads and others to provide me advice on drug abuse matters. Attachment I lists some of these key officials.

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The attached chart (Attachment II) displays the coordinating mechanisms which already exist for Federal drug abuse treatment, law enforcement and international activities.

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- Domestic Council
- Office of Management and Budget

The Cabinet Committees will assure that various Federal agencies' efforts are integrated into an effective overall program but that responsibility for specific program management rests with the appropriate agencies. The congressional committees can call up the heads of the

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W.C.
Drug Message

W.C.
P9.704

-- I transmitted a drug abuse message to the Congress on April 27, 1976, which included, among others, proposals for strengthening law enforcement efforts.

-- My Cabinet officers have placed priority attention on strengthening their drug abuse organizations.

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next week
my

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FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: Wednesday, June 9

Time: 2 P.M.

SUBJECT:

Paul H. O'Neill's memo 6/7/76 re Office of
Drug Abuse Policy

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

OPTION # 2

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Jim Connor
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

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Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Concern - OMB recommendation - 6/10/76

[Signature] 6/10

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Jim Connor
For the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 9, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: JIM CONNOR
FROM: MAX FRIEDERSDORF *MF*
SUBJECT: Paul O'Neill's memo 6/7/76 re Office of
Drug Abuse Policy

The Office of Legislative Affairs recommends Option 2 on Paul O'Neill's memo re Office of Drug Abuse Policy

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

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REMARKS:

*Support
O'Neil 1
June*

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For the President