THE DRUG PROBLEM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: A MICROCOSM OF AMERICA

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SEPTEMBER 25, 1995

Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

35-394 CC WASHINGTON : 1996

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, DC 20402
ISBN 0-16-053844-0

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THE DRUG PROBLEM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE: A MICROCOSM OF AMERICA

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1995

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE,
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT,
Manchester, NH.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., at 700 Elm Street, Salon A, Manchester, NH, Hon. William H. Zeliff (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Zeliff, Mica, Blute, Souder, Bass, and Thurman.

Majority staff present: Robert Charles, staff director and chief counsel, Marshall Cobleigh, senior policy advisor, and Sean Littlefield, special assistant.

Minority staff present: Cherri Branson, professional staff member.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you for coming for what I consider to be a major challenge facing our country. It should be a very, very interesting day.

The Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs, and Criminal Justice shall come to order.

It is great to see so many of our friends, and so many hard-working folks who are very concerned with this issue. Before we get started, I would like to introduce my colleagues who have traveled many, many miles to come here and join us.

First I will start with a very important Member, the ranking Democrat from Florida, Karen Thurman. Karen represents the fifth district of Florida from Dunnellon, FL, elected in 1992. Her husband just had a kidney transplant, and I'm very excited to know he is doing well. But she came up special last night. We thank you very much. We welcome you to Manchester, NH.

Mrs. THURMAN. Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. The next important Member is our good friend John Mica, also from Florida. John Mica was elected in 1992 from Winter Park, FL, representing the seventh district of Florida, he is in his second term. We're very excited to have you here, John.

Mr. MICA. Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. And his wife, Pat, is doing some shopping, spreading some green around New Hampshire, especially in the Manchester area. [Applause.]

The third person is a great guy from the south of us, Peter Blute. He was elected in 1992, represents the third district from Shrews-

bury, MA. We're very excited for the great work that you are doing down in Massachusetts, Peter. Thank you for being here.

Mr. BLUTE. Thank you for having me.

Mr. ZELIFF. Now, we have Mark Souder. The T.V. personality from last night's, Channel 9 news program. Mark is talking to his office, checking in.

He serves the fourth district of Indiana. He's from Fort Wayne. He is a great guy. Frankly, we're going to be doing our next hearing out in Fort Wayne, IN. He is very, very concerned.

Charlie Bass. Charlie, thank you for joining us. My colleague and cohort in the U.S. Congress, a guy that is doing a great job for New Hampshire. Charlie, I'm glad you could make it with us, and appreciate your being here as well.

There is one more Member that will be joining us, Jim Longley. Jim Longley represents the first district of Maine. He is in his first term. He is from Portland, ME, and we are very glad to have him. He will be here shortly.

That rounds out our group. We are very excited to be able to look forward to seeing actually firsthand this afternoon—take a tour through the neighborhoods. The chief and the mayor have lined up a very exciting tour for us.

Illegal drugs and the violence that they bring used to be a problem that happened in other places, but it is one that now affects our community right here, and all the communities that we live in. Not only in New Hampshire, but in any State in the country and, frankly, for any country in the world.

Our children and grandchildren have many choices that they have to make that we never had to make. Our community resources are stretched to the limit, parents and teachers are confronting drug use on a scale not ever seen before. Our law enforcement community is doing everything they possibly can to meet the new challenge, but they are also facing a new strain of drug violence, a strain that New Hampshire has never had to face until now.

That is one reason I have been pushing my colleagues in Congress and in the administration to grapple with the drug issue. In March, our subcommittee held the first in a series of drug policy hearings. We heard testimony from Mrs. Nancy Reagan; former White House Drug Czar Bill Bennett; former DEA head Robert Bonner; as well as prevention, treatment and interdiction experts from around the country.

In April and June we held three more hearings. We heard testimony from Dr. Lee Brown, the current White House Drug Czar and from the heads of DEA, Customs and the Coast Guard.

As a matter of fact, we took a trip with the Coast Guard, a 4-day weekend trip, and went down to Puerto Rico. Went into some very obscure parts of the Bahamas where one or two DEA agents were holding residence, making sure that those remote islands did not become drop-off points.

We were on the *U.S.S. Mellon,* where they had a drug bust. They picked up a bail of marijuana worth $78,000. It is no wonder we have the problem that we have with the influence of money.

I went with Dr. Lee Brown to Framingham Prison for Women. We went to treatment centers in Boston. In short, we have been

trying very hard to get our arms around the problem, to understand what is working and what's not, to get our good minds, all of us, and our hearts together to press forward with new solutions.

In this effort I'm putting together a working breakfast with 40 Democrats and Republicans to craft bipartisan legislative action in Congress.

We are also working closely with Federal agencies to get this issue back on the front burner. Frankly, if we're going to start to win this war, take a look at combined crime and drugs together. It is the No. 1 issue facing our country from a national security point of view, and that's the way we need to look at it.

We've got to get everyone in their living rooms talking about it, everyone in their kitchens talking about it, the chambers of commerce, business people, Kiwanis, Rotary. It is important for all of us as leaders to lead by example, to set up and get PSA announcements, get our T.V. and radio stations and the newspapers together, make sure that we all start putting this as the No. 1 issue.

One thing that we must also realize is that the battle is not going to be easy. It affects every single one of us, either directly or indirectly.

Statistics can be very dry, but let me drop a few that are very, very important. Last year, a survey of 51,000 students showed that drug use was up in every age category surveyed and for every drug including heroin, cocaine, LSD, inhalants, stimulants, and marijuana. The study reported that between late 1991 and late 1993, Marijuana use doubled.

Two weeks ago, the same annual survey reported that drug use among kids 12 to 17 rose another 50 percent between 1993 and 1994, from 6.6 percent to 9.5 percent. Marijuana use in the past year in the same age group jumped from roughly the same margin, from roughly 4.9 percent to 7.3 percent.

Here is one more. The Justice Department just released new data showing the recent rise in juvenile crime is tied directly to the rise in youth drug use. In my view, we have to engage, and engage now, in this battle.

We have to realize that illegal drugs and the growing influence of all of the drug cartels affects all of us, and if we do not come together to turn back the tide, it will destroy us.

DEA Chief Constantine said that the drug situation is a time bomb waiting to go off. Success is within our reach, but it won't happen without cooperation between Democrats and Republicans. It must also take place in a way that we have to make a wholehearted effort to support the efforts of Federal, State and local law enforcement. We also must have our community support as well.

Right here in Manchester we have recently had a local success story with Operation Streetsweeper. That is the reason that we are here today. We, as Members of Congress, are here to listen, to hear what you have to tell us. We are going to go out and see firsthand, see if we can't take some of the message back as we write our final report at the end of the year of what's needed and what needs to change.

This New Hampshire joint task force may well be the model for nationwide efforts. At the very least, Operation Streetsweeper is a lesson in how New Hampshire, State, local and county local law en-

forcement authorities cooperate effectively with the Federal law enforcement community.

I have to tell you, in talking with the chief yesterday, how excited he was in explaining the importance of when Manchester sized this thing up, he knew he could not do it all alone. He could not do it with the resources that they had. In talking with the mayor, they decided to call in help. I think this is great. This is an example that I think we can share with many other locations around the country.

Before I introduce our first panel, let me hold up, if I could, two recent press clippings that struck us. We passed this around to our whole group, our Members.

The first one is from the Manchester Union Leader. It is dated May 29: "City Wages Intense War on Drug Users and Dealers." The second one is dated August 28: "Drug War Crack-Down Paying Off." Again, a tribute to all of the folks who are going to be testifying today.

Deputy Chief of Police Dale Robinson said that over the last couple of years we've seen a marked increase in shootings. Ninety percent of the time the shootings have been drug related. I think that is the thing that kind of scares us, but certainly we have to come together and make sure that we make this a No. 1 issue.

Referring to the absence of crime as a result of this effort, Chief Favreau said, "With as much coverage as we now have out there, I honestly feel that criminals are going elsewhere. It is almost impossible not to have that happen."

The problem that we have to do is make sure they have no other place to go. To somehow be able to win is to they can't just move on down the road.

The task force is making the kind of progress that New Hampshire and America needs. Already, Streetsweeper patrols have resulted in 2,217 field contacts with information on 835 individuals, 370 suspect photos, 199 motor vehicle summons, 26 contacts with armed individuals, and 12 contacts with missing individuals, missing juveniles.

I've also been reading about things that have been happening in school yards and the vicinities around schools where kids try to go to school and learn, and are being prevented to do that by outsiders. I think it is time that we take back our communities, our schools, and this is what this effort is doing.

Our witnesses today will shed additional light on the central questions: What is the New Hampshire drug problem, what can we learn from Manchester's experience, what is the best way to maximize resources for prevention, education and treatment, what is really working, what is not, what can we do better?

With that, let me remind our audience that we will have two expert panels before lunch, one after lunch, and then an open mike for everyone to participate. We will do that as long as we can, but we tentatively are targeting that for an hour.

Up here, the Chair will operate under the 5 minute rule, giving each Member of Congress 5 minutes to ask questions of the respective panels. Each panelist, in turn, will be allowed 5 minutes for an opening statement. With the exception of myself and Mrs.

Thurman, we are going to ask all Members to refrain from opening statements, if that is OK. Without objection, so ordered.

The Chair will also leave the record open for 2 weeks for longer statements by our witnesses if anything should come forth, or anybody thinks of something afterwards. We will have it allowed in the hearing record. Without objection, so ordered on that as well.

The Chair will now recognize the ranking minority member, Mrs. Karen Thurman from Florida for her opening statement.

Mrs. THURMAN. Thank you very much. Being the good politician that you are and a former State legislator, I would like to welcome all our New Hampshire State legislators. If you would please stand. [Applause.]

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you all very much for your interest in being here.

Karen, thanks.

Mrs. THURMAN. Actually, Mr. Bass helped me a little bit with that, so I thank him.

Good morning. I want to thank you, Chairman Zeliff, for your kind welcome, and I will try to be brief so we can get right to the matter at hand.

I am pleased to be here in New Hampshire, and I want to thank you for your hospitality. Unlike a few people, this is not strange country to me. My father actually was born in Concord, NH, but then went into the Air Force, so we have some roots here. Just so you will know that we're not strangers to this area.

I also want your constituents to know how much I appreciate your leadership on the vitally important issue of fighting the drug problem in this country. We are all thankful for all of your hard work.

Mr. Chairman, I also want to congratulate you for holding this field hearing. I agree completely that it is important for us to get beyond the Beltway and to see what is actually happening in this country. I am confident that the testimony the subcommittee will hear in this forum will go a long way in helping us come up with solutions to the drug problem facing our Nation's young people, because it will take all of us to win this war.

As the chairman has mentioned, the subcommittee has held a series of hearings and taken investigative trips to examine this very serious matter. I want to repeat my views on this matter: drug abuse is not a partisan issue. It is a matter of national concern.

The recently released 1994 National Household Survey on drug abuse does show some very disturbing trends, particularly the fact that for the first time marijuana use among 12 to 17 year-olds is on the increase.

As our Drug Czar, Dr. Lee Brown, said when the survey results were announced: "Marijuana is illegal; it is not benign, it is not harmless." We all agree with those thoughts. In a major speech to Maryland middle school students on September 13, President Clinton said the following about the dangers of drug abuse: "It is wrong. It is illegal. It is dangerous." It is a horrible first step, and we have got to turn that number around.

Although we all agree about the need to eradicate the drug problem, we in Congress need to do more. I am opposed and concerned to the deep cuts that appropriators in both the House and Senate

have put down or have put upon drug prevention and treatment programs.

I might add here that we actually pulled New Hampshire's dollars spent here, which was about $2.5 million coming into New Hampshire specifically, some related to drug help. So there really is a concern out there.

It is absolutely necessary that we combine an effective interdiction policy with strong prevention and treatment programs. If we do not treat those who are falling into the deadly trap of drugs, then the Congress, the President and the American people will all have a terrible burden to bear.

Mr. Chairman, I will stop here so we can hear from the witnesses and the audience that is here this morning. Let me thank them for their participation, and I look forward to hearing their testimony. Once again, thank you for inviting me here.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you, Mrs. Thurman. We appreciate your comments.

The Chair welcomes our first panel, including Jeff Howard, attorney general for New Hampshire. Thank you, Jeff, for the great work that you are doing and thank you for being here.

Geraldine Sylvester, thank you also for the great work you have done for so many years as Director of the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention.

And to Paul Brodeur, the warden of the New Hampshire Prison and former deputy chief of the Manchester Police. Paul, thank you for being here.

Sgt. Neal Scott, assistant commander of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, New Hampshire State Police. Neal, thank you for being here and participating.

Billy Yout, we've seen you before down in Boston in some of the meetings that we've had. Special Agent in charge of New Hampshire Drug Enforcement Administration. Thank you for being here as well.

If you all would please stand and raise your right hand.

[Witnesses sworn.]

Mr. ZELIFF. We will now turn to the best part of what we are here for. We will start out with the attorney general, Mr. Jeff Howard.

STATEMENTS OF JEFFREY HOWARD, ATTORNEY GENERAL, THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE; GERALDINE SYLVESTER, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION; PAUL BRODEUR, COMMISSIONER, NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS; SGT. NEAL SCOTT, NARCOTICS INVESTIGATION UNIT, NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE POLICE; BILL YOUT, SPECIAL AGENT-IN-CHARGE, DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. HOWARD. Good morning. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Congressman Bass, members of the subcommittee. My name is Jeffrey Howard. I am the attorney general for the State of New Hampshire. On behalf of Governor Merrill and the people of New Hampshire, I would like to again welcome the subcommittee to New Hampshire.

The illegal drug trafficking problem in this State is, frankly, not at the same level that it is in many of our other States. However, we do have the same types of problems, and we are very concerned about those problems.

In fact, the usage among high school students in New Hampshire has lagged behind the other States. Where other States started an up trend, New Hampshire was still in a down trend, but we've now joined them.

The same is true with the presence of crack cocaine. When I was a U.S. attorney I spent 3 years on a monthly basis asking the local DEA, "Has crack cocaine appeared in New Hampshire yet?" The answer was no, no, no, well, it's here now and it is here in a big way.

Ten years ago we identified our most significant drug problems as being cocaine first and marijuana second. At that time, in both cocaine and marijuana distribution what we identified was a number of organized trafficking networks with local kingpins who reported up through the chain out of State and out of country.

That has changed. Now our most significant cocaine problem is one of very low-level dealers, usually coming in from out of State and appearing on the streets of Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth and other cities.

It is an entirely different method of distribution, and our strategies have had to change. We have now not only problems with cocaine and marijuana, but heroin use is on the rise, and we have a great deal of concern about LSD as well.

Our efforts over the last 10 years have been characterized by cooperation between local, State and Federal law enforcement. Yes, we do have our problems, we do have our turnstiles, but I think we have been eminently successful, both in a formal way, for example, the creation of the New Hampshire Drug Task Force, and in an informal way. We have cross-designated a number of prosecutors who assist the Federal prosecutors in trying the larger cases.

What we have tried to do is keep pressure on all areas and levels of the problem, going from what we have identified as kingpins to mid-level dealers to street dealers, and putting as much of the resources as we can into treatment programs to include treatment of State prisoners, and prevention particularly through educational efforts.

With respect to the change in the nature of drug trafficking in the State and the change in our own strategy, we have to do a subsequent panel because the Manchester experience is really the best example of that.

Let me just say that the attorney general's office has participated directly in all of those efforts over the last 10 years. We have provided undercover agents for Operation Streetsweeper. We also recently gave a very substantial grant to the New Hampshire State Police for a joint effort between the Manchester Police and the New Hampshire State Police in terms of getting a greater uniformed presence in the community.

Those grant funds come directly from the Byrne Grants. That is how we have funded the drug effort in New Hampshire. That is how we funded the New Hampshire Drug Task Force.

As the subcommittee knows, we are permitted to commit one-half of the Byrne Grant funds to State funds. We haven't done that. We have committed less than one-quarter of the funds to State agencies. The rest of it has all gone back to local communities for their drug enforcement efforts, their drug prevention efforts, including participation in the State-wide task force.

I would like to leave the committee with two final points to ponder as you listen to the other panelists throughout the day. The first is that this change in the nature of drug trafficking, in Manchester in particular and in New Hampshire in general, has resulted in the New Hampshire legislature this past session, at the request of Governor Merrill completely overhauling, changing, our juvenile justice structure.

Most of these drug dealers are from out of State. They are young criminals who simply do not fit in our juvenile justice system as it stood. We've had to turn that on its head. We've had to treat them as criminals.

The last point I would like to make is if you would like to know the one single thing that you could do to help Governor Merrill and the people of New Hampshire most in this area is to eliminate the 85 percent rule that is currently being deliberated with respect to crime bill funding.

The American Legislative Exchange Council issued this report a year ago, and stated that New Hampshire is the model State in terms of how you turn a crime problem around. From 1960 to 1980, New Hampshire had the greatest decrease in incarceration levels of criminals and the greatest increase in crime rates in the whole country, according to this report.

We adopted truth in sentencing in the early 1980's, so that from 1980 to 1992 we've experienced the greatest increase in incarceration and the greatest decrease in crime rate of any State in the Nation. We know how to do it. We have a very effective minimum/maximum system.

Under the crime bill, virtually none—in fact, less than $2 million of the $30 billion that is earmarked for Corrections—will come to New Hampshire. You eliminate the 85 percent rule, we will get a few million more dollars and will be able to stick to our commitment.

Thank you very much.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, Mr. Howard. The Chair now recognizes the Director of the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, Geraldine Sylvester.

Ms. SYLVESTER. Good morning and thank you for being here. It is a great privilege for the State of New Hampshire to have you present.

My testimony is going to vary a little from what you hear from the rest of the panel, but it is something I think we need to take a look at.

In New Hampshire there is an estimated 140,000 people in some stages of chemical dependency. Twenty percent of that number are kids from the ages of 12 to 17, and over 25,000 senior citizens over the age of 65. There are 90,000 who are alcoholics or abuse alcohol; about 58,000 who are using and abusing illegal drugs; and about 26,000 addicted to your legally available prescription drugs.

Substance abuse consumes two-thirds of our law enforcement efforts and crowds our court dockets, contributes to teenage pregnancy, school drop-outs, fire fatalities, drowning, highway fatalities, homicides and suicides.

Sixty to eighty percent of child abuse and neglect occurs because of the substance abuse of parents. Sixty percent of all domestic violence involves substance abuse. Forty-nine percent of incest cases are committed when the perpetrator is under the influence. Eighty percent or more of New Hampshire's prison inmates are there because of a substance abuse related crime or problem.

Dartmouth research studies recently pointed out that there will be about 625 crack babies born a year in the State of New Hampshire.

The trend over these years is fairly steady. A number of alcohol abuses, a gradual increase in the use of marijuana, cocaine and LSD steady with slight increases in 1992, 1993 and 1994. But most alarmingly is the 100 percent increase in heroin use from 1991 to 1995. I've included in my written testimony a couple of charts that will point that out.

The Federal Government estimates that 15 percent of folks on welfare nationwide are in need of alcohol and drug treatment. That coincides with New Hampshire's estimate of 14 percent. New Hampshire is now going from a welfare program to a work program. That means we are going to have to treat approximately 1,569 welfare recipients if they're going to get a job, hold a job and eventually become self-sufficient.

This is dismal indeed since we already have 90 people out there on our waiting list waiting just to get some initial treatment.

We are a small agency. Our current budget is $7 million. We have a total of 50 employees, and we are responsible for all of the State agency's administrative functions. We provide prevention services direct, operate a multiple DWI offender detention program, oversee and hear driver intervention programs; for the first offender, we operate Tirrell House, a half-way house for recovering males, a 14-bed facility that is run 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. And when the staff is full, the total number is six.

We also oversee three outreach workers that work the streets at night, the very streets we are going to see when we take our tour today.

We also support a continuum of care, a network of services. By contracting with community providers, non-profit organizations and agencies.

We have a true partnership for those folks, and they have a true partnership with their communities. They utilize a lot of volunteers to keep those services going.

Our network of services include crisis intervention, sobriety maintenance, social detox, out-patient counseling, short and long-term residential treatment, therapeutic communities, transitional living, halfway house, and until we ran out of fiscal resources, we subsidized medical detox for our heroin addicts.

Our halfway house and transitional living services are a great asset to the rest of our treatment component. Anyone can get into any step in the modality of our treatment network once they have been assessed and evaluated.

If they get into halfway houses, they then have job counseling. They get employment. They help pay their own way. They start making restitutions to the courts. They pay overdue child support payments. It is a very, very valuable component.

We know from experience the treatment works, and most all of our modalities use the NA and the AA self-help groups as part of the act of care.

In the biennium, we interview with or treat approximately 30,000 citizens. But that is not enough. God knows that is not enough.

What we're doing is exactly what we need to be doing, but we need to be doing about three times that. Our halfway house here in Manchester has stopped taking intakes when they are 4 to 6 months behind.

We also have a network of prevention services, and that is founded on the fact that we know families would strengthen if they understand and are fully informed about substance abuse. We also know that we have to do community efforts that come from the ground roots up, and that's how we encourage our prevention programs, and that's the strategy that we use.

We support student assistance programs, parental training, peer leadership programs, ongoing curriculum efforts, alternative schools, challenge courses, and we have received over $1 million worth of free media spots this last year with our Drug Free New Hampshire campaign.

We also wholeheartedly support the D.A.R.E. Program and serve on their board.

I want to say we applaud what has happened in Manchester. We think that is excellent and we are grateful for all of the law enforcement efforts that are currently ongoing.

But I want to say one last thing: where there are buyers, there will be sellers. They may not be selling in this great clean city any longer, but God knows they will be selling somewhere.

If we're going to win this war on drugs, we are going to have to give equal attention to the battle fronts of treatment and prevention or we are going to go nowhere.

I want to say that in my written testimony there are firmer definitions of all of our services including the costs, and I've also raised two issues of concern that are happening on the Washington front, primarily the unrealistic concept of performance partnerships.

Thank you very much for your attention.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Sylvester follows:]

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GERALDINE SYLVESTER
DIRECTOR

GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE
Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs, and Criminal Justice

New Hampshire Congressional Hearing
THE DRUG PROBLEM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE:
A MICROCOSM OF AMERICA

September 25, 1995
Holiday Inn, Center of New Hampshire
700 Elm Street, Salon A
Manchester, New Hampshire

TESTIMONY OF GERALDINE SYLVESTER, DIRECTOR
NH OFFICE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

What Is the Extent of the Problem in New Hampshire?

In NH there are estimated to be:

- A total of 140,000 people abusing alcohol and/or other drugs (many abuse more than one drug). Of these people, 20% are children age 12-17. And 25,000 are over the age of 65.
- 90,000 people who are alcoholics or abuse alcohol.
- 56,000 people abusing or addicted to illegal drugs.
- 28,000 people abusing or addicted to prescription drugs.

Substance abuse directly or indirectly affects 1/4 of NH's citizens - about 250,000 people whose lives are being devastated by the disease of chemical dependency/ addiction. Substance abuse consumes 2/3 of our law enforcement efforts and crowds our court dockets; it contributes to teenage pregnancies, school drop-outs, fire fatalities, drownings, highway fatalities, homicides and suicides.

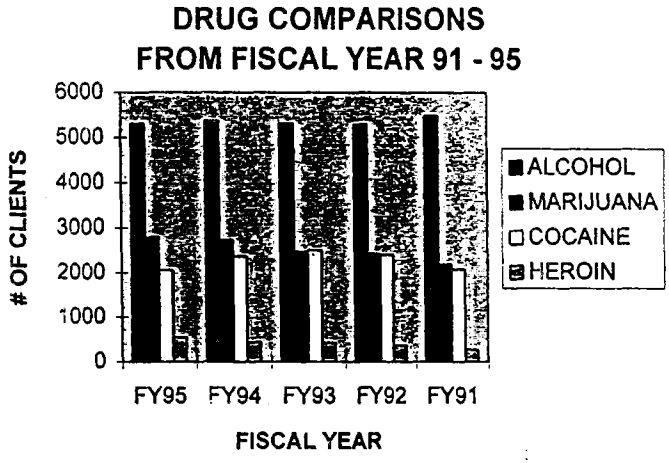
- 60-80% of child abuse & neglect occurs because of a substance abusing parent or parents.
- 60% of all domestic violence involves substance abuse.
- 49% of incest cases are committed while under the influence.
- 80% or more of NH's state prison inmates have a history of alcohol or drug abuse.

A Dartmouth research study estimated that 625 crack babies are born in New Hampshire every year.

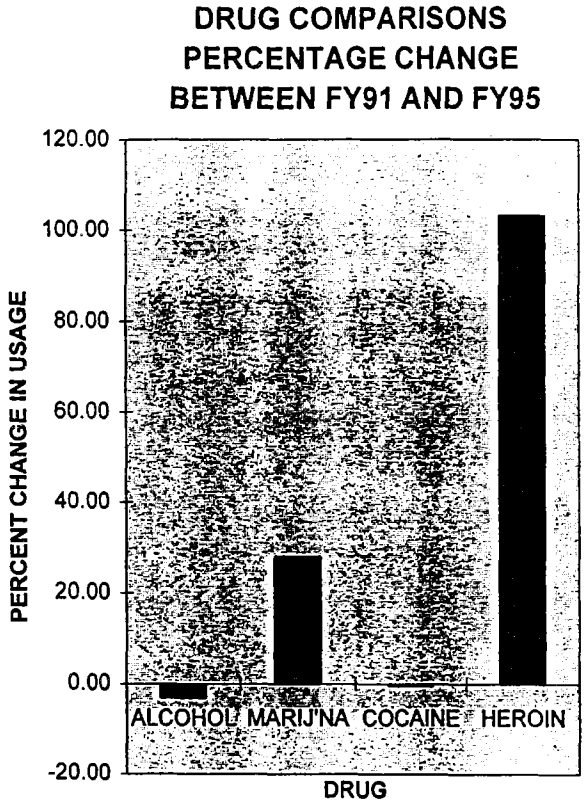
Drugs of Choice in New Hampshire

Over the past five years, the four substances most widely abused among OADAP's clients are Alcohol, Marijuana, Cocaine, and Heroin. The trend over these years is a fairly steady number of alcohol abusers, a gradual increase in the use of Marijuana, Cocaine steady with slight increases in 1992, 1993 and 1994, and most alarmingly a 100% increase in Heroin use from 1991 to 1995.

There are two charts in the written testimony; one depicts the numbers of our clients abusing these four drugs from FY 1991 to FY 1995.



The second chart depicts the dramatic increase in Heroin use between FY 1991 and FY 1995. Certainly an alarming trend.



The Federal Government estimates that 15% of folks on Welfare nationwide are in need of alcohol or other drug treatment in order to become self-sufficient. This figure is in line with our estimate of 14%. New Hampshire will be replacing welfare programs with work programs, which would mean we will have to treat approximately 1,569 welfare recipients to enable them to get a job or hold down a job and truly become self-sufficient. This is a dismal prospect in light of the fact that we have over 90 individuals currently on waiting lists for treatment.

What Resources Does OADAP Have to Address the Problem?

We are a small state agency, with its current budget of $7.6 million, including $4.5 million in Federal Block Grant Funds (a dollar amount which I understand the Senate has moved to reduce) and $2.1 million in State General Funds. We do an excellent job of stretching limited resources to provide the best services possible. With a total of 50 employees, OADAP is responsible for all of the state agency's administrative functions, provides some direct Prevention services, operates the Multiple DWI Offender Intervention Detention Center, oversees Impaired Driver Intervention programs for DWI first offenders, and operates Tirrell Halfway House for Men, a 14-bed facility that operates 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, with a total staff of 6. OADAP supports a Comprehensive Continuum of Care in its treatment network by contracting with non-profit community-based providers.

New Hampshire's Comprehensive Continuum of Care

A true partnership exists with our community-based providers, who utilize numerous volunteers, mostly from the recovering community. We also work closely and collaboratively with other State agencies; for example with the Division of Public Health for AIDS Outreach efforts, and with the Department of Corrections to provide treatment inside the walls of our prisons.

Continuum components include Crisis Intervention, Sobriety Maintenance, Social Detox, Outpatient Counseling, Short-Term and Long-Term Residential Treatment, and Therapeutic Communities; and until we ran out of fiscal resources we also subsidized medical detox for heroin addicts. Our clients are assessed and can enter whichever modality is appropriate for them, and continue through the system into Halfway House and Transitional Living services for further counseling, job placement, and the beginnings of restitution to the Courts or for overdue child support payments. All the modalities rely heavily on self-help groups such as AA and NA as part of their aftercare plan. We know from experience that treatment works, and the chances of continuing a healthy lifestyle are greatly enhanced with active participation in the self-help groups.

In a biennium we intervene with or treat approximately 30,000 citizens; but it's not enough. God knows, it's not enough. Our Comprehensive Continuum of Care is exactly what we need to be doing, but 3 times over.

New Hampshire's Substance Abuse Prevention Efforts

OADAP's Prevention programming is founded on the belief that families are strengthened and are at less risk of substance abuse if they are made aware and are fully informed. Our programs reflect the fact that, to be effective, prevention and education efforts must be implemented on the community level with input from and support of local citizens. Multiple strategies are implemented to reduce specific risk factors contributing to alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use and related behavior problems; and to strengthen protective factors to ensure young people's health and well-being. We support Student Assistance Programs, Parenting Training, Peer Leadership Programs, ongoing curriculum efforts, alternative schools, Challenge Courses, and have received over a million dollars worth of free media spots last year through the Partnership for a Drug-Free New Hampshire campaign. OADAP wholeheartedly supports D.A.R.E.

In Conclusion

We applaud what Manchester has done, and are grateful for all levels of law enforcement, but we all know that where there are buyers there will be sellers. So we will never, never win this war on drugs if we don't give equal attention to the treatment and prevention battle fronts.

I have included in the written testimony a detailed description of our treatment network including costs, a description of our prevention efforts, and have also listed New Hampshire's concerns relative to the new proposed Performance Partnerships and the Senate's move - at least as of today - to reduce the Block Grant allocation.

[WRITTEN TESTIMONY]

Detailed Description of Components in the Comprehensive Continuum of Care

Crisis Intervention: We currently fund six (6) Crisis Intervention (CI)/ Sobriety Maintenance sites across the state. CI is a service that was originally developed to care for the publicly inebriated. Currently most of the clients served are under the influence of alcohol, other drugs, or a combination of both. In lieu of four hours of protective custody in a jail cell, clients have CI as an option. CI provides a safe environment, the clients are medically monitored and carefully supervised, and once sober of "down," are encouraged to seek treatment. Our sites are staffed mostly with volunteers who have been trained in how to manage the intoxicated person, and an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) is on site at all times. These services are located in Lebanon, Concord, Nashua, Dublin, Manchester and Dover, and have all been expanded to include a more comprehensive service called Social Detoxification or Sobriety Maintenance. After becoming straight/sober, and having been counseled and motivated to seek treatment, the client remains at the site which provides a supportive environment until a treatment bed or outpatient counseling slot is available.

Outpatient (Individual Counseling): Counselors offer family-oriented diagnostic and treatment services through goal-oriented treatment planning, counseling and case management on an outpatient basis. Costs for private providers range from $45 to $85 per hour; the State's average cost is $18 per hour.

Outpatient (Group Counseling): After initial intake assessment, counselors are able to identify those clients who can benefit from counseling in a group setting as opposed to individual one on one sessions. Most private providers use group therapy only as an after-care treatment modality. We believe it can be equally effective in the beginning treatment efforts and certainly cost effective with identified appropriate clients.

Day Programs: In-depth intensive programming that operates 7 days a week, offering individual group and family therapy. Modeled after residential programs but eliminates the need for housing. It is especially suited for women with children and adolescents who still have a family intact. With adolescents, a tutorial program is also offered. Cost is approximately $40 per day per client.

Residential Programs: These are intensive programs for persons who are/have been drug and alcohol free for 72 hours and require treatment services in a highly structures residential setting. The programs offer one to one counseling, group counseling, addiction education, activity/therapy, lectures and films, plus family therapy. The usual length of stay is 28 days. Costs in private facilities range from $295 to $600 per day. The State costs for providing these services range from $100 to $120 per day.

Medical Detoxification: This program is to insure that indigent or uninsured clients receive medical detoxification when it is imperative. These medical services are provided by three specialty and community general hospitals at a negotiated reduced rate. Medical Detoxification costs can be as high as $600 per day. Our agreed reimbursement rate is $300 per day with a cap on the length of stay.

Therapeutic Communities: A therapeutic community uses Social Learning Model, employs use of peer pressure along with individual and group therapy as a means to induce attitudinal and behavioral change. It allows clients to regain self-esteem, a sense of self-worth, insight into problematic issues and enhances ability to cope without the use of mind-altering chemicals. This treatment model is used for those clients that have a long history of abuse and addiction who could be termed the "hard-core" addicts. Usual length of stay is six to nine months. The usual cost per bed year is $16,000. New Hampshire purchases their beds at a reduced negotiated rate of $13,500 per year.

Halfway House: These programs offer ongoing supportive residential care, serving people in need of additional structured living after discharge from a residential treatment facility. The services provided include room and board, vocational rehabilitation services, one to one counseling, involvement in self-help groups and preparation for independent living. Usual length of stay is three months. Once employed, the residents contribute to their own upkeep. Cost to the State ranges from $45 to $50 per day.

FY 1993 and 1994 Statistics for Outpatient Counseling and Residential Treatment by OADAP Providers (This Does Not Include Other Treatment Modalities)

		OUTPATIENT		RESIDENTIAL	
		FY 94	FY 93	FY 94	FY 93
Sex:					
	Male	3261	2835	768	905
	Female	1342	1285	243	275
Pregnant		35	38	9	7
COA		2806	2235	644	730
Co-Dep.		1338	1125	326	365
IVDA		530	789	218	327
Psychiatric Problem		640	525	102	122
Employed:					
	Full-time	1631	1358	76	140
	Part-time	580	740	15	87
	Unemployed	1423	1302	635	726
	Not in labor force	933	683	277	220
Homeless		198	143	220	176
DWI Arrests:	1	975	958	165	196
	2	688	834	103	184
	3	244	169	59	53
	4	104	67	18	30
	5	46	32	16	21
Marital Status:					
	Never married	2341	2114	613	748
	Married	903	811	98	132
	Separated	382	333	96	100
	Divorced	913	794	189	190
	Widowed	52	49	11	6
Insurance:					

	Private	369	397	25	52
	BC/BS	196	539	21	93
	Medicare	38	24	8	7
	Medicaid	177	201	29	47
	None	3505	2663	880	919
	Other insurance	163	177	17	28
Payment Method:					
	Self	2533	1965	587	571
	BC/BS	103	176	3	43
	Medicare	18	34	17	17
	Medicaid	110	250	47	107
	Workers Comp	2	78	0	21
	Other govt. insurance	293	267	31	30
	No charge	748	626	53	12
	Other	625	376	258	315
Court Ordered		1744	1480	349	349
Other Substance Arrests		1819	1609	475	567

Detailed Description of Prevention Programs

OADAP believes that it is critical to provide broad-based prevention efforts that involve not only the schools, but also community groups, civic organizations, churches, law enforcement personnel, parents and our younger citizens. We support and fund Student Assistance Programs in the schools, Employee Assistance Programs for the workplace, Peer Leadership Trainings, Parenting Trainings, Youth Offices in our larger cities, Drop-In Centers, and we award many small grants to non-profit agencies and organizations.

There are five Regional Coordinators on the agency staff who work with community volunteer groups, offering technical assistance for prevention programming, helping with implementation, reviewing progress on an on-going basis, and evaluating the outcome of these efforts. Regional Coordinators are also involved in the fund raising efforts for community groups and their innovative prevention programs.

OADAP has also developed a very active Partnership for a Drug-Free New Hampshire. The Committee appointed by the Governor consists of representatives from the various media and business community. In a very short period of time the State has been the beneficiary of nearly a million dollars worth of free media anti-drug messages, and the Partnership is going strong. Recently the Partnership introduced the placemats that will be used in every single McDonald's statewide, containing not only an anti-drug message but also the 800 number that can be called for drug information and assistance.

Peer Leadership Training for high school students with leadership capabilities or potential is provided through programs such as NH Teen Institute and Peer Outreach Training. Student Assistance Programs in school systems across the state are supported. Drug and alcohol-free

Drop-In Centers are funded, where alcohol and drug information sessions, films, and planned activities are provided. Parenting Programs are utilized not only to educate parents around the issues of substance abuse, but to assist in developing better communication skills and to strengthen the family unit. Many of these trainings and workshops focus on teenage and/or unwed mothers and those families headed by single parents or living in low income housing projects. OADAP also conducts an annual Educators' Conference, provides scholarships for attendees at the New England School of Addiction Studies, and conducts cooperative programs with the NH Counselors Association.

Detailed Description of Programs for the Driver Convicted of DWI

Programs for the Driver Convicted of DWI

OADAP operates the Multiple Offender Program (MOP); and approves the providers of Impaired Driver Intervention Program (IDIP) services, Weekend Impaired Driver Intervention Program (WIDIP) services, and Phase II Residential Program services for repeat first offenders. OADAP certifies all instructors and monitors the programs to insure that state standards are maintained.

IDIP/WIDIP: The Impaired Driver Intervention Program (IDIP) or Weekend Program (WIDIP), is for first offenders, is 20 hours long and includes an intake interview, alcohol and drug education, group work, and a formal assessment by a certified counselor. Any aftercare recommendation must be followed before license restoration.

The Impaired Driver Intervention Program consists of 7 class sessions plus two individual sessions. The fee is $280.

The Weekend Impaired Driver Intervention Program (WIDIP) is an intensified version of the IDIP, scheduled from Friday afternoon to late Sunday afternoon with two overnight stays. The fee is $380, which includes room and board.

PHASE II: The Phase II Residential Program is for the Repeat First Offender. Anyone convicted of more than one DWI first offense in any state in the last 7 years must complete the Phase II program. Phase II is an intensive 7-day and night residential program focusing on alcohol and other drug education, group interaction and self-assessment. All clients are evaluated by the end of the program, and any aftercare recommendations must be followed before license restoration. The $675 fee charged to the client includes room and board.

MULTIPLE OFFENDER PROGRAM (MOP): The Multiple Offender program (MOP) is operated by OADAP at the Multiple DWI Intervention Detention Center in Laconia. Anyone convicted of a second (or subsequent) offense receives a 10-day sentence from the Court. The first three days are served at the County House of Corrections, and the remaining 7 days at MOP.

In calendar year 1994, 792 clients went through the Multiple Offender Intervention Detention Center Program. Since its opening on March 31, 1989, a total of 4,191 men and women have been sentenced to and participated in this intensive educational intervention program. A recidivism study reported a low recidivism rate of 11% as of early 1993, with only one other client recidivating in the two years following that original study.

The MOP curriculum is an intensive 7-day and night residential program focusing on alcohol and drug education, group interaction and self-assessment. All clients are evaluated by the end of the program and any aftercare recommendations must be followed before license restoration. One evening is set aside for family education and discussion. The fee paid by each client is $675.

New Hampshire's Concerns Relative to SAMHSA Reauthorization

There are two issues relative to SAMHSA Reauthorization which are of great concern to us in New Hampshire:

1. The Senate's proposed reduction in Block Grant dollars to fund Demonstration Grants; and
2. The proposed Performance Partnerships.

States like New Hampshire take a fiscally conservative approach in allocating Block Grant dollars. New Hampshire could contract to continue the funding of worthwhile Demonstration Programs out of our Block Grant dollars at a much lower cost than the federal government is currently allowing. The groundwork would be laid for the State to continue these programs once any Demonstration Grants are completely deleted. We urge the Senate to reconsider this proposed reduction and to instead allow us to evaluate and fund those Demonstration Projects which are meeting needs in our State.

The concept of Performance Partnership Grants (PPGs) is very new and different, and as yet untested; and many States do not yet have the data systems capabilities necessary to implement PPGs. Rather than immediately enacting PPGs, there should be a provision made for a cost impact study to determine the projected cost the State of implementing the PPGs.

In addition to the PPGs, the Federal Government is imposing certain core objectives which may or may not be appropriate for New Hampshire or for any other State. These core objectives should be eliminated.

Federal legislative language is also mandating the establishment of Planning Councils, cumbersome additional and unnecessary layers of bureaucracy which in our State would also either negate or duplicate the efforts of our legislatively authorized Alcohol and Drug Advisory Commission. The Planning Councils create duplication of effort, can be seen as an unfunded mandate, and will eat up dollars which are needed for essential treatment slots.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, Director Sylvester. We appreciate your being here and your testimony.

The Chair now recognizes Paul Brodeur, the warden of the New Hampshire Prison and a former deputy chief of police in Manchester.

Mr. BRODEUR. I would like to correct one thing, Mr. Chairman. It is Commissioner of New Hampshire Department of Corrections, if we can just straighten that out.

Mr. ZELIFF. You sure can.

Mr. BRODEUR. Thank you. And second, I spent 29 years administering various positions, retiring as deputy chief of detectives after 13 years.

I welcome the opportunity to give you my views of the New Hampshire Drug problem and how the New Hampshire Department of Corrections is addressing it from the perspective of keepers of the convicted.

Let me digress for a moment, if I may. In 1983 I was assigned to the Detective Division of the Manchester Police Department. One of the first things I did was to assume a role and to go out and actually buy drugs in the Kimball Street Housing Development. That first buy was an LSD purchase.

Seeing how easy it was, I actually sent other detectives out there to do the same thing. That gave us the impetus to start the Kimball Drug Unit, which as far as I'm concerned is very active and an excellent group of individuals.

While we were doing all these things we kept arresting the same people. One of my sergeants finally said when are we finally going to get some treatment to stop this continual circle.

Now that I am at the Department of Corrections, I can actually see in fact that we do have some programs, and we are trying to address those needs.

Unfortunately, the issue remains the possibility of elimination of an awful lot of those programs. I believe it is generally accepted that education is a touchstone of the rehabilitation of convicted felons in general and convicted drug felons in particular.

Let me relate a brief story, if I may, to illustrate my point. In the early 1980's at this Kimball Street project there was a 19 year-old gentleman from Merrimack, NH, who went there to buy a bag of marijuana. It was to be a drug rip-off. Unfortunately, one thing led to the other, and the drug dealer left, but the drug seller ended up dying there on the streets, on Kimball Street.

This took place within just a matter of a few miles from here for those of you who are not familiar with the Manchester area. That, of course, was a tragedy.

I arrested Mark D. for that particular homicide, and he went to a men's prison in 1985. He is still there.

I have to give him credit because of the fact that it was a tragic error, but unfortunately it was a childish mistake on his part. Upon entering the prison, he took it upon himself to take advantage of every opportunity there was as far as educational opportunities there.

When he finished all those, he went one step further, and with a couple of other inmates combined to actually get some college courses brought into the prison. Eventually, New England College

did begin these classes, and upon using the Pell Grants, Mark D. was able to graduate with a Bachelors of Arts degree in the human services in 1995. It took him 8 years, but he did persevere.

At this time Mark D. is a trustee working in my office, believe it or not, in Concord. He is awaiting parole, and already has a job waiting for him in the financial management field.

That is just information on how education can help people in their future. I need not tell this committee also that, in fact, the Pell Grant program has been eliminated. As a result of that, Mark D.'s story will probably never be repeated.

Now, to get back to the subject of drugs in New Hampshire, probably 20 percent of our inmates in prisons are there for drug offenses.

As previously stated, 80 percent or more of the inmates actually have substance abuse problems. That is, drug or alcohol or both.

In the packet of supporting documents that I have submitted to this committee, I have included a brochure entitled, "Pathways" that you will find.

The Correctional Options program is what this is. It outlines specific corrections options currently conducted in the New Hampshire prison system. As recently as last Friday, I received a letter from the Bureau of Justice Assistance in which I was informed that Pathways has been nominated as a national model project by the BJA's correctional options program. I have submitted that letter in my packet to you as well.

My department receives funding for these corrections options from the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the U.S. Department of Justice. Under the current U.S. House bill dealing with prison construction, no provisions for continuation of corrections options is included. It is the understanding of my department and the BJA that this factor was actually an oversight, and it was not the purpose of the elimination for the Option programs.

The Pathways program in New Hampshire was funded through a Byrne Grant, which was mentioned earlier by the attorney general. The proposal was written in response to serious overcrowding in our prisons, and the recognition that substance abuse and education programs are needed to meet the needs of offenders.

There was actually a collaborative effort in the Department of Corrections, OADAP, Ms. Sylvester, Post Secondary Education, Employment Security, and Department of Justice that put this grant together.

Pathways is at the cutting edge of correction programs nationwide. With a strong emphasis on education, substance abuse treatment and employment counsel, it offers offenders a package of skills necessary to assist them in becoming productive citizens.

Pathways has several components. There is the Bypass Program which has modified the 45-day version of boot camp. This is followed by the TIE program. Then subsequently the Summit House program for inmates with serious drug and alcohol histories.

Transformations—I will skip over some of the material that is in the packet—was actually a program developed in Texas for displaced workers. We applied that to corrections, and in fact have trained a number of inmates to become productive citizens.

Although these valuable programs appear to be in jeopardy, we are not remaining idle. Also in your package, I have included an item called Sullivan Academy. It is an innovative program that was recently started in one of our counties. We hope to expand that nationwide.

I see my time is up, so I will close with that and answer questions.

[NOTE.—The information referred to above can be found in subcommittee files.]

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brodeur follows:]

Paul E. Brodeur
Commissioner, N.H. Department of Corrections

Good morning Chairman Zeliff and members of this subcommittee.

I am Paul Brodeur, Commissioner of the New Hampshire Department of Corrections. Prior to my appointment as commissioner nearly two years ago, I was a police officer for thirty years here in the City of Manchester.

I welcome this opportunity to give you my views on New Hampshire's drug problem and how the Department of Corrections is addressing it from our perspective as keepers of the convicted.

Let me digress for a moment,

In 1983 I was assigned to the Bureau of Detectives of the Manchester Police Department. One of my first actions was to make an LSD purchase.

That was the first of many, many arrests for drug sales. After arresting the same people over and over, one of the sergeants involved stated, "when are we going to stop just arresting these people repeatedly and get them into treatment?"

Now that I am in a position to actually do what that sergeant was pleading for, I face the possible elimination of the means to continue several innovative, and successful, treatment programs.

I believe it is generally accepted that education is the touchstone in the habilitation of convicted felons, in general, and convicted drug felons in particular.

Let me relate a brief story to illustrate my point.

In the early 1980s a 19-year-old Merrimack youth was involved in a ten or 25-dollar marijuana buy. The transaction turned sour and that youth, who went to buy a cheap high, left a dead man -- stabbed to death.

That is the tragedy.

I arrested Mark D. and he entered the men's prison in Concord in 1985. He is still there.

Upon entry into the prison he took all of the available education courses. It was not enough for him. He and several other inmates lobbied to get some college courses introduced into the system.

Eventually Nathaniel Hawthorne College began to offer classes. New England College subsequently took over the project. Using funds supplied under the PELL Grant program Mark D. graduated with a bachelor of arts degree in Human Services in 1993. It took him eight years to do it, but he persevered.

At this moment, Mark D. is a trusty working in my office at headquarters in Concord. He is awaiting parole and already has a job waiting for him in the financial management

field. He plans on getting married shortly after release.

That is what education can do.

I need not tell this committee that the PELL Grant program has been eliminated. As a result the Mark D. story may not be repeated.

Now, to get back to the subject of drugs in New Hampshire. Currently twenty (20) percent of the inmates in our prisons are there for drug offenses. Eighty (80) percent of all inmates have a substance abuse problem -- that is drugs or alcohol or both.

In the packet of supporting documents I have submitted to this committee, I have included a brochure entitled, "PATHWAYS: A Correctional Options Program" It outlines specific corrections options currently conducted in the New Hampshire prison system.

As recently as last Friday I received a letter from the BJA in which I was informed that PATHWAYS has been nominated as a national model project by the BJA's Correctional Options Program. I have submitted that letter in my packet to you.

My department receives funding for these corrections options through the Bureau of Justice Administration of the U.S. Department of Justice. Under a current U.S. House bill dealing with prison construction, no provision for the continuation of corrections options is included.

It is the understanding of my department and the BJA that this fact is an oversight rather than a purposeful elimination of funding for the corrections options program.

The Pathways Program in New Hampshire was funded through a Byrne grant. The proposal was written in response to the serious overcrowding in our prisons and a recognition that substance abuse and education programs are needed to meet the needs of offenders.

Pathways is at the cutting edge of correctional programs nationwide. With its strong emphasis on education, substance abuse treatment and employment counseling, it offers offenders the package of skill necessary to assist them in becoming productive citizens.

Pathways has several components. There is the Bypass Program which has a modified 45-day version of the Boot Camp Program. This is followed by the "TIE" segment which consist of adult basic education, vocational training and work.

The Summit House Program is for inmates with serious drug and alcohol histories. In the five (5) years that this program has been in existence, 155 men have completed the program. Out of these 155 men, 46 have returned to prison for a recidivism rate of 30 percent, which is a favorable number.

Fifty women have gone through this program with only eight (8) returning to prison for a recidivism rate of only 16 percent.

The Transformation Program is a technical training program and is the fourth component of the Bypass Program. To date, 88 inmates have successfully completed the intensive 16-week training. New Hampshire is the only state to introduce this highly innovative program into a correctional setting.

Although these valuable programs appear to be in jeopardy, we are not remaining idle.

We are currently becoming involved in a program called "Sullivan Academy."

This is a program started in Sullivan County which attempts to divert individuals from being sent behind walls. I have included a document in my submission detailing how the academy works.

I see that my five minutes are about up. Again, thank for this opportunity to give you the perspective of a commissioner of corrections. I will be pleased to answer any of your questions.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. The Chair now recognizes Sgt. Neal Scott, assistant commander of the Narcotics Investigation Unit, New Hampshire State Police.

Mr. SCOTT. Thank you. What I would like to do is explain to you about what the drug scene is here in New Hampshire. When we talk about drugs, what is in the State right now includes the following: you've got diverted pharmaceutical drugs being used as inhalants, cocaine, marijuana, heroin, hashish, methamphetamine, LSD and crack.

Geographically, the drug problem differs as to the primary drug of abuse. The problem encountered in the northern part of the State is not the same in the southern, as goes to differences between the coastal area and the Connecticut border area.

Population and cultural groups play a big part in the drug of choice, the method of distribution of certain drugs differs also geographically. In the southern area, Manchester-Nashua, the street corner sales were at one time not uncommon. This appears to be changing due largely to the strong law enforcement presence.

In other parts of the State, illicit drug sales were done surreptitiously behind closed doors. With the success of New Hampshire law enforcement efforts, scores of individuals involved in illicit drug trade in New Hampshire have been identified and arrested with seizures of both large amounts of illicit drugs and U.S. currency.

The people involved in this illicit drug trade have continuously changed their methods of operation in an attempt to stay ahead of the New Hampshire law enforcement.

In turn, likewise, law enforcement has had to change its method of drug operations and investigations also. Looking at the picture in whole, like I said, it changes geographically. With the No. 1 being the most prevalent, Statewide it would be marijuana the No. 1 problem; cocaine in powder form, No. 2; crack, LSD and heroin running in a third spot.

Locally, here in Manchester, without question, the No. 1 drug problem is crack, followed by cocaine in its powder form, marijuana and LSD.

In the southern border cities such as Nashua, Salem and the sea coast area, they've determined that crack is the No. 1 problem, followed by heroin, marijuana and other drugs to include inhalants.

In the western part of the State, marijuana without question is the lead drug problem in that area, followed by powdered cocaine, LSD and then crack.

In the northern part of the State of New Hampshire, marijuana is the primary drug of abuse, followed by LSD, powdered cocaine and heroin.

I should say this as far as crack goes. The street level distribution sales of crack in New Hampshire have been made by low-level sellers or runners who usually have a drug problem themselves. This level of dealer is made up of a mix-up of groups.

Going up the ladder and closest to the top you will find the source to be Dominican origin. It appears the Dominican network came here with their own people to traffic the crack. In the early stages of these networks, the use of prostitutes and juveniles were utilized to distribute crack.

Success of these people to illicit drug efforts is due in part by the assistance given to them by certain New Hampshire residents by means of providing temporary housing, the use of addresses for the purposes of registering a motor vehicle, or even registering a motor vehicle for them.

In addition, others have rented apartments in their own names for the sole purpose of aiding those responsible for crack cocaine trafficking. These actions on the parts of these individuals caused a great deal of difficulty on the part of law enforcement when the need for identification arises.

Identification at times is an immense problem for law enforcement identifying the Dominican source. They have numerous aliases with appropriate credentials to support their claims. Some have been deported only to return with different identification and credentials.

Fingerprinting is the only way to positively identify any of these people once they have been arrested. The seller got as high as the buyer is because of the recent law enforcement pressure. The further up you go in New Hampshire the demand for crack is less. The crack distribution up there is done by white Anglo-Saxons.

The source cities for the crack in the northern part of the State is Manchester, Lowell and Lawrence.

Marijuana is well-documented throughout the areas of New Hampshire, while large amounts of both domestics and imported quantities have been seized. The demand is steady for the drug and readily available.

Marijuana eradication program by the New Hampshire State Police and DEA have been extremely successful in the last 9 or 10 years, insomuch that it eliminated virtually all of the large outdoor grower operations. We theorize that the major domestic grower operations that do adjust New Hampshire are indoor grower operations.

The Federal authorities can and have identified source cities throughout the United States that are responsible for infiltrating drugs into this area. Local law enforcement has done an excellent job in the secondary market.

State police major drug cases have linked sources to out-of-state contributors and sources for the drugs, as well as to include Arizona, Florida, Colombia and Mexico.

Thank you very much.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you. I'm sure you will have several questions. I appreciate your testimony.

The Chair now recognizes Special Agent in Charge of DEA in New Hampshire, Mr. Bill Yout.

Mr. YOUT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to, if you wouldn't mind, before I start my testimony read a letter that was sent to you by Administrator Constantine of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Mr. ZELIFF. We won't charge that against your time.

Mr. YOUT. Thank you.

Dear Chairman Zeliff, thank you for your invitation to participate in this important hearing in New Hampshire. I am sorry I am unable to be with you today to discuss the drug situation in your State.

The Drug Enforcement Administration is graduating another class of basic agents today, and I will be at Quantico to share this happy occasion with them.

I would like to thank you for the support you have given law enforcement during your tenure as chairman of the subcommittee. Today's hearings and others you have chaired, including the hearing on interdiction this past June, demonstrate the commitment your subcommittee has made through identifying solutions to this problem which plagues our cities and communities across this Nation.

We in DEA also appreciate the time you took to visit our Boston Field Division earlier this year. Our special agents and other employees were heartened by the attention you were giving the drug issue, and they join me in thanking you.

Best wishes for a successful hearing today. I know that all of the participants, including those from DEA, welcome the opportunity to discuss with you how to best address the drug problem locally and on a national basis. Sincerely, Thomas A. Constantine, Administrator, Drug Enforcement Administration.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. I should say that we also received a letter from Admiral Kramek, the Interdiction Coordinator for the President. Thank you very much for reading that into the record.

Mr. YOUT. Good morning, ladies and gentleman of the committee. Welcome to the beautiful State of New Hampshire. Unfortunately, beauty does not mean free from illegal drugs and drug trafficking.

New Hampshire is not a New York, a Miami, a Los Angeles or a Washington, DC. When it comes to the drug problem, New Hampshire has its own identity. I know because I've worked in all of those cities, and now I am in charge of the DEA here in New Hampshire.

New Hampshire is a consumer State. The drug traffickers prey on the population of users in this State. New Hampshire is no exception to the drug crimes that we are engulfed with.

Here is an overview. Cocaine: cocaine is one of the biggest problems in New Hampshire, and is consumed in the powder and crack form. Most of the cocaine coming through the State and up through the State comes from the border towns of Lowell, Lawrence and to some degree Lynn, MA.

Traffickers, in general, are being identified as Dominican nationals, Colombian, and in some exceptions, Mexican. The trafficking in the State identified primarily is Anglo males throughout the State. A number of traffickers have been moving their bases of operation to New Hampshire from Massachusetts and other New England States.

They feel comfortable with this State, and unfortunately, they taking up not only residents, but distribution points in the State, primarily in the southern part of the State.

Cocaine is going for approximately $18,000 to $24,000 per kilo. Crack cocaine could be $20 a rock. Powdered cocaine could be $100 per gram.

Marijuana: Marijuana, as stated by my brother officer, is an increasingly difficult problem in this State that we have to handle. Marijuana, in our opinion, is by far the biggest problem, and it is because of the traffic it makes it is easily accessible to the children.

Marijuana is either smuggled into the State from the Southwest, specifically Tucson and San Diego, by primarily Anglo males from this area, and they get it from Mexican marijuana traffickers. The smuggling is usually done by vehicles crossing the country.

The other source of the marijuana is the State itself. New Hampshire's indoor and outdoor growers have tapered off during the years, but we suspect because more marijuana is being grown indoors because of the increased law enforcement, and also because

of the fact that they are splitting up their plots of land throughout the State.

Marijuana has made its way into the grammar schools. The grammar schools have been experiencing not only the upsurge of marijuana, but other drugs to include LSD.

Domestically grown marijuana here in the State of New Hampshire, of the THC, is up to 10 percent. Now, 10 percent is up from 1 percent in the 1970's. As you can see, domestic grown marijuana has a larger THC content.

Also, domestic grown marijuana in the State can go anywhere from $2,800 to $4,300 per pound, so you can see it makes it quite attractive to the traffickers.

Heroin: as been stated recently, heroin has been on the up-rise. New Hampshire is no exception. Most of the heroin comes into New Hampshire, again, from the border towns of Lowell, Lawrence and in some cases Lynn, MA.

Most of the heroin, again, comes from Dominican nationals. The heroin coming into New Hampshire, we haven't seen many bulk forms. However, we see large quantities of bagged heroin. Heroin is just one of the problems we have to deal with and learn from our lessons.

Finally, the LSD. LSD, unfortunately, never went away. It was just resting. Our children weren't able to learn the lessons of LSD experiences in the 1960's and 1970's, and became an attractive taboo drug. Traffickers that are trafficking LSD in the State are usually affluent Anglo males who are trafficking LSD from San Francisco Bay area into the State to be distributed in the colleges and the high schools here in the State.

We see many more instances of LSD taking a firm hold on the State.

As you can see, New Hampshire is not immune from the war on drugs. Actually, New Hampshire is becoming more attractive to the traffickers as a location to not only live in, but distribute from.

The DEA programs in the State of New Hampshire include general investigations, assisting the State and local agencies and enforcement agencies, airport interdiction, marijuana eradication, indoor and outdoor, and demand reduction.

Demand is an important part of DEA's mission. That is the education, the information, the working with the schools and the parent groups and civic groups. We need that to go hand in hand.

We have to teach the parents, teach the teachers and the business community. We must encourage them that we need a drug free workplace and environment.

Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, Mr. Yout.

I will start out the questioning and start with the attorney general.

After hearing Bill's testimony on New Hampshire becoming more attractive to traffickers, you bring to your job a wide experience, some of which you had before you got to be attorney general.

The comment that—we're here at this point. When did the situation and drugs change? Is there a point that you can point to, and why is it that we're becoming so attractive to traffickers? Where is the point of departure and what's happened?

Mr. HOWARD. I'd be delighted to try and answer that question. Congressman, I do not have the level of experience that Paul Brodeur has, or Neal Scott, or Billy Yout for that matter, but I have been a prosecutor for 15 years, and in fact was in the attorney general's office 10 years ago when then-Attorney General Merrill directed that the New Hampshire Drug Task Force be established.

I and several people in this room implemented that directive. Subsequent to that I did become the U.S. attorney for New Hampshire, and actually spent a year supervising the National Asset forfeiture program in Washington.

I would say it was approximately early 1991 that we detected a significant change in the method of drug distribution in the State. Prior to that, we had identified a number of distribution networks, and we simply took them off one at a time, and incarcerated those people for long periods of time.

At that point in 1991, Deputy Chief Brodeur brought to my attention that a number of transient low-level drug dealers were moving into the city of Manchester.

We started at the time Operation House Call, is what we called it, which was essentially a joint local, State and Federal, effort to do knock and talks around the city. In the course of a year they arrested 300 people. That was unheard of before that point in time. You could identify the drug ring, it was a small number of people, you could bring a conspiracy charge against them and eliminate them, but the vacuum that we created was filled by this other situation. I would say that was 1991, and it continues to be the same problem.

What they have brought along with the prostitution and the other types of crime is that it has really unraveled the threads of the seams of a neighborhood and a community. You are going to be delighted, I think, to hear how Manchester decided to turn that around through the efforts of everyone, and empowering the neighborhood to take back their streets.

Since you've asked the question, if I could just add to that. Two of my observations have been that although New Hampshire is attractive because there is a lot of money here—we are a consumer State—we have been perceived by people around us as a fortress against the drug problem, and we're still perceived that way. We intend to keep it that way.

Director Sylvester mentioned the D.A.R.E. Program and how we support that program. We wish there was a more effective prevention education program for children out there. We don't know of one, so we have put our eggs into that basket. While the D.A.R.E. Program has been criticized in other places, I know, because I go and I speak to those D.A.R.E. graduation classes of fifth and sixth graders, that it is very effective here.

I really shudder to think what would be the case if we didn't have that program. We just need to listen to one 10 year-old say, "You know, my brother said that you came and spoke here 3 years ago, and he taught me all about the evils of drugs, and we love Officer Friendly."

When you hear those stories you get the impression that maybe the next generation is going to be a lot smarter than we've been.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. Mr. Brodeur, you mentioned Pell Grants. I think one of the problems that we're dealing with, lack of resources and diminishing resources, how do you balance out giving incentives to stay in with incentives to get out?

You can help us as we confront these major issues. If Pell Grants need to be looked at—we hear people across the country saying, you get T.V. and a lot of benefits being in jail. You get a lot of incentives for—should we concentrate on incentives to get out? Where do Pell Grants—it seems to me that Pell Grants and education is a major part of the solution, and may be something that we need to revisit.

Any comments on incentives to get out versus incentives to stay in? And you hear about gym equipment and all the rest of it. Some of it may not take place in New Hampshire.

Mr. BRODEUR. In New Hampshire, we do allow them to have a weight room and the television and so forth, but we feel it is a benefit.

If they do not behave themselves, they lose these benefits. They might go off to another unit, the secure housing unit, for example. They do not have weight lifting equipment, they do not have the exercising opportunities and, in fact, they do not have televisions. So it is a privilege they earn for good behavior.

Getting back to the programs, I'm sure I don't have to tell you also that the Bureau of Justice Assistance has been in jeopardy. The National Institution of Corrections is in jeopardy as far as being blended with Bureau of Prisons. Budgets are being slashed. I know you guys have a heck of a tough job right now, but a lot of those are the ones that generate the programs and the grants and the assistance that was needed by nationwide departments of corrections to keep these programs going.

As I mentioned, the Sullivan Academy, again, yes, we're losing programs and so forth, but we're using this as another alternative. We have been very privileged to have an awful lot of people like Geraldine and other agencies throughout the State working together and basically donating their time and energy to make this work.

You've got your department of employment securities, your post secondaries, your mental health centers, your drug treatment people, and so forth, that for very little money they're actually donating the majority of their time and efforts to attempt to divert people away from institutions. Not only the State, but the county as well.

But no matter who is diverting, we feel that that translates directly to us, but they're not going to get to us. So programming, as far as we're concerned, is a very important issue.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. My time has run out, but I would like to put my oar in the water here and tell you I would love to take a tour of your facilities. Just a short-term tour. I do not like to hear the click of those bars closing behind me.

I went to Framingham Prison for Women. It was kind of scary. The first time I've ever been in a jail, and as we moved from room to room, it became more secure. It is one place I don't think I want to visit——

Mr. BRODEUR. You are more than welcome to visit any time.

Mr. ZELIFF. Mrs. Thurman.

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Chairman, I don't think you want to come to Florida then. [Laughter.]

I want to ask each of you, because in your testimonies you've all alluded to some of what potentially happens with some of the cuts in Washington, not that we don't understand that we all have to look at some of these issues.

But it is not just coming in the areas that are going to affect you personally; it is going to hit us in a lot of other areas that is going to personally dry up a lot of your resources at the State level as well.

What I would like to know is if any of you can give me a percentage of what you think your dollars are, Federal dollars, are to your program, and what you see as these cuts that potentially might be made, and how that is going to have an effect on your carrying out the job that you've done so well up to this point.

I mention that because this is just a brief run out between Bureau of Justice Assistance, Active Subgrants, and Office for Victims of Crime. I can tell you that there are millions of dollars tied up in this. And then your Byrne Programs, in particular, I think are about $2.7 million coming into the State.

So Director Sylvester, I am really interested in yours because I know that you're trying to do the prevention in those areas which, of course, are mental health, and drug substance abuse. You might give us an idea of what you potentially think you might be looking at and let your State legislators know what job they have ahead of them.

Ms. SYLVESTER. We have, in our budget $7 million approximately, about $4 million of that comes from the Federal Government, and the other $2.5 approximately comes from State general funds.

When the substance abuse block grant moves through the House, I believe you folks voted to level fund it. We were delighted with that. We knew better than to ask for an increase. We know what kind of bind you're in.

What we said was if you can level-fund this, and if you can take away those restrictive mandates and those crazy set asides, we can do our jobs even better than we're doing now.

I believe that it went to the Senate, and the last word I heard is that they're going to reduce the block grant in order to fund some demonstration projects. If they do that, we're going to be in a real bind.

The basic problem is those demonstration project dollars are going to run out in a couple of years anyway, at least here in New Hampshire. Because it is a valuable program, we will be expected to pick up that tab. We won't have the resources to do it because the Senate has reduced the substantive use block grant.

All I can tell you is when you look at our written testimony and you see what we are able to do with the dollars that we are given, I think you would be somewhat fascinated.

I mentioned before that we have a good network of services, but it is not enough. Unless we're able somehow to increase what we're already doing, we're not going to win anything.

I guess that is the basis for my comments.

Mr. HOWARD. From my perspective, which admittedly, is more narrow than some others, it is not the level of funding that is so important to me; it is the discretion that we have to use it as needed in New Hampshire. If I could use two words to shorten my answer, block grant.

Ms. SYLVESTER. Without set-asides.

Mr. YOUT. Mrs. Thurman, from the Federal perspective, with DEA agents being a very small amount here in the State, my staff is very, very tiny to handle a State. We need the grants to be given to the State and local agencies, to support our effort and their effort hand and hand.

If we did not have—if the State and local agencies did not have the ability to function in assisting DEA in their investigations, and vice versa, we would have had a serious problem here.

We don't have enough DEA agents to support—which I considered required for this State, so we rely day-to-day on the State and local agencies. Without the funding for those agencies, we would be in serious trouble.

Mr. SCOTT. If I may add to that. The moneys that come forth to assist law enforcement here in New Hampshire, it is necessary.

Those people that are on the front line, those police officers doing that drug investigation, we, as management watching them, watching over them, it is paramount what the priorities are, and the priority is their safety.

The safety issue comes in the line of additional back-up manpower, various agencies, as well as specialized equipment that is used to protect them as well as collect evidence.

Without the continuing funds that are out there and the grants that everyone in here has talked about, the safety issue may come to light, and that cannot be tolerated.

Thank you.

Mr. BRODEUR. If I could say quickly, since the time is up, we do receive several million dollars. As I mentioned to you, the Pathways Grant is a Byrne program. We are in the end of our 4-year cycle, and therefore those funds are going to be drying up.

There are other programs as well with the grants, so again we need to find the funds, but the question is how.

Mrs. THURMAN. In closing, I think the other issue that you have to concern yourself with is it is not just an area in which you're representing here today, but what happens to your State budgets in general as the dollars coming from the Federal Government are drawing up.

As you look at other programs, whether it be just yours, or education, Medicaid, Medicare, all of those issues and the effect they're going to have on your State budget.

So even if you do have some of that flexibility, which I agree with you, where are we going to find the resources?

But I thank you all for being here today and having your testimony.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much.

Mr. Mica.

Mr. MICA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thank you also for bringing these hearings into the heart of America. Not always do

we get the opportunity in Washington to hear the rest of the story, as Paul Harvey says with his leadership.

We appreciate this opportunity, and hearing from local and State officials who will be affected by some of the policy changes that we're anticipating.

One of my concerns in working on the drug problem, not only as a Member of Congress now, but having overseen some of the activities and working on the staff of the Senate back in the early 1980's is that a lot of the programs that we have had have failed. I think there were 154 or 160 Federal drug treatment and various assistance programs. A lot of them don't show a very good rate of success.

You, obviously, have found a good match and mix here of Federal, State, local and civic involvement. I only have one question for you, and that relates to what got us in the situation in the beginning.

Now, if you've got 91 percent of our prisoners—or some surveys that you've had show that they've been involved in drugs, and we get to the treatment, that is sort of the long end of the stick in the concentration. Something is getting us into this situation, some policy, some change, obviously. We didn't have that number years ago.

So what changes do you see as necessary as far as Federal policy? It may be in the welfare system, it may be in the social system, it may be in the break down of values, a set of responsibilities, education, joblessness.

Can you point to how we can stop putting our resources at the very costly end of this stick, after the crime has been committed and the person has been addicted, and the person is a violator? That is a general question. Maybe you all could give me your 2 cents worth.

We will just start down with Mr. Howard and work our way down.

Mr. HOWARD. I believe that a great deal of the problem is a result of the breakdown of the family, the breakdown in world values.

I don't sit here and pretend to know how the U.S. Congress can turn that around. I think our first obligation is to deal with public safety, to deal with the problem that is confronting us at this point.

I don't believe that to get at the root causes that the answer lies in our welfare system. I believe it lies in restructuring our welfare system so that families can grow and flourish as a family structure.

I understand that is a general answer, but that is my own personal philosophy.

The one thing that I think Congress could do would be a greater emphasis on immigration policy. We have found that a great percentage of our drug traffickers in the State are illegal aliens, and we have no way to deal with them. The INS doesn't have an office in New Hampshire.

Mr. MICA. Thank you. Ms. Sylvester.

Ms. SYLVESTER. I guess I would echo what the attorney general has said. It has been a breakdown of the family. You know how people are moving, the transience, there are no more nucleus groups and extended families for people to rely on. I don't know what in the world the Federal Government can do about that.

I do think, however, that when you're looking at prison populations and we're looking at the number of people who are being affected and being addicted and ending up behind bars, what we need to do is look at serious alternatives.

There are some good things going on in the State of New Hampshire. There is no reason that you can't have an alternative site that has a treatment component so that when that person goes out, it is not a revolving door and he comes back in.

Also, I would just briefly like to mention that if you have a child from the time he is 3 years old until he graduates from high school he will see on the media over a half a million ads for drugs.

Legal ones, yes, but you take one to go to sleep, you take one to get happy, to take one to wake up, you take one for this and you take one for that. Solve all our problems. When they get in that really, really difficult time of going from childhood to adulthood, and things go wrong, it is so easy to do exactly what we have learned by osmosis what you've seen your parents do: pop a pill or you drink a beer or something like that. So there are all kinds of reasons that work in the best way.

Mrs. THURMAN. Thank you.

Mr. Brodeur.

Mr. BRODEUR. I keep getting the red light.

Mr. ZELIFF. These guys have learned the system. How about just one more? [Laughter.]

Mr. BRODEUR. If I may, a quote came to me from a South Carolina statesman that basically said: Prevention should start minus 9 months. I think a lot of what's been said here this morning already is that in order to do a lot of preventions you would probably start with the family itself, teach the mother and father. Hopefully it will translate into the other children and so forth, or their future children.

I've always said, and I continue, similar to what Gerry just said, that years ago you had your support group of your family, your neighborhood and your churches. There was always someone there watching for you.

You goofed up; it was nothing for the neighbor to take you by the scruff of your neck and bring you back home. Your father took care of you real good. That is not there anymore.

Hopefully, we will continue somewhat—there has got to be some successes, as someone has mentioned earlier about the D.A.R.E. Programs. When you start with a family, work it into the schools so you can try to do as much up front as possible to divert them from ever getting into these situations.

Mrs. THURMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you.

Mr. Blute.

Shrewbury, MA. That's where all this stuff is coming from. [Laughter.]

I was only kidding. I don't want to leave that on the record.

Mr. BLUTE. Hopefully we will conduct a field hearing in my district at some point to check into that, but I want to commend you and the ranking member, Mrs. Thurman, for your focus on this issue. We must really, I think, restart the real drug war in our country to try to get a handle on this.

One of the great frustrations is that we've had a drug war, so-called now, for a number of years. Almost a decade or more. I think we did make some progress in the early years, and we did see some falling off of drug use amongst young people. The statistics show that.

I wanted to ask all of you to comment on why you think—it is part of the question that my colleague from Florida asked, but a little different. Why did we show progress? Why did the drug usage amongst young people go down, and now we see it spike up dramatically as it was recently reported in terms of marijuana use? This is very frustrating.

Because with all of the programs, interdiction efforts, education, D.A.R.E., we are losing some ground in recent years. Why were we successful earlier, and why is it spiking up right now? Why don't we start at this end and go the other way.

Mr. YOUT. Sir, I think it is a lack of attention to the problem today. I think attention in the media transfers to attention in the public.

Back in the 1980's, I was a street agent in Miami. Back then, as many of you know, there were bodies floating in every canal. There were shoot-outs on every street corner. It gained national and international attention. You had governments from around the country that were coming to Miami to observe what the problem was so they could take steps in order to prevent it in their county, specifically England and Spain.

Now England and Spain are inundated with cocaine trafficking, and they have problems of their own. Whatever steps they were going to take, they didn't take quick enough.

But we've lost the public eye. I think with a few exceptions, the national media has turned their back on the problem. It is not sexy enough. It is not selling newspapers. It is not good for the story.

And then when we have some national attention, we have some pieces that are put on the news/entertainment sections on legalizations, and why legalization is an option.

I think that sends the wrong message. I am in enforcement. I am not in rehabilitation, but I've talked to the parents and I've talked to the civic groups. We have to educate along with enforcement. It has to be equal. We have to have the education starting with the children, but we must bring the attention back to the center stage.

Thank you.

Mr. BLUTE. Thank you.

Mr. Scott.

Mr. SCOTT. I can mirror just about everything that Mr. Yout said. I can tell you this from personal experience. There are many reasons for this, and I guess one of them is public opinion, certain public opinions on the drug use itself, and whether to legalize it or not.

The other thing that we have seen in law enforcement, and I know that DEA has seen this and other people in enforcement here in New Hampshire, but after having been involved in this work for the 10 or 13 years that I have been involved in it, we are now arresting the offspring of the parents we arrested 10 or 15 years ago.

It falls back onto what this whole panel has been talking about. We can spend all the money on enforcement, spend all the money

on the treatment end of it, but it needs to be backed up even further because it is failing someplace long before it all comes our way. I think that is part of the reason why you've seen this sharp increase.

Mr. BLUTE. Ms. Sylvester, because of your interdiction, your treatment efforts, what is your view of that? Why have we seemingly lost ground in this war?

Ms. SYLVESTER. I think it is because we have no one, and a void open. We don't see "Just say no." Everybody thought that was a meaningless campaign. We don't see the concentrated information going out. It has, as the first gentleman said, been put on the back burner. When it was up there, it was in parents' minds, educators' minds, communities' minds. We had a much, much greater impact and a much better effect.

It got set aside. It is now like a stepchild of whatever else is going on. We have to just simply refocus.

Mr. BLUTE. Mr. Brodeur, you see the result everyday in your charges there in the prison system. What is your view of this? Where did these young people come from? How did they get there?

Mr. BRODEUR. I will relate back to when I was with Manchester. I said it then and I still say that, as it has been quoted, years ago the media had a high concentration on say no. I mean, you took the figures that the children could relate to, the sports figures, the movies stars, whatever, and that seemed to get the message out.

Unfortunately, you see the reverse now. One, there is no media attention or, No. 2, what is being publicized is the sportscaster or sports person who are being arrested for these drugs and alcohol, and therefore I feel that, in fact, these kids have said, if they can do it, I can do it. There is no stigma. They are movie stars and sports stars and they're still being arrested and can stay in the business.

Mr. BLUTE. I see my time is up, Mr. Chairman. If I could just say, though, that I think what has come out here and elsewhere is that we're not focusing on this enough at the highest levels, and that is why I commend you and the ranking member, Mrs. Thurman, for being a one-two punch on this issue nationally.

You truly are providing the leadership that was provided elsewhere in the years ago when we were being more successful.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you. I think you referred to that chart to my immediate right. If we stopped saying "Just say no" and we don't tell people drugs are bad, then the risk in their eyes becomes lower and the use goes up. There is a direct correlation. Pretty simple straightforward stuff.

So what we're trying to do, frankly, and I think we will get into this today, we all need to take a leadership role. All our leaders. Everybody. Everybody in the State. We need to have a New Hampshire campaign led by the Governor, obviously, and all of us. Charlie and I are committed to it, the two Senators, community leaders.

When we start talking it up again, I think we can effect some of that risk factor.

Thank you very much.

Mark Souder from Fort Wayne, IN. You don't have a drug problem out there, but you came here just to listen, right? [Laughter.]

Mr. SOUDER. Yes, right. I wanted to make a couple of comments. As one of the new freshmen who have come to Washington with a specific message, to have Washington back off to reduce its budget and to balance the budget. While we understand the concerns about the money, you've acknowledged that we indeed in Washington have a financial problem.

First off, we also have a philosophical debate going on, probably for the first time since at least the Webster-Clay-Calhoun era, and maybe back to the original founding of the republic, of what is the Federal role and what's the State role.

Clearly, when it comes to interdiction, New Hampshire cannot go down to Colombia, battle Mexico, and worry about interdiction. There our role is very clear. As we move to D.A.R.E. Programs, and we move to treatment programs, as we move to local law enforcement more, if not most, of that responsibility falls on the States and local communities.

To some degree, as the problems are coming in nationally, we have a transfer of some States who are not able to afford it, or to supplement, but that is not primarily the role of the Federal Government.

There has been too much abdication of responsibility in looking at the Federal Government to solve the problems when, in fact, the Federal Government is flat broke.

In New Hampshire it would not be tolerated to have the financial condition that the Federal Government has. We have no money. We print money that should be criminal to do so. We pay for that in Indiana and New Hampshire with higher inflation, higher interest rates.

We weaken our ability to have economic growth. We sell off our American assets because foreign countries have an excess amount of money to come into this country and these things are intolerable, and we are committed to changing it.

In the process of making those changes, we're trying to move as much as we can back to the State level. Hopefully, things can be more efficient, but there's going to need to be an understanding at the local and State level that if they want maintenance of the dollars there is going to have to be more participation at the local level for that, because the Federal Government is going to stop—and we're determined to make it stop—the excess spending.

That said, I too want to commend our subcommittee chairman and ranking member for making sure that in the drug war we keep a fair amount of dollars in that category, and in fact don't back off.

We have done a lot in this committee. So far, Chairman Zeliff has been like a lone ranger, but hopefully, as these statistics continue to come out, others will join in, in Congress, and make sure that we do indeed raise the level.

I would like to follow up with Attorney General Howard.

You said something that I didn't fully understand. You had the charts come out at the last minute there. The ALEC study and that New Hampshire has found a way.

You seemingly were suggesting that your incarcerations and mandatory minimums have increased, and you've had a corresponding decline. Is that the basic thrust of what you were saying?

Mr. HOWARD. Congressman Souder, we do not have mandatory minimums, but our incarceration rates have increased.

We made a commitment in the early 1980's to what we called truth in sentencing. That is, when the judge sends us a convict, we know that the convict is going to spend the minimum that the judge sets. They're not going to get all this free time and early release.

That, we believe, not only caused a greater level of confidence among the public, but it also took the bad apples off the street and put them in jail. We do not have revolving door justice in New Hampshire.

The problem is that we're about to become a victim of our own success. While we're cited as the model State, the $30 billion in corrections money that you're now discussing in terms of a budget matter to fund the crime bill, because New Hampshire doesn't have the same sentencing provisions that are identified in the crime bill, i.e., people here do not spend 85 percent of their maximum term in prison, they spend 100 percent of their minimum term and usually something a little beyond that, we're out of the box in terms of those dollars.

We're going to make additional—we are going to construct additional prison facilities. We're going to keep our commitment.

It just sticks in my craw a little bit that we have to continue to go it alone.

Mr. SOUDER. I wanted to ask a swift and certain punishment question as well, but I wanted to go to Ms. Sylvester for a quick question.

We've heard a number of times about this drug question of you see aspirin and other types ranging the whole gamut of drugs, and that leads to a mentality.

Are you suggesting that we shouldn't have aspirin and other types of drugs in the society, or that there is not a difference between things that are illegal and legal? How do you suggest we handle that kind of question, because clearly we are not going to get rid of all the other types of drugs in society.

Ms. SYLVESTER. No, you're not. I guess what I'm talking about is marketing ability in front of that T.V. I can remember an ad where a kindergarten teacher—it was terrible, the room was loud, the kids were screaming, and she had this terrible headache, and she popped something, she took something. And all of a sudden they were all quiet and they were coloring and she is feeling marvelous and wonderful.

There is a subliminal message there. And you see those kinds of things over and over and over again. Then all of a sudden it is OK to live in a chemical society.

I don't know what the Federal Government can do about it, but you asked why we got to this point, and I think that is just one of the reasons.

Plus, the fact, as someone else mentioned, things are different. There is no black or white. When we grew up, there certainly was: you knew right and you knew wrong. Now, everything is grey. It is not only a question of rehabilitating. It is a question of, in most instances, rehabilitating people we come in contact with. We need to get back on focus.

Mr. SOUDER. Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. It is now a great honor to introduce my colleague, Charlie Bass.

Mr. BASS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I just wanted to thank you for your hospitality and allowing me to participate in this hearing.

I do not serve on this subcommittee. However, I do serve on the full Government Reform and Oversight Committee, and as such will be interested to hear and see what sorts of results you come up with.

Mr. ZELIFF. You also serve on the Budget Committee. We have a very close eye on you, my friend. [Laughter.]

Mr. BASS. Moving right along—[laughter.]

This is really the first hearing I have participated in on this subject. It has been fascinating, to put it bluntly.

It seems to me, based upon what Mr. Yout has presented to the committee with his analogy to Miami and people coming from other countries that the problem of drug use and abuse are really not necessarily endemic to the United States alone.

In fact, it is a global problem. And when we talk about problems within the family, society and culture, Federal involvement versus State involvement and so forth, I think it also perhaps would be instructive to look at drug use in the historical context, the increases in communication and technology; transportation, for example.

One hundred years ago we would never have seen—would not have the problems arising from Tucson, AZ. Obviously, the drugs don't come from Tucson. They come from somewhere else and they go through Tucson.

I guess my comment, which any of you may wish to reflect upon, is in order to deal with this problem, we obviously have the issue of the cultural problem, we have the issue of education, which is the D.A.R.E. Program and other programs which I have been involved with as a former legislator and State senator, but as we address long-term solutions to drug use and drug abuse, I think we need to look at modern society from a global standpoint, not necessarily from strictly a U.S. standpoint, and try to determine what are the root causes.

What are the Dominicans, for example, doing in Lowell and Lawrence and so forth? What are the unique problems of immigration and illegal transport of drugs across our border.

And then, from the other side, try to look at the issue of education because the demand, in my opinion, is the key to the answer of this problem. We are never going to be able to throw enough money at drug abuse to stop it from the supply side.

I would be interested—I don't want to take up too much time on this subcommittee—but I would be interested if you all have any comments or observations on that.

Mr. Yout.

Mr. YOUT. Congressman, I think the issue, not only in the State of New Hampshire, but nationally, is money. The drug trafficker sees this as easy money.

It, again, goes back to the basic concept of life and upbringing. If you don't have to work for a living, and you can do something

without working for a living, and working to get to that pinnacle of success, then you just do whatever you want to do.

In this case, money—get money for doing nothing, which is just taking a substance and causing a horror throughout the country.

Mr. BASS. But drug dealing is a highly risky business. It is as risky as any military responsibility that you might have. I mean, if you look at it reasonably, you can see that being a drug dealer is not as easy as it sounds, you could be killed.

Mr. YOUT. Sir, that is true, but they don't have many—they don't have any value on life. To them life is cheap, especially the street trafficker.

Many of them feel they are immune from danger. The thing they concern themselves most about is law enforcement and the other thing they are concerned about is losing their turf, their territory. Again, we get back to the same issue: money.

They do not realize/recognize the value of life, and that is the basis, in my opinion, of what the issue is about as far as money and life.

Mr. BASS. Ms. Sylvester, go ahead.

Ms. SYLVESTER. I just want to make a comment that they don't have to stay in business for very long. In the Dominican Republic, they have a pet name, and I wish I could think of it, for the young people, the young males particularly who come in this country, who stay 2 or 3 years, who push those drugs, can go back home and can live in the style of a millionaire for the rest of their lives.

They are the ones with the big houses, they're the ones with the big cars. They put their neck on the line for just a very short period of time because the bucks are big, big dollars. The gentleman is right; they're willing to take that kind of risk.

Mr. BASS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ZELIFF. I think we could probably spend the rest of the day just talking to this panel. You have been very helpful in trying to, in several areas, give us information to take back and chew on.

We will get back to you, I'm sure, with additional questions, if that will be OK. We appreciate your involvement. I hope you can stay for the rest of the day or part of it, at least through the tour.

We also thank you very much for the great effort that you're making on behalf of New Hampshire and our country.

Attorney General Howard, Geraldine Sylvester, Paul Brodeur, Neal Scott and Billy Yout, thank you all very much for your commitment to your country. [Applause.]

The Chair would now like to recognize the second panel. If you could just start moving forward. We are running a little bit behind, but I think we can catch up. [Pause.]

The Chair would like to recognize our second panel. The first gentleman, my left, your right, is Mayor Ray Wieczorek, the mayor of this great city. I believe in your third term, going for your fourth. Is that correct?

Mr. WIECZOREK. Right.

Mr. ZELIFF. We again thank you for your service yesterday as well. It was very interesting. We look forward to the tour today.

Chief Peter Favreau of the Manchester Police Department, 31 years in police law enforcement work, does work nationwide in appraising and rating other law enforcement agencies.

I guess you just came back from Tennessee, I believe.

Mr. FAVREAU. That's right.

Mr. ZELIFF. We welcome you here.

Paul Gagnon, U.S. attorney, we appreciate your involvement and participation and the great job that you're doing here for the State of New Hampshire and your country as well.

And Alice Sutphen, did I pronounce that right?

Ms. SUTPHEN. Yes, you did.

Mr. ZELIFF. It was good to meet you yesterday. You are very much involved with your committee in Take Back Our Neighborhood. We appreciate your hard work and efforts as well.

I want to just do one thing before we swear everybody in, if I can. In the interest of time, I will not read both of these in full, but on Wednesday I made a little speech on the floor of the House of Representatives and basically a tribute to Manchester, NH, Peter Favreau for the great job that you are doing here. Just as a little token of that.

We need more people like you and we appreciate you very much.

Mr. FAVREAU. Thank you. That is very nice.

Mr. ZELIFF. Mayor, we appreciate your assistance and involvement as well.

This is another plaque on the same day, in memory of Police Officer Melvin Allen Keddy, who worked so hard for D.A.R.E., who was killed recently. I just wanted to acknowledge his hard work and efforts on behalf of all of us. We will give this to his family.

Mr. FAVREAU. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mr. ZELIFF. If you would all please rise and raise your right hand.

[Witnesses sworn.]

STATEMENTS OF RAY WIECZOREK, MAYOR, MANCHESTER, NH; PETER FAVREAU, MANCHESTER POLICE CHIEF; PAUL GAGNON, U.S. ATTORNEY; ALICE SUTPHEN, T.B.O.N. [TAKE BACK OUR NEIGHBORHOODS]

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Mayor, welcome and thank you for appearing.

Mr. WIECZOREK. Congressman Zeliff, I appreciate very much you being here today and also your committee. All of you that serve in public office know that you are a lightening rod for the things that occur, and certainly the mayor is one of the first lines of defense, and serves as a lightening rod for the things that are happening in his community.

Back in 1990 and 1991 when we were going through the beginnings of a very serious recession, we, like all other communities, were having a lot of problems with boarded up buildings and crime, you know, calls coming in from people talking about crime.

We had to sit down and try to figure out what it was we were going to do.

We did try to attack the problem. Three years ago we brought in neighborhood housing services here, which was a result of the Neighborhood Revitalization Act, I believe, that was passed in 1978, the public act.

They didn't come to every community, but they did come to Manchester. They assessed it. They determined that yes, we had the right attitude. We were going to put all the players together that

were necessary to try to make it work, and they came here. And with a success ratio of 90 percent, that's good enough for me. I really appreciate that.

They've been here ever since. We made a commitment to them when they first came, and they are using us as a model on how to establish public/private partnerships because we brought in the financial institutions, the citizens, the business community and the public and private sectors. It definitely works. There is no question about it.

After we started getting things done about the boarded up buildings by either renovating them or knocking them down and putting up brand new buildings, teaching them something about home ownership and how to become a landlord, to give them a decent place to live, we found that all of a sudden we've got this influx of drug dealers that were beginning to come here.

And the reason they come here is because, somebody said it in an earlier panel, of money. If you get $20 for something in Manchester and only $10 in another area, you are going to be here in Manchester.

Certainly we didn't want to have the drug dealers take over the city of Manchester.

In meeting with the police chief, discussing the problems that we were having here, I want you to note for the record that I am so very, very pleased with our Police Chief Peter Favreau because he has just done an outstanding job and is a real professional.

Peter has really put together a program that he has worked with U.S. Attorney Gagnon, and we're very pleased with the cooperation we have received at every level of Government.

A tremendous amount of progress has been made in trying to bring together all of the resources, because—I think one of the problems that I see is that it is not possible to go this alone. What you really need to do is use all of the resources at your disposal to try and make these things work.

Here in the city of Manchester I am very pleased that we have been able to make this work.

The mayor's role in a situation like this, of course, is to be sensitive to it. You know the things that are happening. To work with the professionals who know how to treat the problems that you have here, and to make sure that you are going to provide the necessary dollars to see that these things are going to happen.

It isn't always easy. Our community, just as other communities, as the State, and as the Nation is facing, we all face the very same financial problem, which means that we have to be as resourceful as we possibly can, we have to be able to prioritize the various things that we have to deal with, and I know that you are under pressure as I am to try to provide everything that everybody wants. But we really have to separate the wants from the needs. That is going to be absolutely critical.

Here, we talk about crime. We certainly don't want to have the drug dealers takeover any community, and certainly in the city of Manchester we don't want to have that happen.

I am very pleased with the results that we obtained so far. We've got all of the organizations working together, but one of the very

key factors in having something like this happen and having it work successfully is to get the citizens involved in their community.

Without citizen involvement there is no way that we could hire enough police to have one standing on every corner for every shift 7 days a week. It is absolutely impossible.

To have our police department and other law enforcement agencies act as effectively as they possibly can, we need to have the citizens be the eyes and ears of all of these organizations in order to increase their effectiveness.

Wherever you see this happen, you see a program that works. You are going to see a program that has worked in our inner city when you take that tour today, because that was a drug haven. Now, the folks are at least pleased that they can get out and walk, and have their kids ride their bicycles in their own community.

I can tell you that as long as we keep you motivated and working, and the trick here is not to get people involved. They become involved. The real challenge is to keep them involved. Because if we relax, and the law enforcement agencies relax, that vacuum will be filled very quickly by the drug dealers.

They don't go to the suburban areas. They are going to be in the urban areas because that is where the people are, that is where their market is, and that is where we are going to have to continue to concentrate to make sure that we're not going to make life too comfortable for them.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you, Mr. Mayor. Chief.

Mr. FAVREAU. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. To the panel, we are very, very pleased to have you here in Manchester, NH.

Briefly, I would like to give you an overview of what happened in Manchester and what led to what is referred to as the Manchester Experience.

Manchester, as you probably know, is the largest city in the State of New Hampshire. As such, it is increasingly vulnerable to those types of criminal problems which urban areas are most prone to, drug trafficking and crimes of violence.

We certainly became aware of this fact back in the fall of 1994 through information that we had acquired from our own investigation unit. Other agencies also gave us similar information.

Additionally, what we also became very well aware of was that drug traffickers from our neighboring State to the south were being rousted from their corners by the chiefs down there, and they decided to come to Manchester to test the waters.

They did certainly arrive in our city, and the inner city, which is the area that you are going to visit today. It became a very dangerous place to walk.

These people, as was said by the earlier panel, are very turf conscious, and as a result of this consciousness, they even resorted to attacking themselves. We had in quick succession two drive-by gang-related shootings which resulted in deaths on both occasions.

But even prior to these drive-by shootings, as I said, we were aware of the problem. At the beginning of the year, I think it was around January, I took a ride up to Concord at the request of Paul Gagnon, the U.S. attorney, and we talked about some of the histor-

ical things that he was involved in in the city of Manchester. He once was the county attorney here.

We got together and planned a kind of round-up of crack dealers, street crack dealers on the street. The plan was to have our undercover people, along with the State drug task force, make a lot of buys from these people, and make our round-up all at the same time.

This round-up occurred in June with about 150 law enforcement officers at 4 a.m., coming into the city of Manchester. We even utilized the State Armory as the temporary booking area, and these agents got together and rounded up all of these people very successfully.

The plan was, between myself and the U.S. attorney, to prosecute all of these people federally. The reason, of course, as you well know, when you prosecute them federally they go to jail quicker. The system is much faster, it is very successful.

At the present time over 50 percent of the people that we picked up, 55 people, are now behind bars. There are very few left yet to prosecute, and we fully expect that they will be behind bars before long.

That was what we labeled Phase 1 of what was called Operation Streetsweeper. We considered that very successful. It certainly made an impact on the streets.

But we were still very concerned over the fact that the gangs were still out there. The drug sellers were still on the streets.

I got a telephone call from Colonel Presby from the State Police. He indicated to me that he was aware of some grant money that he could get through Attorney General Jeff Howard, that he had already been in touch with him. Who am I to turn down something like that?

My arms opened up to Colonel Presby, and we made a plan to have his troopers and my police officers join up as partners and hit the streets.

They did so very successfully, and started to move these gangs off the streets.

Phase III took place shortly after that with, again, Paul Gagnon getting involved with all of the Federal agencies that we could possibly muster. They joined us in the same effort, in our gang interdiction efforts.

I can tell you that on one given night we had 57 law enforcement people on the streets in addition to my regular complement, everywhere the bad guys turned there were cops. They made several arrests, and these people have now left the streets.

Included, of course, in that crew of law enforcement people was the County Sheriff's Department. We even utilized their cruisers.

I have taken walks through that neighborhood on a weekly basis with my wife, and I have seen the difference that it has made. I have talked to the people who lived there. Believe it or not, the people who live there now can walk the streets with their husbands and wives and kids without fear of being molested.

I am very pleased with it. I have made a commitment that I am going to continue it. The mayor has stood by me since the inception of this program, and he has promised me the resources that I

would need. I promised the people who lived there a better quality of life, and I will continue to do it as long as I have to.

Thank you very much.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Favreau follows:]

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September 25,1995

US Rep. William Zeliff, Chairman
and members of the Subcommittee of
National Security, International Affairs and Criminal Justice

With a population of over 100,000 people, Manchester is the most urban area in the state of New Hampshire. As such, it is increasingly vulnerable to those types of criminal problems which urban areas are most prone to: drug trafficking and crimes of violence.

In the fall of 1994, information was being received which indicated that the situation in Manchester was taking a turn for the worse. This information came from the Manchester Police Department's Special Investigations Unit and from other law enforcement agencies and it indicated that the availability of crack cocaine on the streets of Manchester was increasing at an alarming rate. It was learned that crack dealers were peddling their product from neighborhood corners and from "crack houses" scattered throughout the inner city.

Subsequent information indicated that as a result of pressure being exerted by the Lawrence, Massachusetts police

A NATIONALLY ACCREDITED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY

department, large numbers of gang-connected individuals were making a daily migration from Lawrence into Manchester. These individuals were engaging in drug trafficking and serious crimes of violence. It was widely believed that they were testing Manchester's waters in order to determine if they should settle in the Queen City on a permanent basis. As a result, Manchester's quality of life, particularly in the inner city, was being threatened. The people of Manchester were beginning to feel alarmed, harassed, trapped, and even besieged.

It should be noted that this drug and violence trend culminated in the spring of 1995. At that time there occurred, in close succession, two drive by, drug related, gang-connected homicides. The first of these homicides was motivated by one drug group's desire to eliminate the competition of a rival group. The second homicide was motivated by the rival group's desire to obtain revenge against the first group. It was not surprising that the people of Manchester were beginning to feel as if they were besieged.

The genesis of Operation Streetsweeper is to be found in a meeting of United States Attorney Paul Gagnon and Manchester Chief of Police Peter Favreau. At that meeting, both the United States Attorney and the Chief expressed their serious concern in regard to what was occurring in Manchester. Furthermore, they both felt that it would be beneficial if they could marshal the various law enforcement resources which were available in the district---federal, state and local---for the purpose of

initiating an operation to directly deal with the growing problems in Manchester.

In regard to federal resources, the United States Attorney and the Chief believed that the United States Attorney's Office was in a unique position to take the lead in organizing, coordinating and marshalling those resources. In regard to actual field operations, it was agreed that the Chief should take the lead.

Both the United States Attorney and the Chief referred to a much smaller operation which had taken place in Manchester several years earlier and which had targeted the Kimball Street apartment projects, which was then a hotbed of illegal drug activity. At that time, United States Attorney Gagnon served as the Hillsborough County Attorney, and Chief Favreau served as a Captain with the Manchester police. It was agreed that the smaller Kimball Street operation could, to a certain extent, serve as a model for what the United States Attorney and the Chief hoped to accomplish.

The first step taken was to hold an initial meeting at the United States Attorney's office. The purpose of this initial meeting was to obtain a more current and accurate view of precisely what was happening on the streets of Manchester. The participants at this initial meeting were supervisors from the United States Attorney's Criminal Division and the Manchester Police Department's Special Investigations Unit as well as other agents from the various law enforcement agencies which were

actually working within the city. It was believed that by meeting with these "street level" lawmen the United States Attorney and the Chief would be able to get a bird's eye view of exactly what was going on and of exactly what needed to be done in order to deal with it.

As a result of that initial meeting and of further discussions between the United States Attorney's office and the Manchester Police Department, Operation Streetsweeper was implemented. The purpose of Operation Streetsweeper would be to target and attack criminal activity on the streets of Manchester, particularly drug trafficking and violent crime.

It was envisioned that Operation Streetsweeper would consist of several progressive phases. Each successive phase would be designed to "piggyback" and to exploit the work and success of earlier phases. In this fashion continual law enforcement pressure would be brought to bear upon Manchester's criminal elements. Ultimately, it was hoped, those criminal elements would feel compelled to remove themselves from the city.

Furthermore, Operation Streetsweeper would marshal federal, state and local law enforcement resources into a large, long-term, cooperative effort. For obvious reasons, the principle initiating and directing agencies would be the United States Attorney's Office and the Manchester Police Department. However by the time it had entered into Phase III, active, participating agencies would include the New Hampshire Attorney General, the New Hampshire State Police, the New Hampshire Drug Task Force,

the Hillsborough County Sheriff, the Hillsborough County Attorney, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF), the United States Marshal's Service, the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The next step in implementing Operation Streetsweeper was for the United States Attorney to propose it as an initiative to the District's Anti-Violent Crime Working Group, which included the Chief of the Manchester Police Department as an active member. The group enthusiastically received the proposal.

The final step was to work out the details with the heads of the various participating law enforcement agencies. Once again, the response was one of enthusiastic cooperation.

Phase I of Operation Streetsweeper began in January of 1995. Phase I targeted crack cocaine trafficking within Manchester. Consistent with that purpose, virtually every identified sale of crack cocaine made within Manchester during the first six months of 1995 was earmarked for prosecution in federal court.

Phase I's dangerous undercover police work was performed by detectives from Manchester's Special Investigations Unit, the New Hampshire State Police Narcotics Investigations Unit, and the New Hampshire Drug Task Force. Overall case preparation was handled by a Special Agent from the DEA. Final prosecutive review and actual prosecution was handled by the United States Attorney's Office.

On June 21, 1995, approximately 150 agents, police officers and prosecutors from the various participating law enforcement agencies began their efforts in regard to the tactical stage of Phase I of Operation Streetsweeper. A temporary command center and processing facility was set up at the National Guard armory building in Manchester. At 4:00 that morning, arrest teams and Manchester Police Department Special Reaction Teams (SRT) operating out of the armory began their search for the individuals who had been indicted pursuant to Phase I. Before long, approximately 30 of those individuals were in custody. Furthermore, the SRT teams executed various search warrants at some of the "crack houses" where drugs had been sold on a regular basis.

Phase I of Operation Streetsweeper resulted in the indictment of 55 defendants. The charges contained in the indictments were drawn from Title 21 of the United States Code and they ranged from sophisticated conspiracies to distribute crack cocaine, to simple one-on-one sales of the narcotic to undercover police officers.

As of today, of the 55 defendants indicted pursuant to Phase I, 37 have already pled guilty. Only 1 defendant chose to go to trial, and he was convicted. 17 defendants still have their cases pending.

Phase II of Operation Streetsweeper was begun on August 3, 1995. Phase II was a direct response to the infiltration of Lawrence, Massachusetts gang members into Manchester.

Phase II was conceived and implemented by the Manchester Police Chief in conjunction with Lynn Presby, Colonel of the New Hampshire State Police. Funding for Phase II was obtained by way of a grant from the United States Department of Justice which was obtained as a result of a request by Jeffrey Howard, New Hampshire State Attorney General.

Phase II was designed to focus upon gang activity within Manchester. As previously noted, a Lawrence, Massachusetts Police Department crackdown on gang activities within that city had caused a daily migration of gang members to Manchester. These gang members were participating in the drug trade, and as also previously noted, seemed willing to resort to acts of violence, including murder, in order to achieve their illegal objectives.

Phase II involved, primarily, the Manchester Police Department and the New Hampshire State Police. Manchester patrolmen and State Police troopers were joined together in teams. The teams would patrol the streets of the city for the purpose of confronting gang members who were engaging in criminal activities. The idea was to flood the streets with blue and green (the Manchester patrolmen wear blue uniforms, the troopers wear green). As anticipated, the constant police presence which was created by Phase II had the effect of limiting the daily influx of Lawrence gang members.

Phase III of Operation Streetsweeper was begun on August 16, 1995. Phase III was designed to inject federal assistance into

Phase II, with a specific emphasis being added in regard to illegal firearms possessions and the conducting of criminal activities by illegal aliens.

Among Phase III's features were the following:

First, funding obtained from the United States Attorney's Anti-Violent Crime Working Group was used to pay the costs of having Hillsborough County Sheriff's cruisers patrol the streets of Manchester. Each cruiser was continually manned by a Sheriff's deputy, a Manchester police officer, a New Hampshire state trooper and a federal agent. The federal agents were supplied on a rotating basis by ATF, DEA, INS, HUD and the United States Marshal.

Second, a concentrated effort was made by INS, the Manchester police, and the other participating agencies to locate, detain and deport illegal aliens who were involved in criminal activity. Teams of police and agents patrolled Manchester on a random, unannounced basis for this purpose.

Overall organization and implementation of Phase III was handled by the United States Attorney's Office, and once again, field command was in the hands of the Manchester Police Department. Because of the emphasis which was placed on illegal firearms possessions, the federal agents assigned to assist in Phase III were coordinated by Hugo Barrera, Resident Agent In Charge of ATF's New Hampshire office. It should be noted that on the first night of its implementation, a total of 26 individuals were placed under arrest by the various teams of federal, state

and local lawmen and lawomen.

Operation Streetsweeper can be viewed as a prototype of what can be achieved as a result of hard work and close cooperation between federal, state and local law enforcement. The United States Attorney and the Manchester Police Chief were able to draw from and to coordinate diverse law enforcement resources. Once they were drawn together, the agencies cooperated together and conducted themselves in conformity with the highest principles of professional law enforcement. In drawing them together, the United States Attorney and the Chief acted in full conformity with the purposes of New Hampshire's Anti-Violent Crime Working Group, of which both are leading members.

Quantitative measures of success are often difficult to assess. Statistical data can be misleading. Numbers such as 55 defendants indicted pursuant to Phase I or 26 individuals arrested on the first night of Phase III are relative, and thus, difficult to place into the overall scheme of things. Qualitative results, however, are sometimes easier to grasp. Accordingly, the most important measure of success for Operation Streetsweeper may lie in the obvious effect it has had on the quality of life of the people of Manchester.

Today, the streets of Manchester are simply not the same streets that they were two years ago. Crack houses have been closed down; from 150 known crack houses, two years ago, to less than a dozen today. Drug dealers no longer crowd the city's street corners. Gang members no longer make the exodus up from

Massachusetts in search of greener criminal fields. Inner city motorists and pedestrians can travel freely without the fear of being harassed or of having their children exposed to criminal acts. And the good people of Manchester need no longer harbor a present sense of being trapped and besieged.

This is not to say, of course, that the problems of drugs and violence have been eliminated. Operation Streetsweeper, or at the very least its spirit, must be continued with vigilance and continued dedication if Manchester is not to return to the path it was on. But for the moment, that path has been altered. Much of the credit for this and for the other changes described above may be attributed to Operation Streetsweeper, to the support and assistance of the City's Mayor, its board of Aldermen, and the people of Manchester, and, most of all, to the diligent efforts of the men and women from law enforcement who participated in it. [1]

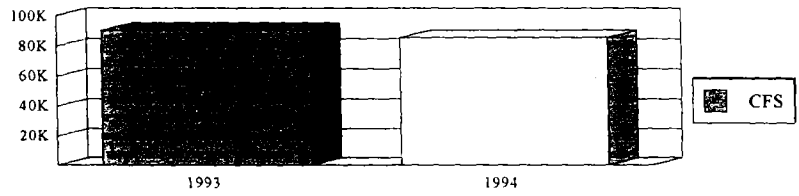
Peter R. Favreau
Chief of Police

[1] See attached material for detailed statistics.

UCR PART ONE CRIMES
1993-1994

Crime	1993	1994	93/94 Change	% Change
Murder	5	2	- 3	**- 60 %**
Robbery	141	136	- 5	**- 4 %**
Aggravated Assault	40	54	+ 14	**+ 35 %**
Burglaries	1282	1073	- 109	**- 8.5 %**
Thefts	3539	3096	- 443	**- 12.5 %**
Stolen Autos	449	431	- 18	**- 4 %**
Arsons	28	56	+ 28	**+ 100 %**
Rapes	33	24	- 9	**- 27 %**
Totals	**5517**	**4872**	**- 645**	**- 12 %**
Violent Crimes	**219**	**216**	**- 3**	**- 1.3 %**
Property Crimes	**5298**	**4656**	**- 642**	**- 12 %**

CALLS FOR SERVICE

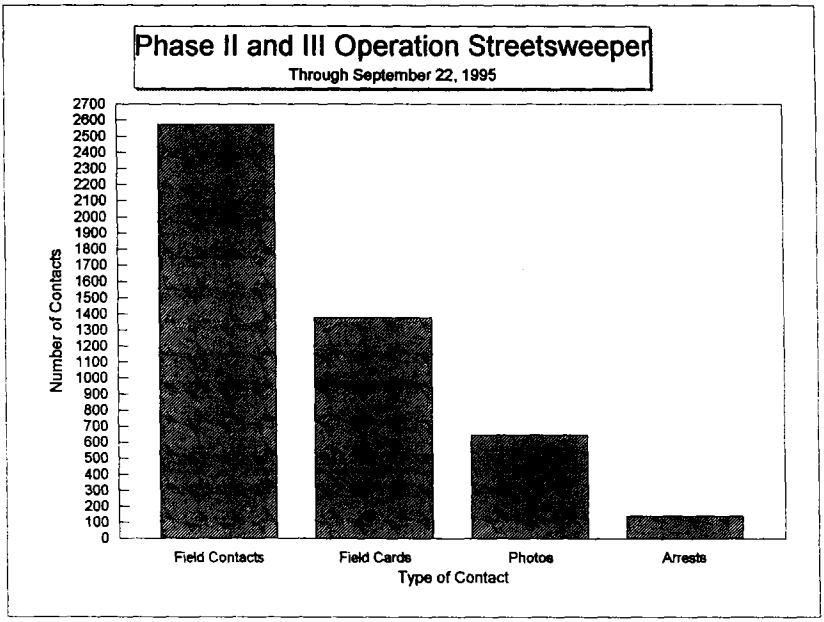


Calls For Service	1993	1994	93/94 Change	% Change
	90090	**85421**	**- 4669**	**- 5 %**

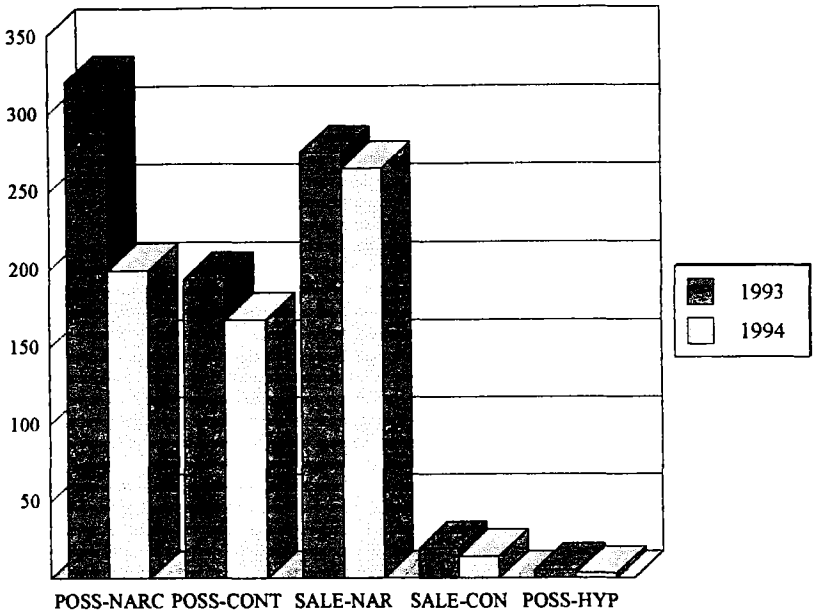
Phase II and III of Operation Streetsweeper

Through September 22, 1995

Field Contacts	2571
Field Cards	1447
Arrests	142
Summons (M/V)	225
Summons (Ordinances)	14
Missing Juveniles	14
Weapons	34
Photos of Suspects	649

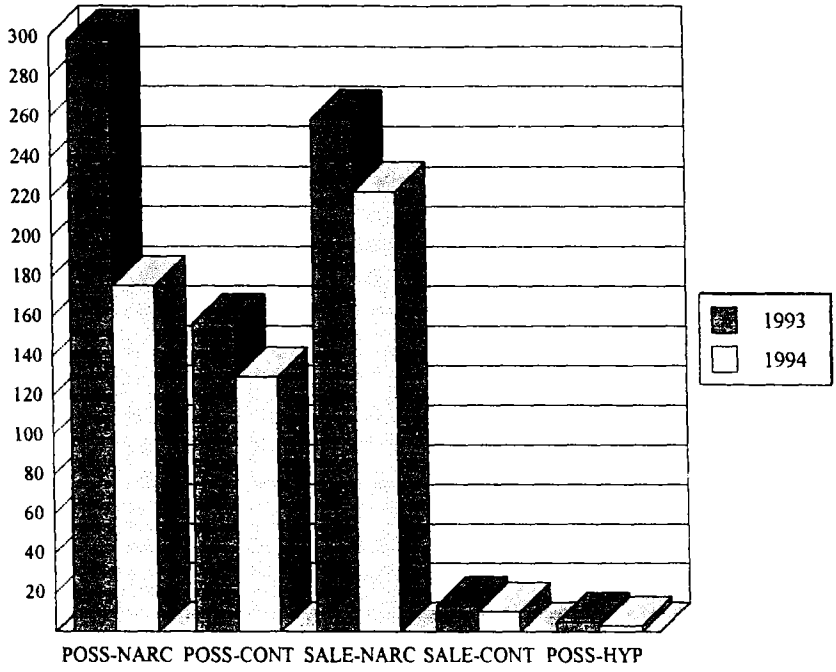

Phase II and III Operation Streetsweeper
Through September 22, 1995
Number of Contacts
2700
2600
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
2000
1900
1800
1700
1600
1500
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
Field Contacts
Field Cards
Photos
Arrests
Type of Contact

DRUG ARRESTS
1993-1994



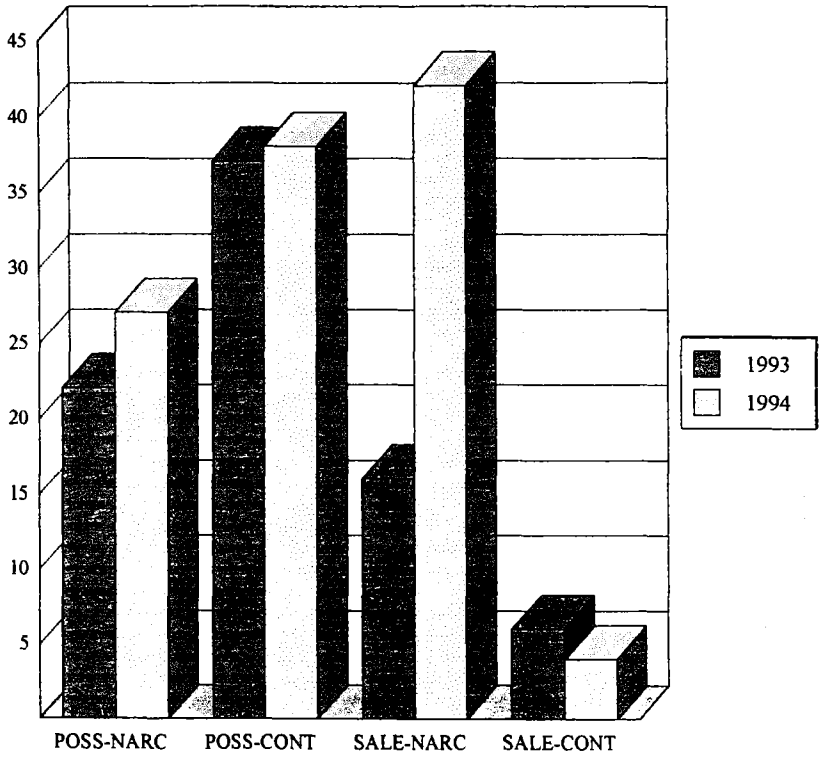
OFFENSE	1993	1994
POSS NARCOTIC DRUG	320	199
POSS CONTROLLED DRUG	193	167
SALE OF NARCOTIC DRUG	274	264
SALE OF CONTROLLED DRUG	19	14
POSS OF HYPODERMIC NEEDLE	5	3

ADULT DRUG ARRESTS
1993-1994



OFFENSE	1993	1994
POSS NARCOTIC DRUG	298	175
POSS CONTROLLED DRUG	156	129
SALE OF NARCOTIC DRUG	258	222
SALE OF CONTROLLED DRUG	13	10
POSS OF HYPODERMIC NEEDLE	5	3

JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS
1993-1994



OFFENSE	1993	1994
POSS NARCOTIC DRUG	22	27
POSS CONTROLLED DRUG	37	38
SALE OF NARCOTIC DRUG	16	42
SALE OF CONTROLLED DRUG	6	4

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, Chief.

Paul Gagnon, you have been a major part of the success of Operation Streetsweeper and the effort here in New Hampshire. Thank you for being here.

Mr. GAGNON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee. I you for asking me to be here with you this morning.

I can only echo Chief Favreau's remarks regarding the genesis and implementation of Operation Streetsweeper. I would like to touch briefly upon some Federal aspects of the operation, and how it ties in with the administrations anti-violence crime initiative.

The situation in Manchester happened to be developing at a time when the district of New Hampshire's newly created anti-violent crime working group was just getting up to speed.

This was an initiative implemented by the U.S. attorney's at the direction of Attorney General Janet Reno. In New Hampshire, Assistant U.S. Attorney Gary Millano was assigned to act as a coordinator of our group.

During an early meeting of the group, an attempt was made to identify the most serious violent crime problems within our State.

Thankfully, the violent crime problem in this State is nowhere near the magnitude it is in many other parts of the country and, indeed, even other parts of New England.

The members of the group agreed basically that use of firearms by armed career criminals during crimes of violence and the use of firearms during drug trafficking crimes were the most serious violent crimes we faced.

The group included Manchester Police Department, New Hampshire State Police, the New Hampshire attorney general, the New Hampshire Drug Task Force, DEA, ATF, INS, U.S. Marshal and the Hillsborough County attorney.

I would like to note that these are the same groups that later on participated in Operation Streetsweeper, which as Chief Favreau pointed out, marshaled Federal, State and local law enforcement resources into a large long-term cooperative effort.

As the chief has noted, the initial phases at least of the operation and some of the later phases were directed by the Manchester Police Department and our office. But by the time Phase III had started, active participating agencies included all the members of the violent crime working group plus the county sheriff and the U.S. Department of Urban Development.

One of the critical features, I think, of Operation Streetsweeper was the utilization of Federal funding for the purpose of supporting New Hampshire's effort against violent crime. Such funding was available under various Federal statutes and programs, such as the Byrne Grant and last year's crime bill funds.

I think the operation can be viewed as a prototype of what can be achieved as a result of hard work and close cooperation between Federal, State and local law enforcement.

As the Attorney General Jeff Howard pointed out, we in New Hampshire are not immune to so-called law enforcement turf battles that occur here and in other parts of the country, but this really was the epitome of pure interagency cooperation, and the results have been noted as being successful.

It would be unfortunate, in my view, if operations of this type either could not take place, or could not be funded because of unavailability of Federal fundings to help shoulder these costs.

Operation Streetsweeper, I think, serves as a good example of an anti-violent crime initiative which actually worked. I believe that it has had a beneficial effort on the quality of life of the people of Manchester.

Primarily, I think the credit and success goes to the hard work and dedication of Chief Favreau and the men and women of the Manchester Police Department and, as importantly, the citizens of the city of Manchester who just decided that they were not going to tolerate this problem, and worked with the police chief and his people to help resolve it.

Finally, I would like to note that in my view this drug problem is not a partisan issue. I would state most strongly that I don't think anyone benefits when a partisan approach is applied to the problem.

I was somewhat concerned to see some of the materials that were handed out, particularly this graph here. I would suggest and say most strongly, Mr. Chairman, that I agree with you and think that we should all follow your lead when you noted in Foster's Daily Democrat that the drug virus is spreading rapidly. This is indisputable. Only by working together and not as Republicans or Democrats, but as concerned citizens, will we beat it. Get out from under the shadow and give our children and grandchildren a safe future.

So I would like to applaud you for those remarks, sir. Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. I'm looking—my eyes aren't very good at 59 years old, but can I see that chart that you have referred to?

[Document proffered to the chairman.]

Mr. ZELIFF. I apologize for that. I asked folks last night to pull it. We pulled it from the chart here. From my part, I did everything I could. I apologize. It was not intended to do anything other than—but the key is, if you look at the years, our problem is that we are losing the war.

What we are trying to do is we're trying to win the war. I think meetings like this where we can come together—our President asked for $14.6 billion this year versus $13.4 last year.

We are trying to fund that. We will be funding that. Byrne Grants are up $25 million this year. We are anxious to do this.

I appreciate your—I would rather associate my remarks with what you read as far as Foster's Daily Democrat. I think you are doing a terrific job here. We appreciate your leadership.

Again, I agree with your comments as far as the chief goes. Frankly, I would like to make an invitation to you, to everybody that is appearing here today to join in the fight. All of us. You, already have, but in terms of public relations, if you have any ideas on how we as Members of the public, who serve the public can get more involved in taking a leadership role, please count me in as well.

I think until we do that, until we get this discussion in the dining rooms and the living rooms of our homes, get people more involved with their kids—I couldn't help but talk to Alice yesterday

and some of the folks that we met there when they all said goodby to Red and some of the police that were there, and the chief and the mayor, "Thanks for coming."

They feel very excited. I don't want to get into your testimony, Alice, but it was a good feeling. You are right. We need to do this at the very top. We need to do it across the board. It has no boundary limits. We need to expand this. If we lose it, we lose the next generation. We can't afford to do that either.

Thank you for your comment.

Mr. GAGNON. I agree with you, and I appreciate your remarks.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thanks, Paul.

Alice, all of us have given our side of it, but there is a very special side to this war, and the special side is in terms of the community and the partnership that you all—in the fight that you've made.

You guys are really doing a great job. We welcome you. We look forward to hearing your comments as you share your experiences with us.

Ms. SUTPHEN. Thank you very much, sir. Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I am here today representing a group of citizens of the intercity area who have gotten fed up with all the violent crime, gangs and drugs in our neighborhood.

We decided at a meeting held on July 11, 1995 this is our neighborhood, we want it back, we're taking it back. Hence the name, T.B.O.N., Take Back Our Neighborhood.

Since that night we have been working together with the Manchester Police Department and our community policing team to rid this area of the criminal element which has invaded our lives.

On August 1, 1995, we had a parade and barbecue to get the residents of the area together and show the undesirables that they were not going to be welcomed in our neighborhoods any more.

Before we started, people were afraid to talk to their neighbor or even come out of their homes after dark. Now our neighbors are getting to know one another. People are out in their yards or on their steps in the evenings. Children are playing outside again.

It makes our group very proud to know that we have helped to make this possible. With help from our community policing team, we have learned what we as residents can do to help them and ourselves. We have become their eyes and ears in our neighborhood.

We see suspicious activity; we take down the information like license plate numbers to car descriptions and any other information that will help, and we pass it on. If we see suspicious people, we also get the descriptions and pass them on to the police department.

But to do this, we had to get our neighbors, know who belongs and who doesn't. Things didn't happen overnight, and you can't expect them to. But with help, commitment and time, things have changed and will continue as long as we will work together.

As a group, we do feel that changes in the juvenile protection law should be made. Names and addresses should be made public of juveniles arrested on drug charges. A slap on the wrist is not enough punishment.

Adult drug dealers use juveniles because they know nothing will happen to them. They are turned back over to their parents and

told don't do it again. Parents cannot control their children anymore because their hands have been tied by the threat of child abuse.

Parents need their control back. They need to be free to punish their children as they see fit. I don't mean to beat them or any abuse at all, but I don't feel that parents should have to live with the threat of, "If you hit me, I'll call the police and you will be charged with child abuse," and the threat is there.

I personally do not have any children, and the way our society is today, I'm sad to say, but I am thankful. There is so much bad in our world today that the good is hard to find, but if more and more good people get together with one another and work together as a team, we can make a difference. We can help teach others how to make a difference.

I realize that there is no such thing as a perfect world, and there probably never will be, but let's work together to make our neighborhoods a better place for us all, because for most of us our communities are our own little corners of the world.

Mr. ZELIFF. That's great. Thank you very, very much. [Applause.]

A great job. We look forward to the tour, too.

Let me ask the panel and probably particularly Paul, are you going to be with us during the tour?

Mr. GAGNON. Yes, I will.

Mr. ZELIFF. You will. OK. I was a little concerned.

Just to talk about the question piece of this, we may not be able to finish. We need to leave here promptly at quarter of. Be ready to vacate the room at quarter of. The media would like to be able to record some of this for 12 news, so we would like to be able to accommodate them if we can.

What we will do is open up the questions. If nobody has a time restraint, those questions will reconvene at 1 promptly after the tour and finish up the questions if that will work.

Does that provide a problem for anybody?

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. Great. Good.

Mrs. Thurman.

Mrs. THURMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you all for being here as well.

Mayor, I have to tell you prior to coming to the U.S. Congress I also was a mayor of a very small city, so I appreciate your and the chief's work, and certainly Alice in bringing the issues to your community and to your leaders. I know it is a tough job.

Let me start with that, though, because it is my understanding that in 1995 you all received a $3 million Federal grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Enterprise Empowerment Zone Community Grant Program to revitalize inner city areas.

Can you address for us what progress you have made in developing public/private partnerships, which you did mention in your opening, and do you envision that that revitalization of those areas will help eliminate the drug problem?

Mr. WIECZOREK. Thank you very much. I certainly think that it will. I know that when we first established a public/private partnership for Neighborhood Housing Services, the reason they were

using Manchester as a model is that we were able to bring together all of the various forces. That is, the financial community, the business community, the residents in the area, the public and private sector, and the business community.

As a matter of fact, I spoke to a conference that was sponsored by the Federal Home Loan Bank in January on just that very subject.

I am always pleased when they use our city as a model. So what we're trying to do is build some future success on the success that we've already enjoyed.

With Neighborhood Housing Services, there isn't any question about what things have certainly improved in the area because we are doing it a home at a time, a block at a time.

That is the only way to do it. There is no quick fix that is going to be able to address that problem, but it is a situation that we are going to have to persist in over the long period.

I've said that as long as I'm the mayor of this community that we will persist in this, and I will make the commitment that is necessary to do that.

Now, in building on that success we had with Neighborhood Housing Services, we had the Enterprise Community Grant that we had applied for, we had a couple of hundred people in our community that got together, brain-stormed, and were trying to figure out what we could do to make the city of Manchester a better place to live.

We are very fortunate in that we are one of 65 communities that were selected to receive an enterprise grant. From that enterprise grant, about $700,000 of that over a 5-year period will come for community policing.

In recognizing the problem that we have in our inner city, this is going to come in to enable us to persevere in our efforts to rid the community of the drug dealers.

Money Magazine just rated Manchester, NH as the 12th best city to bring up your family. But I can assure you that this is not going to be the 12th best city or the 300th best city for drug dealers, because they're not welcome here. We are trying to make that message get across to them very loud and clear: we don't want you here. But we want this community to be the kind of community where we can work together, live together, have a decent job, bring up your family, get a good education, and have some good opportunity here.

Mrs. THURMAN. Mayor, I would get in trouble if I didn't say this, but one of the cities that I represent was No. 1, Gainesville. We will welcome you down there to see what we're doing as well.

Mr. WIECZOREK. That gives us something to shoot for.

Mrs. THURMAN. There you go. But I would be in trouble, you realize this, if I hadn't said that. We congratulate you on your work on that.

Alice, what do you believe, in working with your community leaders, was the biggest support you received, and what would you offer to other communities that face similar problems as you did? If we were to go back to our home towns, what would you tell us to tell our leaders and the folks that live in those communities? And what would be the best example for us to give them?

Ms. SUTPHEN. We've been working very closely with the Manchester Police Department and our own community policing team that we have.

They have educated us on how to look for the suspicious activity going on, what to look for, what to do to help them out. And we've been doing that. When we see something going on, we call.

The main thing, you've got to be able to get the citizens and the residents together. If they don't know who lives in their neighborhood, then they have no idea who the drug dealers are, who are the good people, who are the bad people.

A lot of it is residents need to get to know each other and work together with the police department, and they have been so helpful. They've helped us out so much.

Police Chief Favreau, when we had our parade, he, the mayor, and our community policing team were there. They've supported us all the way through this. They are still supporting us very strongly.

Mrs. THURMAN. Chief, in Congress, of course, that is going to be our primary focus when we go back. Are there things that we do wrong in Congress that impede your ability to do your job? Are there things that you could send to us that we could do better to make your job easier on the forefront?

Mr. FAVREAU. Well, one of the things that we discussed this morning, even the first panel, is we must prioritize what we spend. If we were living alone in the woods, in a house, and we were surrounded by 200 bad guys, we wouldn't look at our checkbook. We would spend the money that we had to spend to get through this without losing lives or getting hurt, and then worry about what's left for something else.

When it became so bad in the city, particularly where Alice comes from, that they couldn't walk down the streets, I got upset. I got mad. I got very angry. The mayor got angry.

We knew it was going to cost us some money, but the priority was there. It is most important to me as the chief of police, most important. Certainly we have to talk about D.A.R.E. Programs, demand reduction that is so important, parents saying no in addition to kids.

I know I am diverging, but I had to say that. Parents are afraid of their children today. Parents are afraid to say no to a 2-year old child who wants something. As a result—boy, did I digress, but I'll get back. [Laughter.]

As a result, when that child is a teenager, they want instant gratification. They want what they want when they want it, and the parents love them so much that they are afraid that by saying no that they're going to lose the love of their child, and they're wrong. Somehow we've got to get that message out to the kids, and we've got to get that message out to the parents, because that is where it all begins.

Now, what was I saying? Priorities.

Mrs. THURMAN. What do we do in Washington that impedes your abilities.

Mr. FAVREAU. Priorities. We need the money. We have to keep the streets safer. Certainly there are still drug sales going on, but now they're hiding. They're in some of those buildings. We've got to weed them out. We've got to find them, ferret them out.

With the help of the U.S. attorney, as he has been doing, and the mayor, and the Board of Aldermen, and especially, as the mayor said, the people who live in that community, we're going to ferret those people out and we're going to arrest them.

At least they're scared now. At least they're hiding. At least they're not taking over the corners and assaulting people for nothing. And they're not shooting each other, because every time they turn around there is a police officer there.

Mr. MICA. I thank you for your response. I thank the ranking member from Florida, and I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Blute.

Mr. BLUTE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and thank you for your testimony. It sounds like you've really discovered a way to put the people, the resources and the ideas together and have some impact. It is very heartening for this committee to hear about your efforts because through other hearings and many other ways we're hearing about a losing war, losing ground.

I think your example is very, very important. The question I wanted to ask the chief is about manpower levels, and how they impact your efforts.

You mentioned you brought together outside law enforcement and many other groups to raise the level of deterrence in these neighborhoods over an extended period of time. I wonder how you can describe that.

What is your actual manpower levels versus how many people in cars and other types of assets you were putting on the street during this street-sweeping period.

Mr. FAVREAU. And the period still continues by the way, Congressman.

We have 187 sworn officers on the Manchester Police Department. Certainly, one of the things that I'm consistently looking at is my budget. I have to see what I have to spend.

Second, as you can see by what has happened in this operation, as Jimmy Durante once said, everybody wants to get into the act, and they all did. I had calls from everybody, and I would never, ever turn away a resource, particularly trained law enforcement practitioners who want to join with the Manchester Police Department and help us fight this war. And it was a war for a while, I'll tell you.

I am not so proud to say that I can't do it myself. Why should I not use a resource that is available to me to help my streets become safe.

It is just amazing how it caught on. Everyone, from the politicians to all of the other law enforcement agencies, more than happily joined with us. I can be very, very honest with you in saying that in my 31 years it has probably been the most fun I've ever had as a law enforcement officer.

Mr. BLUTE. It was a joint effort, but you put more people on the streets than you normally would have; is that correct?

Mr. FAVREAU. One particular night we had 57 additional law enforcement people on the street.

Mr. BLUTE. Over your normal staff levels?

Mr. FAVREAU. Over my regular level.

Mr. BLUTE. That is quite a deterrent effect. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. FAVREAU. It certainly was.

Mr. BLUTE. And you've been able to keep that up for an extended period of time?

Mr. FAVREAU. And we still are.

Mr. BLUTE. Mayor.

Mr. WIECZOREK. I wanted to say, Congressman, you see, when you are talking about the number of police that we have here, let's say that we were going to 30 or 40 more. I still don't think all of that would have been as effective as the expertise that these various other participating agencies bring to the Manchester Police Department.

I think when you look at various help that we've had from the Federal Government, from the State, the county, you can see that they were coming in with a lot of areas of expertise that we couldn't possibly be an expert in because they're seeing it from a different view.

I think the collaborative effort—this is what is important—the collaborative effort that was put together is what's so important. It made this successful because you had an awful lot of information that was brought to bear, and it worked out very successfully. I think this is a very good model to follow.

Mr. BLUTE. Let me ask another question and change the subject. I represent the second largest city in Massachusetts, the city of Worcester, a similarly sized city somewhat larger than Manchester. Similar problems, similar efforts, similar neighborhood groups, such as yours doing yeoman's work out there on the front lines.

One of the issues raging in our city of Worcester, and I wonder if you could comment on it. Obviously one of the offshoot problems of drug use is the use of intravenous drugs and the spread of AIDS. That is a significant problem. I know it is a serious problem. It is something that we really have to deal with because financially the Government has to deal with it at some point or another.

One of the great debates going on right now in our city of Worcester is whether the departments of public health should hand out clean needles to addicts.

I am one of those who opposes that because I think to hear what you've done is take the fight to the drug element and the users, and say this is not acceptable behavior. And then at the same time to say, well, yes, but if you're going to do it, here are some clean needles, I think that is a mixed message.

I wonder if you all could give us your opinion of the idea of having one Government agency forcefully cracking down on the drug users and trade, but another Government agency somehow seemingly to be handing out paraphernalia.

Mayor.

Mr. WIECZOREK. I think one of the problems, Congressman, is that you do have agencies whose policies are sometimes in conflict with one another.

Mr. BLUTE. And their goals.

Mr. WIECZOREK. Absolutely. And that presents a range of real problems.

I'm pleased to say that I'm also on the record opposing the clean needle bill, and we've testified at our State legislature to that effect.

I don't think that in any way do we want to condone the fact that, well, we're sorry you're using it, but we want to save you or somebody else. I don't think there should be any excuse. There is no excuse for them to participate in that activity, and there is just no way as mayor of the city that I would ever condone that.

Mr. BLUTE. Chief.

Mr. FAVREAU. As a police chief, I'm certainly sure you know what my position is going to be.

I cannot in good conscious, as a police officer, give someone an instrument that they can use to shoot drugs into their system. It is totally contrary to what I stand for. That is my position.

Mr. BLUTE. Mr. Gagnon.

Mr. GAGNON. I can't speak for the Justice Department on this issue, but I would have to agree with you that it does send a mixed message, and I would have to agree with the chief that it does nothing, in my view, to combat the drug problem to make those kinds of distributions.

Mr. BLUTE. Alice.

Ms. SUTPHEN. I would also have to agree with the panel. I cannot see any reason for giving them clean needles. What if they don't use them? What if they leave them laying on the street? That is just more needles that a child can find, so I totally disagree with giving them free needles.

Mr. BLUTE. That is a good point.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Souder.

Mr. SOUDER. I want to commend you for massively jumping on your problem early on. I represent Fort Wayne, IN, and Mayor Halmpke, when he took over the city, had already had the crack problem come down from Detroit. He has tackled two or three waves of trying to battle this problem, and it continues to overwhelm.

The new statistics that the police chief just gave me in Fort Wayne are on LSD. They went from 134 hits that they had confiscated in 1991, down to 39 in 1992, up to 157 in 1993 and then last year 9,790 hits of LSD. It looks like LSD just hit the city like crack did in the late 1980's. Moving down the interstate from Detroit, it has now spread from Fort Wayne down to Anderson to Muncie and down to Indianapolis.

Our front page in Fort Wayne yesterday was the impact of constant gunfire on the kids in the city of Fort Wayne. One former principle who was head of security for the school system when they were bringing the new superintendent in at one elementary school, and he was helping park cars for a half hour and heard 13 gun shots in the neighborhood around that school.

When I was filming one of my campaign TV commercials right near that area, there were three operating crack houses in the immediate neighborhood. It was around a homeless shelter.

While I was filming my commercial, a crack deal went down in the house just off the edge of the camera. We've thrown tons of

forces. We have the task forces, but it is the type of thing that you've done early and massive that takes care of it.

Don't back off. You may be able to push it a little bit for a time when you back off, but it will keep coming back as long as there is demand, as we've heard.

But you can stop it as you've proved by doing that.

I have a couple of specific questions, if I may. Did you concentrate the extra officers just in the one neighborhood where the problem was, or did you kind of put some at the perimeter too, so you didn't squeeze it?

Mr. FAVREAU. They were additionally put into the inner city. However, the entire city of Manchester was concerned over what was happening, and they went wherever they were needed.

There were two motorcycles also included. Two State police motorcycles and two Manchester police motorcycles teamed up. Their job was to ferret out these gangs. They went all over the city. I'm talking about North Elm Street, which means a lot to you, the West Side. Anyplace where we saw viable gangs, we would react by sending two gang interdiction cars with four officers in each car, being very, very careful to make sure that we had reasonable grounds to approach them.

It was the activity of the people that initiated the contacts that we made. As a result of the contacts, we are up to, I think, four or five photo albums now all full of these people, including descriptions, where they come from, where they were born, all the information we could gather in intelligence.

They know that we know who they are. That certainly has a lot to do with whether or not they're going to hang around.

In 2 years, we went from 150 known crack houses 2 years ago down to less than a dozen now, so we are making some pretty good inroads.

Mr. SOUDER. One of the problems we've seen around the country as they've moved the juveniles into the prison system, as they've networked, one of the ironies is when I was in L.A. as a senate staffer meeting with some of the anti-gang groups there, and they had the thought that if they got the kids out of the area and shipped them around the country, they could help the California problem.

Partly what happened was they took the Bloods and the Crips into the Midwest. We have some, in fact, in Fort Wayne that were networked through the prison system. They come out of L.A. and Detroit.

Have you seen that kind of thing pop up in the juvenile system when you put them in? Or if you get people who come in from farther south into your juvenile justice system that, in fact, they can organize gang contacts inside the juvenile justice system?

Mr. FAVREAU. No, I haven't seen any evidence of that here yet. As a matter of fact, of the program that we're talking about that we have initiated, it is still brand new.

I think that you're right. I think that we jumped on it so fast that we never really got a chance to have it take root. I think we've got a handle on it, and we're going to keep it that way.

Mr. ZELIFF. I am going to have to cut you off for a second. We will reconvene. You will have time for one more question when we come back.

I would like to talk to you three gentlemen about legalization of drugs, if you want to kind of think about that a little bit. That is one that some people think is a great idea. I don't happen to, but I would just be interested in your comments.

Alice, I'm sure after our tour we are going to have some questions for you.

I want to thank Sheriff Wayne Vetter and Sheriff Walt Mursese for their help and their cooperation in helping, and for both of them for being here today, and for some of the great work that they're doing as well.

We will reconvene promptly at 1.

[Whereupon, at 11:47 a.m., the subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 1 p.m., this same day.]

Mr. ZELIFF. The Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs, and Criminal Justice will come to order.

Technically, we're starting with two witnesses, and two members will be joined very shortly by the balance of the witnesses as well as the rest of the members.

To save time and have an opportunity for citizens' input, we would like to move forward.

I think Congressman Souder, you were in the middle of a question before we cut you off, so if you would like to resume, please do so.

Mr. SOUDER. I'm used to that at home. It doesn't happen as much in Congress.

I had a couple of questions for Alice. I know I had some chance to talk with you during our site visit there, but I wanted for the record to ask what your group has done in the community itself. How many people you have involved, what kind of mix. Do you have some kids involved in your group as well?

Ms. SUTPHEN. Yes, we do. We have teenagers involved. Some of the parents that are there, their children get involved with us.

I can't give an exact number of the group, but we do have five members that are active: the chairman, co-chairman, secretary/treasurer and our P.R. person.

Some of the things we've done is we've started neighborhood clean-ups where we go around and we clean up the alleyways and the streets.

We've taken walks around so far to check our area that we are canvassing to find out what needs to be done to the different buildings, what kind of clean-ups that the landlords themselves could initiate to help make our city a cleaner place.

We do plan on doing more clean-ups, and in the future we're not—we're just beginning. We're not real sure what we will be doing in the future, but we will be planning other things. Also working with the police department, the community and policing team.

And when they get their trailer all set up, we do plan on welcoming them in with us.

Mr. SOUDER. Have you started to organize at all by different blocks? Do you have representatives from the different sections of

your neighborhood, or do you have goals like that to help supplement as the police may not be able to maintain the high level of extra officers in the community, so that you can be more involved in helping give them tips?

Ms. SUTPHEN. Yes. We are starting a neighborhood watch group. We address this at our meetings also, that we are there to help other neighborhoods who are interested in starting a neighborhood watch group, interested in learning how we were able to accomplish what we accomplished so far. We are more than willing to help other groups get organized.

Mr. SOUDER. Was there any existing neighborhood association in your area prior to you getting organized?

Ms. SUTPHEN. No, they're not in our immediate neighborhood. There is one that starts a couple of blocks down from us. We have spoken with the gentleman that runs that neighborhood watch group. We've learned from him. He has given us suggestions.

There is a gentleman on the west side, of the West Side Neighborhood Watch Program. We've had him at our meetings, just so we can get input and get suggestions and things that we can do.

Mr. SOUDER. What caused you to become interested? How did you decide to get involved?

Ms. SUTPHEN. The crack house that was across the street from our house.

But I think the final straw that broke the camel's back was the young man getting shot and killed on Beech Street. The night it happened, I was laying in my bed, and I wasn't quite asleep yet, and I could hear the activity going on outside, the kids and everything.

The next thing I knew, I heard three gunshots and I hit the floor. That was the straw that broke the camel's back for most of us in our area. It took something like that to make us decide we wanted—enough is enough, we want our neighborhood back. And we've decided to take it back.

Mr. SOUDER. Do you feel safer to walk in the area right around your house at this point?

Ms. SUTPHEN. Oh, yes, much safer than I did before.

Mr. SOUDER. Do you see a concrete change, a very measurable change?

Ms. SUTPHEN. Oh, yes. Yes. Like I was telling you before, you can see children outside playing once again, which is something that you didn't really see.

You see families taking a walk together in the evening, and you—3 months ago you wouldn't see anybody out of their house, on their stoop or anything. You just wouldn't see it because they were afraid.

I think a lot of the fear element has gone. The only way we're going to keep it that way is to keep working at it.

Mr. SOUDER. Thank you for your comments. I think it is commendable to see that type of community effort in the city and taking back. I wish we could do that in more cities across America, and make it the way cities were supposed to be. They are supposed to be neighborly. Part of the reason people move to the city is so they can have that interaction and be able to walk in their neighborhoods and see the changes that you've done.

I appreciate your taking us along so we can see the sites as well.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ZELIFF. I would like to introduce Sheila Roberge, State senator. Thank you for being here today. Appreciate your interest.

Paul, you and I were talking a little bit about the cameramen who were talking to some of the residents on the street, did this thing really make a difference.

There was really a level of excitement in their voices. I think the message that we got is not only yes, but hell yes.

I guess the feeling that I also got yesterday when we were coming through and today, if you have a problem, you feel comfortable about asking for help. And you're getting help. I guess that makes a big difference too.

Ms. SUTPHEN. Yes, it does.

Mr. ZELIFF. I would like to ask all of you, the three of you particularly, what you think about the question of legalization of drugs.

Please don't misunderstand my question. I don't believe in legalization of drugs. I think that wouldn't be a good answer. I think it would probably be a disaster.

Having said that, what do you all think of it? I think just think we need to get that issue on the record.

Mayor.

Mr. WIECZOREK. I certainly am opposed to the legalization of drugs. I don't think in any way, shape or form should we condone it.

That seems to be the easy way out, and I'm not sure it is a way out because what we're talking about is trying to get people, the users, not to be users, and trying to prevent people who are not users, not to become users.

By legalizing it, we're condoning it and saying it is all right. It isn't all right. It has ruined so many lives that I am totally opposed to the legalization.

It is going to be much more difficult to try to cut down on demand with the programs that are going to have to be introduced, but I think it is an area that we're going to have to persist in.

Mr. ZELIFF. Chief.

Mr. FAVREAU. I wonder how the chief of police feels about that issue. Let's just say, for example, that they legalize crack. One or two hits of crack and they're done. A person is completely hooked after that. How can you say—actually, what you are doing is you remove all of the free will of the individual who may or may not want to experiment with a drug, because once you experiment with it, its done, you're done, and you're life is done. You might as well die because there's no control over what you do, how you do it. All you want is more. And you will do whatever you can to continue the habit.

Absolutely, unequivocally, totally opposed to legalizing drugs.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you.

Paul.

Mr. GAGNON. I agree with the chief. Certainly we're not going to deal with the drug problem by legalizing what are now illegal drugs.

On a related issue, I would respectfully suggest that we also need to maintain the tough drug laws that we have on the books now.

As I'm sure some of you are aware, the U.S. Sentencing Commission has recently recommended that the penalties for crack cocaine, relating to crack cocaine be drastically reduced.

Chief Favreau mentioned this morning one of the reasons this was a joint Federal, State, local operation, and that it was prosecuted in the Federal court was because of the speed with which the criminal justice system works, but also because of the seriousness of the sanctions for this particular drug, which is a very insidious and, I would say, life-threatening drug.

Those guidelines will become law if the Congress doesn't act to stop that.

Mr. ZELIFF. You indicated a November timeline?

Mr. GAGNON. This fall. I can get you the exact date. I know the Justice Department has been in touch with Members of Congress. I don't think they've been in touch with this committee. I will certainly see that that takes place.

Mr. ZELIFF. We will make a commitment to follow through on that and work with you. Thank you.

Mr. GAGNON. Thank you very much. The other thing I would like to say is with regard to some of the funding issues that have been brought up today.

I think if you talk to all of the law enforcement people in this room, the law enforcement people across the country, I think they would all be virtually in agreement that we're never going to law enforcement our way out of this problem.

We need to continue the dedicated law enforcement efforts. We need to continue to vigorously enforce the laws that we have now, and to prosecute the cases that come before us. But if we don't just as vigorously address the prevention issues which were addressed earlier this morning as well as education and treatment, it is a rather hopeless battle.

So I would hope that we would continue to maintain a tough law enforcement stance, but I would also hope that we would continue our attention and direct our attention to preventing the problem before it starts through education. Then, for the people who unfortunately get caught up in it, then we try to keep whatever effective treatment programs that are out there still available.

Mr. ZELIFF. Great. Perfect.

Mr. Mica.

Mr. MICA. Well, one of the things that we're trying to do as we deal at the Federal level with limited dollars is to see where programs are the most successful and, actually, also how we can target our dollars and our efforts.

One of the things is we have built huge bureaucracies to administer some of these programs, and if you just look at some of these statistics—I oversee the House Civil Service Subcommittee—you see tens of thousands of people in Washington administering various programs, whether it is HHS or HUD or on and on.

What I would like to know is as we make these changes, what are your recommendations? There is going to be some downsizing in the amount of Federal participation, as far as finances, and then

rules and regulations, but maybe from your experiences can you tell me what you recommend?

Mayor.

Mr. WIECZOREK. I think what you're going to be looking at is giving more authority to the States, because even though there is a similarity, it is not exactly the same in each one of these areas. Each community should know best how to deal with the problems that they have.

One of the things that I've noticed, and I can remember being involved in a lot of activities when we had Title 20 money, and I hated to see money because if you had a good idea and a good program, eventually you're going to have to take up the responsibility for funding it. And so that is really not the way to travel.

I think if they give the communities the money to put the effort out, and one that will be effective in their own community, we would all be a lot better off.

Before they get through with that bureaucracy, there is not much left in the way of dollars to deal with the program. This is one of the things I see as a real problem.

I think you can still downsize and do a lot of things at the Federal level that are not going to impact the lower level because all you have to do is clear out that chain of command that you have from the top to the bottom. The top, I mean, to the area where money and dollars are coming in to really deal with the problem.

Mr. MICA. Chief, did you have something?

Mr. FAVREAU. Somebody said it in an earlier panel with a two-word statement: block grant. I think that is certainly the way to go. You can just look at the State of New Hampshire. Of course, there are probably instances in States where that might get all befuddled through bureaucracies that exist at the Federal level, but when you get a situation like exists in Manchester and the State of New Hampshire with everybody jumping in, I think the block grant would certainly be the way to go and fund that money and eliminate some of the bureaucracy that exists in Washington.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Gagnon, did you want to respond?

Mr. GAGNON. Just briefly, Mr. Mica. I share your concern with a situation where we have limited resources and constantly dwindling resources. It doesn't make sense to continue funding programs that are not effective.

However, I think programs can be effectively evaluated, and that these programs should be measured. Then the programs that have been shown to have positive and beneficial effect should be retained, and those that haven't, the funding should be stopped.

Second, I would like to make note that in my opinion, anyway, some programs work well in places like New Hampshire, and others would have no benefit here.

For instance, there was a lot of talk about midnight basketball last year. I don't think there is much cry for midnight basketball here in New Hampshire, but I can certainly see—and I've seen some statistics on inner city areas where it did have a positive beneficial effect.

So I think what we need to remember is that we can't make a Federal program that is going to be effective in New York City,

Boston, Los Angeles and Manchester, NH. We need to look at all the different areas and interests and needs.

Mr. MICA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you. Before I yield to Mrs. Thurman, Mr. Mayor, how involved has the business community gotten in this project? At this point, have they taken the same walk that we've taken?

I know that when we had a breakfast meeting with business leaders around the State, the chief was talking about the fact that the business community has to get involved to make this thing work; we talked about the incidence of crime after school when kids come home to an empty house; the need to provide activities, organized activities, whether they be athletics or what have you.

Give us your assessment of where that is at this point, or where it is going. I know if you are involved—if they're not there yet, they will be, but maybe you can give us a flavor of the business community's involvement at this point.

Mr. WIECZOREK. Well, they have to be involved. They're a very important part of every community, as they are in this community. That is one of the elements that we had in the partnership with Neighborhood Housing Services.

I know that there are people from the Chamber, for example, Peter, that I know, when they have the opportunity, they take the chance to ride with some of the officers so they can really see our police department in action.

This gives them a better idea of what is going on in our city, and we need to have their involvement and their support. If we don't have that, it would be like talking into an empty bag, that nobody is really going to know.

But here they have firsthand experience on what they've seen.

They then become very supportive of the things that we're trying to do, and they recognize that there are problems in the community, because if you're insulated from it and you live in a part of the city that doesn't have problems like you have in the inner city, you probably would assume that maybe things aren't too bad.

But if you're living there every single day, you know there are problems. That is the reason why I said it is so critical, so critical, that people become involved.

When we say people, we're talking about everybody: the residents, the business community, the elected officials. Everybody has to be involved if you really want it to work.

Mr. ZELIFF. My guess would be that as this program in Manchester takes off and continues to be successful, the chief's budget request to you, based on performance, are probably going to be better received. I imagine the business community could ultimately provide a source for outside funding.

Any comment?

Mr. WIECZOREK. Yes, Congressman. I've made the statement that the thugs and drug dealers are not going to take over this community. I said I would do whatever I would have to do to cooperate with our police chief and his department.

He is the professional. I don't profess to tell him how to fight crime in our community, but I know he knows how to fight crime.

My job is to support him, give him the tools, the equipment and the finance to get the job done. And if we're getting the job done, then I don't anticipate there is going to be a problem.

Mr. ZELIFF. Great.

Mrs. Thurman.

Mrs. THURMAN. Let me first of all say thank you to all of you for sharing your time and your city with us, and certainly what you've done here is very impressive.

Just to make a few comments, because I tend to agree with Paul a little bit when we talked about the block grant issues. I think that is very important.

But I also hope that as we listen to the definition—because one of the things I heard down on the street was CDBGs, and that if you'd listen to some of the conversation in Congress over the CDBGs, one of the things you heard about was, oh, that is going to provide a swimming pool, and that's all you heard.

In fact, it sounded to me like you had used those moneys in a very positive way.

So just for this panel's purpose, I think it is part of our responsibility as leaders to take what we've learned here, take the kind of funds that you've been able to get from us, how you've used them, and try to get away from some of the myths that we use on the floor to try to sabotage a program instead of trying to look at what we've done positively.

So I appreciate the fact that you've shared some of that with us.

I know that there's been an issue called the Public Partnership Act last year, and I'm just kind of bringing this out to my friends over here because I was a supporter of that. It was about $2 billion. It was to be used for communities to develop their own drug programs.

Well, there was a big argument on the floor about, well, we can't just have 13 lines telling us how to spend Federal dollars.

I thought that was a little ironic because I believe, in fact, that is what those dollars were specifically supposed to be used for.

You've developed a program. I think what Paul was saying is very true: one size does not fit all. We have got to provide the flexibility. We have got to allow our communities to be creative. We've got to allow people like Alice to be able to participate with their Government and make that positive change that you all have done.

I think that is something that all of us up here has got to learn, that you are closest to the people, and if it is only 13 lines, so what.

Again, Mr. Chairman. I think you live in a very lucky place—or Representative, a very lucky place that has taken the initiative with their businesses and with their local leaders and with their community and constituencies. I congratulate all of you.

Mr. FAVREAU. Thank you very much.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you, Mrs. Thurman. I can't think of a better way to wrap it up.

I want to thank all of you in this panel for your service here to your city, State, your country. I hope some day we can put all this war behind us and get on to other things. Right now, we thank you for recognizing this is the No. 1 issue facing our country.

Thank you all.

Mr. WIECZOREK. Thank you.

Mr. FAVREAU. Thank you very much.
Mr. GAGNON. Thank you.
Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you, Alice.
Ms. SUTPHEN. Thank you.
Mr. ZELIFF. If the next panel would move forward.

While we are getting settled, I would like to introduce Capt. Dana Mitchell of the Dover Police Department, Michael Plourde, executive director of Nashua Youth Council, John Ahman of the Marathon House, and Sgt. Dick Tracy of the Manchester Police Department.

If you would all be willing to stand up and raise your right hand.

[Witnesses sworn.]

STATEMENTS OF CAPTAIN DANA C. MITCHELL, DOVER POLICE DEPARTMENT; MICHAEL PLOURDE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NASHUA YOUTH COUNCIL; JOHN AHMAN, REGIONAL PROGRAM DIRECTOR, MARATHON, INC.; SGT. RICHARD TRACY, CRIME PREVENTION DIVISIONS, MANCHESTER POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. MITCHELL. Good afternoon, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee. My name is Dana Mitchell. I'm the captain with the Dover Police Department. On behalf of Chief Fenniman I would like to thank you for holding this hearing on this very important topic.

What I would like to do this afternoon is highlight our Drug Free Dover Program, and emphasize some areas where we feel Congress and perhaps the Federal Government can help us from a local level in combating the problem of drug abuse at the local level.

The components of the Drug Free Dover Program include the following: an expansive D.A.R.E. curriculum which includes not only the core D.A.R.E. Program, but the additional D.A.R.E. curriculums that occur at the early elementary school, junior high and high school.

It is our intention to provide a drug prevention classroom curriculum that is coordinated over a full range of a child's development, and not just a one-shot blast at a particular grade. This is a more expensive approach, but it is, in our feeling, a more appropriate and effective approach.

We have the Gateway Drug Program that attempts to interrupt the progression of substance use by young people which starts with alcohol and tobacco and gravitates to marijuana and other drugs.

We have the Youth Athletic Program, a Drug-Free I.D. Program that brings the business community into the prevention effort.

A Youth Peer Outreach Program, which is our effort to bring the young people of our community into the prevention effort in the form of organized student groups that are engaged in various activities to prevent drug abuse among their peers.

We have a community policing effort that involves two officers who each have their own neighborhood in targeted neighborhoods where they do drug prevention and other types of work in an effort to reach the community directly that way. In addition, those officers teach D.A.R.E. in the school that services that particular neighborhood, further heightening the drug prevention aspect of their work.

The observations and assessments I would offer is that the way we feel our program is successful, one, you need that expansive D.A.R.E. Program. The Gateway Drug Program is highly necessary as a result of the known progression. For example, young people in my community using tobacco are known to be far more likely to be later users of other drugs, and that makes them an ideal target group for early intervention.

We don't feel we can make significant inroads in the marijuana problem with teenagers if we've already lost the tobacco problem at third and fourth grade.

Another area I would highlight that I think has application to other communities beyond Dover, our program is highly cohesive and coordinated. It is based on a strategy and a plan. It involves all of the entities and elements working together.

Each component of these programs is supporting of the other components. It is not merely a variety of agencies and programs working independently of each other; thereby each program becomes reinforced and strengthened by the other programs, and in the end the overall product is much more effective.

The other area I want to emphasize is the youth area. We were absolutely amazed by the level of energy and enthusiasm that was available from the youth in our community once we asked them to be part of the solution, once we gave them a mechanism for that to happen.

They came forward and they came up with the most energetic and enthusiastic part of our entire program. I would say based on my experience in Dover, these kids probably exist in every single community out there, and they are probably the most underrated, under-utilized potential resource in the prevention program that exists out there.

Only the young person can provide positive peer pressure on a peer. They act as role models to younger students, and they reach out to the community at large with their message. A very powerful force.

A far as funding goes, we are where we are, to the extent we've carried it, because Federal funding was available to us. We made heavy use of grants that were available. We were very aggressive about getting them and putting them to work and making them work in a way that we feel is successful as part of a unified program.

If they weren't there, we wouldn't be in very good shape at all in dealing with this problem. I understand the budgetary pressures that are upon you as far as balancing the budget and so forth.

I would just offer that you should consider the cost of not doing prevention and the cost of doing it, as we have, in making those decisions.

Finally, in my written testimony I've included a couple of instances where we feel Federal agencies could have been more forthcoming or cooperative with us.

One particular example I will highlight. We approached the director of a 180-unit low-income Dover Housing Authority. It is a HUD facility. We made a proposal that we would provide the parents a D.A.R.E. training program. It is a four-section program de-

signed to help parents support in the home what we're trying to do in the classroom.

We suggested that it should be mandatory for any parent who has a—who is receiving a housing subsidy, and that would be a condition of receiving that subsidy.

The director told me that was absolutely impermissible. That there could be no conditions. He was perfectly willing to go along with it. His hands were tied by Federal regulations that made that kind of condition on a housing subsidy not available.

I don't know why we would have that leverage and not use it because all we're asking when you boil it down, we're suggesting that these parents should cooperate with us and, as part of receiving a subsidy, engage in parenting skills to help them help us make their community, their neighborhood, a drug-free neighborhood and work with us on it. I couldn't see that kind of condition as very onerous at all.

I would strongly request and urge that any kind of a legislative or regulatory remedy to that should be pursued. Not only should it be permissible for us to do something like that, I would think that would be an obligation of every housing director, in that kind of situation, to promote those kinds of things.

Mr. ZELIFF. Would you be willing to put that together formally in a letter and request, and give it to Pam Kocher, my District Director?

Mr. MITCHELL. I certainly would.

Mr. ZELIFF. We will be happy to see it, do what we can, and take a review and see what we can do to help.

Mr. MITCHELL. Thank you. In closing, I would just like to say thank you for holding this hearing and giving us an opportunity to express ourselves.

If there is anything we can do in Dover to help out this committee on any of these issues, we would be privileged to participate.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Mitchell follows:]

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE
GOVERNMENT REFORM AND OVERSIGHT
COMMITTEE

**Sub-Committee on National Security,
International Affairs, and
Criminal Justice**

PRESENTED BY: Captain Dana C. Mitchell
Dover Police Department
46 Locust Street
Dover, New Hampshire 03820
(603) 742-4646

PRESENTED ON: September 25, 1995

SPEAKER'S BACKGROUND: Captain Mitchell is an 18 year veteran of the Dover Police Department. He is responsible for the direct supervision of the overall Drug Free Dover comprehensive community abuse prevention plan. He is also the coordinator of the Dover Coalition for Smoke Free Youth, the Adult Advisor for the Dover Youth to Youth anti-drug peer outreach program, and a staff member for the New Hampshire Teen Institute.

Good morning Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. My name is Captain Dana Mitchell and I am from the Dover Police Department. On behalf of Chief Fenniman I would like to thank you for holding this hearing on such an important topic. This afternoon I would like to outline Dover's Anti-Drug Program and highlight both why we feel it is successful and where we think Congress or the Federal Government could help us on the local level in the anti-drug effort.

It is my great fortune to be responsible for the supervision of a comprehensive community based drug abuse prevention program that we have developed in Dover. We call this effort the Drug-Free Dover Program. Its key features include:

* An Expansive DARE Curriculum, which includes not just the 17 session core program taught in the fifth grade, but also includes the early elementary curriculum, the junior high curriculum and the high school curriculum. As a result, instead of a single effort at classroom prevention training in one grade, the students in this community receive a structured, integrated program of training that begins in first grade and proceeds every other year until the ninth grade (five years of training). We would strongly encourage federal funding to be structured to permit and encourage the use of all of the DARE curriculums that are available. In my experience, the majority of communities use only the Core Program.

* A Gateway Drug Program that attempts to interrupt the normal progression of substance abuse from alcohol and tobacco to marijuana and other drugs. Research has clearly established a correlation between tobacco use and the later use of marijuana and other drugs. We feel this is due to the fact that attitudes, habits and patterns towards the use of substances is established in the early school years. We do not feel we can make a significant impact in the marijuana problem among teens if we have lost the battle on tobacco at 12 years old.

* A Youth Athletic Program where the Police Department sponsors local athletic events and activities or assists established local youth athletic programs. Often times police officers coach teams that are sponsored by the department. This feature of the Drug Free Dover Program is designed

to promote alternatives to drug use that are healthy, develop self-esteem, and occupy the potentially idle hours of our young people.

* A Drug Free ID Program where junior high school aged students can receive a laminated tamper proof photo ID if they sign a pledge to remain alcohol, tobacco and drug free for three years. The ID is honored at local businesses for discounts and other opportunities. The intent of the Drug Free Dover Program is to raise the profile of youths who are not drug users and counter the impression that "everyone is using drugs". This is an incorrect but dangerous misperception that many young people develop. This misperception can easily be factored into the drug use decision making process of young people, since perceived peer expectations is a major factor in that decision making.

* A Youth Peer Outreach Program that we call "Youth to Youth". Youth to Youth is actually a national program based in Columbus, Ohio. Our peer outreach component is a vital part of our overall program. It is also designed to increase the profile of non-drug use. Beyond that, Youth to Youth is designed to send a message to students that they can be part of the solution. Youth to Youth members act as role models for younger students, plan programs that are aimed at influencing their peers in a positive direction, and generally try to promote drug free attitudes within the community.

The Youth Peer Outreach Program is without a doubt the portion of the program that has surprised us the most. The enthusiasm and level of willingness of students to become involved in preventing drug use by other students is nothing short of amazing. The youth in our nation's communities is probably the most underutilized resource we have. Either negatively or positively, only other students can apply peer pressure. DARE Officers, parents, and the community

at large all have a role in dealing with the drug problem; but only other young people can directly affect a student's sense of peer expectations and pressure. We would strongly recommend that drug abuse prevention funding support and encourage this type of activity.

A key part of the success of the Dover Program is the fact that the individual elements are integrated, coordinated, and structured to support each other. They are based upon an established strategy that dictates how we expect to approach the drug problem. Another key feature of our program is the fact that it is community based. It is not the job of any one agency or entity in the community to prevent the drug problem. We would recommend that anti-drug funding promote that theme.

As often as possible, we try to incorporate parents and parent groups into our drug prevention program. In one instance we approached the director of the 180 unit Dover Housing Authority complex at Mineral Park. This low income subsidized housing complex has over 300 children in it. I asked if we could implement the four session "DARE Parents Training Program" at the complex and require attendance in order to continue to receive a housing subsidy. The Housing Authority Director advised me that he could not make attendance at this training program mandatory because Federal HUD regulations prohibit him from putting conditions on the receipt of housing subsidies. I found this news exasperating. A large percentage of these children are growing up in a situation where they have a number of risk factors for future drug use. In addition, this neighborhood has had a history of drug use in the past and the local HUD Office has expressed a strong interest in eliminating drug use in public housing. Here at the local level, we find it hard to comprehend why the federal government would not utilize the leverage they obtain by providing housing assistance in order to cause people to participate in training that will heighten their parenting skills and hopefully help them help us combat the drug problem in their

neighborhood. We would strongly encourage you to pursue whatever regulatory or legislative remedy would be necessary to correct this situation. Not only should it be 100% legal for a public housing director to require a reasonable level of participation in this kind of activity, I would suggest that the legislation should mandate that public housing programs institute such a program.

The DARE Program is currently being taught in approximately one half of the communities in this country. One of the advantages of a program that is this pervasive is that if weaknesses are identified or if improvements can be made, then the improvements can be implemented so as to impact all of these communities immediately. This leads us to the issue of evaluating whether or not the DARE Program is effective. We have seen various media reports questioning the effectiveness of the DARE Program. These reports were the result of a $300,000 study conducted by the RTI Corporation under contract to the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

At the conclusion of the RTI study, the NIJ questioned some of the results that were obtained and criticized the methodology that was utilized by the researchers. We are left to wonder if the NIJ paid for the study without knowing or monitoring exactly what the methodology would be for this study. This controversy (as to whether DARE was or was not effective) was extremely harmful to us on the local level. These reports caused people in our community to question the usefulness of the DARE Program and is at least partially responsible for a reduction in the resources that were committed to it in the current fiscal year. It appears that there may be some very legitimate reasons to question the validity of the conclusions reached by RTI. The RTI study appears to focus exclusively on the effectiveness of the DARE Core Program when conducted in a single grade and provides no information as to the value or effectiveness of DARE when the full program is implemented in a

variety of grades over a greater period of a student's development, nor does the study evaluate the effectiveness of DARE by itself versus DARE being utilized as the classroom component of a comprehensive communitywide plan.

If my assessment of the RTI study done under the supervision of the NIJ is correct, then we have the worst of both worlds. We have the controversy and the doubts that have been raised by the questionable results. In addition, we still don't know conclusively to what extent this program is working or not working, or what might need to be changed in order to make it more effective. We still feel that it would be useful for the federal government to use its resources to initiate a long term comprehensive study that would help local agencies determine what the best drug abuse prevention mechanisms are and in what combination they should be applied.

I would like to again thank the Committee for its time and consideration of these issues. If I, or the Dover Police Department, can be of any further assistance on these or any other issues, it would be our privilege to help in any way.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, Captain Mitchell.

Mr. Plourde.

Mr. PLOURDE. Thank you. My name is Mike Plourde. I'm the executive director of the Nashua Youth Council. The Nashua Youth Council has been serving youth and their families in the greater Nashua area since 1974.

We originally started on a very small grant from the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention in our early beginnings as a drop-in center giving kids something to do in after-school hours.

In addition to the testimony I am going to give, I've attached a couple of documents, one of which you may already have at your disposal, the preliminary risk survey that was done by CDC, March 1993 results.

The latest update, March 1995, are not available to us in the State yet. My understanding is it will be here in about 3 weeks.

The second is what is called the Pride Survey. That was done in the Nashua School District last spring, and those results are also attached.

Our agency has worked in the area of prevention, intervention and treatment from its very beginning. From the start as a drop-in center, our agency has understood that the use of alcohol and other drugs is rooted in our youth and in their everyday activities.

It fills the void when youngsters have something that is missing in their lives. Prevention activities I believe need to address these voids.

Community coalitions play a very important part in assessing the communities and the services that are needed.

I need to say that I attended a national conference on communities partnership grantees about a year and a half ago where they talked about the hundreds of thousands of dollars that were given to communities to formulate coalitions, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars that were paid to universities to assess the success of these coalitions.

It really turned my stomach to see that they were printing pencils with "Just Say No" written on them, and putting patches on Little League uniforms and soccer uniforms. That was their big effort.

When we are trying to work with kids that are really high risk, I think they need to be reexamining the priorities, let's say.

So you should know that going in, that is my view.

Rather than funding community coalitions, it is my sense that any Federal money that comes down to localities should require that those coalitions exist prior to the money being received, and that those coalitions assess the community needs prior to the money being distributed to those communities.

The cornerstone of prevention, as Dana said, is young people. They are without question our greatest tool. Youngsters who grow up in this day and age are growing up in a world that is changing with rapid speed, not only technologically, but also in terms of the family fabric. Many times, the demand is that the parents maintain employment, and that for many employment has to be their first priority out of necessity. They have no choice.

The concepts of extended family are no longer with us, and therefore the community has to recreate itself into neighborhoods and

smaller communities which are supportive of one another. This is the role of prevention in our communities.

Prevention needs to target specific weaknesses that exist within our communities. These might involve low neighborhood attachment, lack of employment, lack of support within families and neighborhoods. But generally to target the allowance of crime to pervade the neighborhoods.

I believe the prior panelist, Alice, mentioned that same situation.

Prevention must also encourage the continuation of positive attributes of the community, and that is the resiliency factor. They really need to encourage organizations like the Boys Club and Girls Clubs, Girls Inc., YMs and YWs. They are really developing programming in the after school hours to meet the needs of kids, all without a lot of Federal dollars. Those are all locally generated funds.

Schools are usually an ideal rallying point for neighborhoods since many of them are organized around neighborhood locations. They have the physical space and talent needed to deliver services to young people. This is especially true in the after school hours.

All other concepts such as community policing and neighborhood coalitions aimed at regenerating crime ridden neighborhoods are working in Nashua.

One in particular that I would just like to talk about very briefly is the Frankfield Neighborhood Association where they've taken a part of the city of Nashua that traditionally was infested with drug dealers and other assorted criminals, and the community really came together and formulated a crime watch.

They also went one step further and said we want to take back these real estate properties. We want to clean them up, fix them up, we want to rent them to families that are worthwhile, and they've begun doing that. They've done that with several properties to date.

Other locals note in Nashua that should be made are of the Housing Authority where, with the use of drug elimination moneys, they've partnered with business, with the police athletic league, with the Boys Club, with the Ys, with agencies such as my own, to develop programming for kids and families, not just the kids. To really take a look at things in a different light.

I would like to highlight one of the programs that we do since there was a question asked earlier about which programs worked. We've developed a program called Challenge, which is modeled after our DWI family—community education program for kids who are first-time offenders.

We've partnered with seven police departments, three district courts, and a number of school districts so that they refer young people who are caught for their first time offense for either being under the influence or in the possession of substances to our program.

We evaluate them, we put them through an educational program, and at the end we meet with them and their parents at an exit interview to make recommendations about what would be needed for this young person.

In 1994 we saw 240 kids referred to that program, and if we stay on track, in 1995 we will see 280. There is no shortage of problems

out there. That is just in the greater Nashua area. Those are only the kids that come to our notice, like being arrested. They are not, by far, most of the kids who are using.

I want to touch briefly on my agency. It is a little strange in that we do prevention work, we do intervention work and we do also treatment. We do outpatient counseling with kids in this area.

I have included a lot of counseling points in my written statements. I don't want to be redundant, but I'm mentioning them over again.

When I think in terms of outpatient counseling, what is really important is that we really developed a continuum of care of kids.

In the Challenge Program that I mentioned, one of the questions that we ask the kid is: "What age were you when you first started to use substances?" The average age is 11.5 years old. That is the first time they smoked pot or drank.

When young people are that age, they don't really understand what they're getting themselves involved in obviously, and as they continue to use, even into the junior high ages, we need to be ready to deal with the issues that arise as a result of their use.

In order to achieve that, we need to have a good continuum of care, not only in the community, but sometimes we need to have detox facilities available, and sometimes we need to have good inpatient treatment available, because that is what is necessary for some young folks. Not all, but for some.

With that, I would like to thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Plourde follows:]

My name is Michael Plourde and I am the Executive Director of the Nashua Youth Council. The Nashua Youth Council has been servicing youth and their families in the Greater Nashua Area since 1974. In addition to the testimony that I am about give, I have submitted to this Committee 2 documents detailing the results of surveys that were completed. The Preliminary Risk Survey was completed in March, 1993, the results were compiled by the CDC. What you have is the portion which reflects New Hampshire's results. In addition, The Pride Survey which was completed in the Spring of 1995 in the Nashua School District, is included in the packet.

Our Agency has worked in the areas of prevention, intervention and treatment from its very beginnings. From a start of a drop-in center our Agency has understood that the use of alcohol and other drugs is rooted in our youth. It fills the void when youngsters have something missing in their lives. Prevention activities need to address these voids. Community coalitions play an important role in assessing the communities that they service. I need to say that I have attended community partnership conferences where the Federal Government has awarded hundreds of thousands of dollars to communities so that they might put patches on Little League uniforms and Soccer uniforms that carry a drug free message. It was my sense that a good deal of this money was utilized to pay Universities to pre-test and post-test the effects of these activities. I believe that first order prevention should be addressed in schools and through other youth serving groups and

that these messages resonate when delivered by other young people. Rather than funding community coalitions it is my sense that Federal money should mandate the coalitions exists in order to qualify for funding.

The cornerstone of prevention is young people. Youngsters who grow up in this day and age are growing up in a world that is changing with rapid speed, not only technologically but also in terms of family fabric. Economic times demand that parents maintain employment and that for many, employment is their first priority out of necessity. Concept of extended families are no longer with us and therefore the community has to re-create itself into neighborhoods and smaller communities which are supportive of one another. This is the role of prevention in our communities. Prevention needs to target specific weaknesses that exists within the community. These might involve low neighborhood attachment, lack of employment, lack of support within the families and neighborhoods, the tacit allowance of crime to pervade the neighborhood. Prevention must also encourage the continuation of the positive attributes of the community.

Schools are usually ideal rallying points for neighborhoods. Schools have the physical space and talent needed to deliver services to young people. This is especially true in the after school hours. Community policing and neighborhood coalitions

aimed at re-generating crime ridden neighborhoods are working in Nashua. These efforts are supported by all of the systems, political, police, schools and the youth serving agencies of the Greater Nashua area. The familiar cry of young people in Nashua as well as other communities is there is nothing to do. The Nashua community has been busy over the past two years trying to develop activities, both at in the after school hours and during the Summer to provide activities for young people to participate in which are constructive not just time occupying. Many of these efforts have been partially financed through Federal funding. The Nashua Youth Council has been in the lead in developing intervention programs which are meant to address the needs of individuals who are involved in substance use. We are partnered to seven police departments, three school districts and three district courts to create a network that identifies youngsters who are involved in substance use and to help them to begin addressing that use. Through an intervention program known as Challenge we invite young people to evaluate their own relationship with substances and to determine why substances play a role in their lives. We then offer them the opportunity to make constructive change in their habits. We can provide treatment on an out-patient basis if their level of use is problematic. If their level of use borders on addiction we can help facilitate admittance into an in-patient treatment setting for the purposes of detox or more intensified treatment. These efforts are funded through a variety of resources, local, state and

federal. Irrespective of the funding source the important factor is the safety net which it creates in a general geographic area. While the safety net does not bring to our attention all of the youngsters who are involved in substance use, it is a beginning.

The missing link are parent and families. There are many parents that we are aware of that have youngsters that are exhibiting problematic behaviors. They are afraid to seek help for fear that it would reflect upon them. There are many more parents who in this changing world are not armed with the appropriate skills to deal with the problems that they face with their children. This is not to say that they are bad parents. In my 20 years of experience I can count on the fingers of one hand the amount of bad parents that I have met. I have met several parents, who by their own admission, lack the skills necessary to appropriately parent their children. The missing link is the communication between parents, neighbor to neighbor, friend to friend. The development of skill is a goal that is easily achieved.

A good deal of our work focuses on parents, many of whom are recovering from addiction. We understand that addiction is a cyclical disease, this is a cycle which can be interrupted at any point. Our goal is to educate the children about the disease to help them to understand their parents struggle and to arm them with

skills that will help them to avoid pitfalls of addiction.

To this point, the Federal Funding is playing an important role, in allowing these programs that I have very quickly outlined. The losses of substantial Federal dollars will impact the progress that we have made to date. I applaud our local police departments, they have been diligent in their efforts to find people who are distributing substances in our area. Despite their hard work and professionalism I am also aware that our young people can access any drug at any time they choose. It is very clear to me that we need to maintain our focus in finding other ways in helping young people find other ways to recreate. They involve individual, group and family treatment. Our goal is to assist the needs of each individual young person that we deal with and their families and develop treatment plans which address their unique needs. We offer, at no cost, support groups for young people who are in recovery and at minimal cost we offer support groups for their parents. It is clear to us that our greatest successes are when we treat both the young person and the family. In addition, we are working with young mothers who are recovering from addiction who want very desperately to be good parents. Our goal with these young women is to help them develop the ability to nurture their children and care for them while dealing with their addiction.

As an out-patient counseling program, it is important that we

be connected with those resources which can provide short term medical detox as well as long term in-patient treatment. For many young people out-patient treatment in their home environments is not always the most effective means of dealing with their problematic drug use. It is often necessary that they be removed from their peer group so that they might regain balance in their lives. For this reason, we rely very heavily on the in-patient treatment sites and for youngsters we especially rely on those which involve long term treatment of 90 days. The frequency and intensity of drug use we see in young people is increasing. Recently we were given the information that marijuana use is on the increase among teens. Also locally, the use of cocaine and heroine is skyrocketing among teens. These types of addiction require new and more intensive types of treatment programs if we are to combat the effects of this level of addiction. Federal funding which we currently receive through the State is essential for us to continue addressing these needs.

Thank you for your time and I appreciate your attention to this issue.

Respectfully,

Michael Plourde, MACP

Executive Director

PRELIMINARY YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS - 1993
New Hampshire Department of Education
101 Pleasant Street, Concord, New Hampshire 03301

Compiled by Joyce Johnson, RN, MA
NH State Dept. of Education (603) 271-2632

STUDENTS SURVEYED				GRADE				RACE/ETHNICITY			
Males	N	=	1,290	9th	N	=	705	White	N	=	2,510
Females	N	=	1,389	10th	N	=	833	Black	N	=	16
Missing	N	=	5	11th	N	=	650	Hispanic	N	=	33
				12th	N	=	493	Other	N	=	111
				Other/ Missing	N	=	3	Missing	N	=	14
TOTAL			2,684	TOTAL			2,684	TOTAL			2,684

RISK TAKING AND SAFETY

27.0% of the students always wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

31.4% of the students rode a motorcycle one or more times during the past 12 months.

50.8% of the students who rode a motorcycle during the past 12 months, always wore a motorcycle helmet.

81.3% of the students rode a bicycle one or more times during the past 12 months.

2.5% of the students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, always wore a bicycle helmet.

30.8% of the students, in the past 30 days, rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.

10.8% of the students, in the past 30 days, drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol.

20.0% of the students have carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days.

5.8% of the students carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days.

11.5% of the students have carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.

3.9% of the students did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.

6.8% of the students have been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 12 months.

29.4% of the students had property such as a car, clothing, or books, stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the past 12 months.
31.4% males; 27.5% females

52.3% of the students never or rarely had adult or lifeguard supervision when swimming in places such as a pool, lake, or ocean during the past 12 months.

PERSONAL VIOLENCE

36.9% of the students were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months.
44.7% males; 29.2% females

37.3% of the students fought with a friend or someone they knew; a boyfriend, girlfriend, or date; or a parent, brother, sister, or other family member the last time they were in a physical fight.
40.7% males; 33.8% females

4.7% of the students were injured in a physical fight and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times during the past 12 months.
5.7% males; 3.6% females

14.5% of the students were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months.
19.7% males; 9.1% females

SUICIDE

26.1% of the students seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months.
18.5% males; 34.0% females

21.0% of the students made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months.
15.1% males; 27.1% females

10.1% of the students actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months.
6.0% males; 14.3% females

2.8% of the students who attempted suicide resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the past 12 months.
1.8% males; 3.8% females

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

Cigarette Smoking and Tobacco Products

69.8% of the students ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.
72.6% males; 66.8% females

27.2% of the students smoked a whole cigarette for the first time prior to age 13.

31.4% of the students smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.

9.5% of the students started smoking cigarettes regularly (at least one cigarette every day for 30 days) prior to age 13.

35.6% of the students smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.
36.1% males; 35.1% females

26.1% of the students smoked 2 or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked.

17.3% of the students smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.
18.4% males; 16.1% females

20.2% of the students tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 6 months.

11.8% of the students used chewing tobacco such as Redman, Levi Garrett, or Beechnut, or snuff, such as Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen, during the past 30 days.
19.5% males; 3.8% females

5.7% of the students used chewing tobacco, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, or Beechnut, or snuff, such as Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen on school property during the past 30 days.

ALCOHOL ABUSE

31.0% of the students had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips prior to age 13.
36.1% males; 25.8% females

80.7% of the students had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life.
81.3% males; 80.0% females

49.5% of the students had a least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days.
51.8% males; 47.0% females

30.8% of the students had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days.
34.5% males; 26.8% females

4.1% of the students had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.
5.2% males; 3.0% females

DRUG ABUSE

7.0% of the students tried marijuana for the first time prior to age 13.

36.1% of the students used marijuana one or more times during their life.
40.1% males; 31.9% females

20.9% of the students used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days.

5.7% of the students used marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days.
7.3% males; 4.0% females

1.1% of the students tried any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or freebase, for the first time prior to age 13.

6.1% of the students used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life.
7.7% males; 4.3% females

2.2% of the students used any form of cocaine including powder, crack or freebase one or more times during the past 30 days.

3.8% of the students used the crack or freebase forms of cocaine one or more times during their life.

19.1% of the students used any other type of illegal drug, such as LSD, PCP, ecstacy, mushrooms, speed, ice, heroin, or pills without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.
20.6% males; 17.4% females

2.5% of the students took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life.

1.9% of the students injected (shot up) any illegal drug during their life.
2.3% males; 1.5% females

25.7% of the students have had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months.

HIV EDUCATION

91.1% of the students were taught about AIDS/HIV infection in school.
91.0% males; 91.3% females

65.6% of the students talked about AIDS/HIV infection with their parents or other adults in their family.
59.2% males; 72.1% females

SEXUAL ACTIVITY OF RESPONDENTS

54.3% of the students stated they have had sexual intercourse.
55.8% males; 52.7% females

Grade:	9th	41.7%
	10th	48.0%
	11th	58.9%
	12th	71.7%

7.7% of the students had sexual intercourse for the first time prior to age 13.
10.4% males; 5.0% females

15.9% of the students had sexual intercourse with 4 or more people during their life.
15.9% males; 15.7% females

1.7% of the students had sexual intercourse with 4 or more people during the past 3 months.
2.9% males; 0.5% females

11.6% of the students drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse.
13.6% males; 9.5% females

51.1% of the students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, used or their partner used a condom during last sexual intercourse.
57.2% males; 45.7% females

24.3% of the students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, used or whose partner used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy during last sexual intercourse.
18.9% males; 29.1% females

4.1% of the students had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant one or more times.
3.7% males; 4.5% females

3.3% of the students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a sexually transmitted disease such as genital herpes, genital warts, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, AIDS, or HIV infection.
2.9% males; 3.6% females

Grade:	9th	2.7%
	10th	2.5%
	11th	3.0%
	12th	5.1%

NUTRITION

45.7% of the students thought of themselves as about the right weight.
52.6% males; 38.5% females

43.0% of the students were trying to lose weight.
21.9% males; 64.5% females

49.6% of the students dieted, exercised, or exercised and dieted to try to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 7 days.
33.2% males; 66.4% females

3.9% of the students made themselves vomit, took diet pills, or made themselves vomit and took diet pills to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the past 7 days.
1.6% males; 6.1% females

64.9% of the students ate fruit one or more times yesterday.

69.3% of the students drank fruit juice one or more times yesterday.

31.0% of the students ate green salad one or more times yesterday.

53.3% of the students ate cooked vegetables one or more times yesterday.

34.7% of the students ate hamburger, hot dogs, or sausage one or more times yesterday.

48.4% of the students ate french fries or potato chips one or more times yesterday.

59.4% of the students ate cookies, doughnuts, pie, or cake one or more times yesterday.

EXERCISE

65.0% of the students exercised or participated in sports activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, jogging, fast dancing, swimming laps, tennis, or similar aerobic activities for 3 or more of the past 7 days.

52.3% of the students did stretching exercises, such as toe touching, knee bending, or leg stretching during 3 or more of the past 7 days.

50.3% of the students did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting during 3 or more of the past 7 days.

35.8% of the students walked or bicycled for at least 30 minutes at a time on 3 or more of the past 7 days.

46.5% of the students went to physical education (PE) class one or more days in an average school week.

39.0% of the students spent more than 20 minutes actually exercising or playing sports during an average physical education (PE) class.

50.3% of the students played on one or more sports teams run by their school, not including PE classes, during the past 12 months.

38.7% of the students played on one or more sports teams run by organizations outside their school during the past 12 months.

END

RESULTS OF PRIDE SURVEY

ELEMENTARY: Grade 6 Only

Drugs, Alcohol, Tobacco:

— All twelve schools reported some level of smoking within the past year.
— Seven schools reported > 10% of their population were smoking during the past year.

— Eight schools reported > 10% drank beer during the past year.
— Three schools reported > 20% drank beer during the past year.

— Two schools reported some use of hallucinogens during the past year.

Commentary: *In spite of significant training and purchase of educational materials, program [Here's Looking at You 2000] is not currently being fully utilized.*

Guns and Gangs:

— All schools report having children participating in gang activities.
— Nine report drug/alcohol involvement within the gang activity question.
— Six schools report children having brought a gun to school.

Commentary: *We can continue to enlist the support of the police department in this area of instruction. [G.R.E.A.T.].*

Suicidal Ideations:

— Eleven schools reported pupils thinking about suicide.
— Of these eleven over half reported related drug/alcohol usage.

Commentary: *Seems to indicate a need for improving coping skills...elementary guidance counselors might be helpful in this instruction.*

Violence towards teachers and peers:

— All schools reported pupils threatening to harm another student or teacher.
— All schools had a significant number of students reporting they were fearful of being hurt by another student.

Trouble with the police:

— All schools have pupils reporting getting in trouble with the police.
— Ten relate drug/alcohol usage in this area.

SECONDARY LEVEL: (Grades 7-12)

Drugs, Alcohol, Tobacco:

— In all schools, smoking was higher than the national average.
— At the high school it was > 10% higher.

— Levels of beer drinking are significant ranging from 27% (Elm Street) to 66% (NHS)
— Even more alarming 41% of the students at NHS report drinking to the level of getting "very high."

— Marijuana usage at NHS is > 15% higher than the national average.
— All three junior highs indicate substance abuse above the national average.
— All four secondary schools had students reporting cocaine use within the past year.
— Use of hallucinogens was also extensive at NHS---more than double the national average.

Guns and Gangs:

— All secondary schools had students reporting that they carried a gun to school.
— Of these students, there was also reported involvement with chemicals.
— All secondary schools had students reporting involvement with gang activity and chemical use was indicated in relation to this.

Suicidal Ideations:

— All secondary schools reported students with suicidal ideation.
— Given the no. of students seen by Student Assistance Personnel at NHS, the figure of 11 students reporting seems to be unusually low (chemical use is indicated in this figure).

Violence towards teachers and peers:

— Over 25% of the students in secondary schools reported threatening to harm another student or teacher.
— Over 40% of the students at this level reported being afraid of being hurt by another student at school.
— Over 12% of the students report actually getting hurt by another student at school.

Overall Commentary: Students self-reporting indicates that there is significant substance abuse at the secondary level. Community action is needed regarding the fact that cocaine use at NHS is slightly higher than the national average. Recommendations:

— Expand prevention education efforts
— Provide staff development on identifying student behavior indicative of drug use.
— Increase the access to intervention services
— Develop and implement peer mediation programs

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you.

Mr. Ahman.

Mr. AHMAN. Good afternoon. My name is John Ahman. I'm the regional program director of Marathon, Inc.

Marathon, Inc. is a Rhode Island based organization that provides treatment for four New England States.

I oversee treatment programs, two in Vermont and three here in the State of New Hampshire.

The programs I oversee in New Hampshire are Marathon House, which has been in Dublin, NH since 1971 and provides long-term residential services for adults.

Also located in Dublin, we have the Lodge at Dublin, which will be shortly a 15-bed—currently it is 10-bed—program for adolescents.

Just this spring we opened up an alcohol crisis site in Keene that also has beds for sobriety meetings and transitional living.

At Marathon our goal is to return a client, who is usually a heavily addicted long-term substance abuser, to a productive life in the community.

Marathon House clients are largely unemployed poly-drug addicted and with histories of criminal involvement.

Recovery from chemical addiction is viewed as a lifetime process which requires a wide range of treatment services. These include detoxification, counseling, social learning, skills acquisition, relapse prevention training, and aftercare support.

While we acknowledge that addiction is a chronic condition characterized by relapse, we also realize the role of the ownership of the client in the treatment agenda. That the client is the principle intervening agent in his or her own recovery is the philosophical basis of treatment.

Our programs assist clients in gaining the tools and resources necessary for successful recovery. What works best? A number of factors have made evaluation of the overall effectiveness of treatment very complicated. Comparisons are very difficult because of different treatment modalities, different drugs, combinations of drugs and various populations that it serves.

The field of addictions is also constant—in constant change in improving the way it approaches the many needs of its clients. It is known, however, that alcoholism and other drug addictions, treatable conditions—and even incremental recovery—benefits both the individual and society.

We know that treatment helps reduce alcohol and other drug use. It plays a critical role in reducing crime and health care cost, and increasing productivity.

Obviously, abstinence is the No. 1 desired outcome of treatment. However, if we use this as our only measurement to evaluate the success and effectiveness of our programs, we sell ourselves short.

At Marathon, we found that a significant number of our clients that have an initial relapse after treatment usually get back on track rather quickly. We also found from our follow-up questionnaire that there was an improvement in the client's quality of life.

We found that the real measure of our success comes in the fact that they are back with their families, they return to work, they

subsequently remain abstinent for long periods of time, and they have reduced involvement in illegal activities.

What makes some treatment programs more effective than others? Recovery rates improve when each client is matched to the most appropriate level of care. The clients needs are thoroughly assessed, taking into consideration such factors as medical and mental status, employment, family, and whether there are dependents to consider. For example, a woman with children might do best in a program that includes child care services.

At Marathon we have made enhancements over the last several years that definitely have improved retention rates and outcomes. We added an Outward Bound type growth scores, and we have become more family focused on family education and therapy, and we have strengthened and extended our after care components.

Cost effectiveness and cost cutting are the watch words in New Hampshire as well as in Washington today. Taxpayers, angry at Congress for wasting dollars, are increasingly asking questions about whether their money is being used wisely.

At the same time, they want to stop crime in their communities. There are many studies, and certainly our own experience tells us that there is a definite relationship between crime and drug use.

However, there are alternatives to incarceration for drug addicts. Within the last years several studies have documented the effectiveness of drug treatment as an anti-crime measure.

Good treatment programs not only reduce crime and, incidently, lower health care costs, but also do it more cheaply than a prison.

New Hampshire, like other States, is experiencing overcrowding in its prisons. Some of this overcrowding could be alleviated by court diversion programs for drug abusers and freeing up the space for violent offenders.

Studies in our experience at Marathon House show that after treatment, recovering addicts are less likely to be involved in crime and more likely to be employed. As employees, they pay more taxes and use fewer social services, helping to reduce the overall tax burden.

Treatment is more appropriate and often less expensive than incarceration for many people who have used drugs. Not only is good treatment considered by experts to be more effective in reducing drug abuse, but the cost of residential treatment is less than half the cost of incarceration. Outpatient treatment can cost society as little as one-tenth as much as incarceration.

September is Treatment Works here in New Hampshire. There are a couple of open houses if the committee has a chance to visit. One is Terrell House right here in Manchester, and I think invitations have been submitted to the committee. I think it would be good to see what works here in this community.

We are also having an open house in Keene, at our Keene Crisis Site. You may want to visit that.

A recent study shows that for every dollar invested in treatment programs, taxpaying citizens enjoy a full dollar return in reduction of drug related costs. Savings are measured in a decrease of drug related crime, criminal justice cost and theft. The increased workplace productivity is a bonus not included in the previous statistics.

Certainly a shift from criminal justice to treatment approaches is well supported by research, but at present no one has been able to translate these findings into an effective and persuasive national policy.

If a shift in policy and resources does occur, the States are in a good position to take on the administrative oversight of treatment programs, as they have experience with and competence in treatment services.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much.

Sergeant Tracy.

Mr. TRACY. Good afternoon. In the 1970's the Manchester Police Department took a positive and progressive step toward educating young children about the dangers they may face by implementing the Officer Friendly program.

Throughout the school year, officers visited the students in kindergarten through third grade. Officers talked to the children about stranger danger, bicycle and pedestrian safety and other topics.

Time is also spent just visiting with the kids and answering questions they might want to ask the officer. This program has proven to be successful because it lets the children know that the police officer is their friend and is there to help them.

It creates a positive bond between the children and the officer.

In the late 1980's, we joined several other police departments from around the country and began to teach D.A.R.E., Drug Abuse Resistance Education to our sixth grade students. Who better to teach D.A.R.E. than police officers who deal with all sides of drug use.

We know who the dealers are and how they peddle their product. We know who the users are and what happens to them over time as their health deteriorates and they begin to lose and not care about their families, friends and loved ones.

Having a police officer in the school to teach the kids about the dangers of drugs is more effective because the officer can relate firsthand experience of cases he has dealt with. It gives the kids a real image to think about instead of just reading about it in a book.

During the 17-week D.A.R.E. curriculum, our officers attempt to educate over 1,200 sixth graders in our city about the dangers and challenges that they will soon become faced with in respect to drugs, alcohol and tobacco.

Not only do they tell them about the dangers, but just as important, if not more so, they offer the kids suggestions and advice on how to avoid the constant pressure to use drugs.

Unfortunately, even starting at sixth grade we have found that some kids have already been exposed, either in their neighborhoods or at home. For these kids, the only time they receive this positive information is from us or their teachers.

Ideally, we hope our message is being reinforced at home. A most recent endeavor at trying to have a positive effect on the lives of young people has been the implementation of the GREAT Program. GREAT stands for Gaining Resistance Education and Training. It is a program that is geared toward junior high aged kids. We teach it, again, to over 1,200 eighth graders in our city. Like Officer

Friendly and D.A.R.E., GREAT tries to present the police officer in a positive light to these kids.

As the kids get older, they begin to develop a negative attitude toward authority figures, especially police officers. We felt it was important to try to keep a positive bond with these kids. We hope it will make them think twice before choosing the negative path. If they know that we truly do care about them.

Kids today have a hard time growing up because of all the negative pressures they face daily. It is important that they feel they have someone they can turn to for help or just to talk to.

Because the same three officers do all the three programs in our schools, they get to know some of these kids personally, and the kids truly feel that the officers are there to help.

Some of our officers have developed a rapport with some of these kids that continues to grow throughout the years. It is not uncommon to have a child call or stop by the station to talk to their D.A.R.E. officer long after their time in school together has ended.

Some of our D.A.R.E. officers have been contacted 3 and 4 years later by our former students. The students have called when they are in a jam, have concerns, or just need to talk to someone.

Officer Gilman is one of our current D.A.R.E. officers who doesn't stop with just classroom visits. He can be found playing in the school yard during recess or in the bleachers cheering his students on during a basketball game. His kids know he truly does care about them.

This past year, Officer Cavanaugh, one of our first D.A.R.E. officers, now assigned to the Juvenile Division, was invited to a 16th birthday party of one of his former students. He had not seen this student in a few years. In speaking with the mother, Officer Cavanaugh was told that he made such a positive impression on her child that her child considers him to be a person he can trust and look up to.

We believe that not only is it important to educate these kids about the dangers of drugs and gangs, but it is also important to make these kids understand we truly do care about them. We will be there to help them get through these difficult years so they can grow up to lead productive lives.

In your package, I hope you have a copy of this article from me. If you have a chance to read it later on, there are four essays the D.A.R.E. kids write each year. What we do is we read them all, and from them we pick some of the more exceptional ones and enter them into an essay contest. I think you will find those very interesting.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Tracy follows:]

Sgt Richard Tracy
Manchester Police
Crime Prevention Division

In the 70's the Manchester Police Department took a positive and progressive step towards educating young children about the dangers they may face, by implementing the Officer Friendly Program. Throughout the school year officers visit the students in grades K through 3. Officers talk to the children about Stranger Danger and bicycle and pedestrian safety. Time is also spent just visiting with the kids and answering questions they might want to ask the officer. This program has proven to be successful because it lets the children know the police officer is their friend and is there to help them. It creates a positive bond between the children and the officer.

In the late 80's we joined several other police departments from around the country and began to teach D.A.R.E. (drug abuse resistance education), to our 6th grade students. Who better to teach DARE, than police officers who deal with all sides of drug use. We know who the dealers are and how they peddle their product. We know who the users are and what happens to them over time, as their health deteriorates and they begin to lose and not care about their families, friends and loved ones. Having a police officer in the schools teaching the kids about the dangers of drugs is more effective because the officer can relate first hand experiences of cases he has dealt with. It gives the kids a real image to think about, instead of just reading about it in a book.

During the 17 week DARE curriculum, our officers attempt to educate the 1200 6th graders in our city, about the dangers and challenges that they will soon become faced with in respect to drugs, alcohol and tobacco. Not only do they tell them about the dangers, but just as important, if not more so, they offer the kids suggestions and advise on how to avoid the constant pressure to use drugs. Unfortunately, even starting at 6th grade we have found that some kids have already been exposed, either in their neighborhoods or at home. For these kids, the only time they receive this positive information is from us or their teachers. Ideally, we hope our message is being re-enforced at home.

Our most recent endeavor, at trying to have a positive affect on the lives of young people, has been the implementation of the GREAT program. GREAT stands for Gang Resistance Education and Training. It is a program that is geared toward junior high aged kids. We teach it to the 1200 8th graders in our city. Like Officer Friendly and DARE, GREAT trys to present the police officer in a positive

light to these kids. As the kids get older, they begin to develop a negative attitude toward authority figures, especially police officers. We feel it is important to try to keep a positive bond with these kids. We hope that it will make them think twice before choosing the negative path, if they know that we truly do care about them.

Kids today have a hard time growing up because of all the negative pressures they face daily. It's important that they can feel they have someone they can turn to for help or to just talk to. Because the same three officers do all three programs in our schools, they get to know some of these kids personally and the kids truly feel like the officer is there to help them.

Some of our officers have developed a rapport with some of these kids, that continues to grow throughout the years. It is not uncommon to have a child call or stop by the station to talk to their DARE officer well after their time in school together has ended. Some of our DARE officers have been contacted 3 or 4 years later by former students. The students have called when they're in a jam, have concerns or just need to talk to someone. Officer Gilman, who is one of our current DARE officers, doesn't stop with his classroom visit. He can be found playing in the school yard during recess, or in the bleachers cheering his students on during a basketball game. "His" kids know he truly does care about what happens to them. This past year, Officer Cavanaugh, one of our first DARE officers, now assigned to the juvenile division, was invited to the 16th birthday party of one of his former students. He had not seen this student in a few years. In speaking with the mother, Officer Cavanaugh was told that he made such a positive impression on her child, that her child considers him to be a person they can trust and look up to.

We believe that not only is it important to educate these kids about the dangers of drugs and gangs, but it is also important to make these kids understand that we truly do care about them. We will be there to help them get through these difficult years so that they can grow up to lead productive lives.

Tom Thibeault/Union Leader

D.A.R.E. ESSAY WINNERS — Winners of the recent Drug Abuse Resistance Education essay contest in Manchester are congratulated by the city's D.A.R.E. instructor, Officer Richard Gilman, center. The winners include, from left, Lindsay Labore of St. Anthony School, Stephanie Murdough of Beech Street School, Chelsey Fitzgerald of Webster School and Seth Window of Weston School.

Manchester Students 'DARE' To Say No

Winners of Drug Education Program's Essay Contest Announced

Manchester students who participated in the city's Drug Abuse Resistance Education program, or D.A.R.E., which teaches youngsters the dangers of peer pressure and drugs while promoting self-esteem, recently participated in a D.A.R.E. essay contest. Here are the winning entries:

By SETH WINDOW
Weston School

D.A.R.E. is a program that prepares and helps you to be a model student in the ever-changing middle schools. It's a program that surpasses the method of just saying no and goes far and beyond the expectations of drug and violence resistance programs. It teaches you to have a self-esteem and how to deal with peer pressure and other everyday problems in life. D.A.R.E. teaches you that to every problem there is a solution that does not involve drugs or violence.

Of course, D.A.R.E. would not be the same without the humor and good-natured personality of our D.A.R.E. officer, Officer Gilman. He made the learning fun and was appreciated by all students. During the year of D.A.R.E., Officer Gilman was not only a teacher, but a friend. This friendship that was built between him and his students will not be forgetten in years to come.

As we get older the skills that we learned in D.A.R.E. will be used more often. We need to keep our bodies free of drugs, so we can use our whole minds. We have learned to keep our emotions under control to avoid violence. Although D.A.R.E. hasn't changed my life now, I will use D.A.R.E as I face each new situation as I become older.

D.A.R.E.

By CHELSEY FITZGERALD
Webster School

Drugs. Violence. Alcohol. Even though you may not want to believe it or maybe you don't even know it, but there are all these things in your community. You see, it all starts with children. Maybe their peers are intimidating them to use drugs or alcohol. Or maybe they see an ad for it and think its cool. The point is it all starts with children and that's how the D.A.R.E. program is so helpful.

D.A.R.E. teaches kids that drugs won't make you cool or popular. D.A.R.E. teaches kids what could happen to you if you use drugs or alcohol and it teaches you how to deal with peer pressure and the media.

People say, "I know all the horrible things that can happen if I use drugs or alcohol." But when the time comes, when someone asks you to use drugs, etc., will you be prepared? I think with the D.A.R.E. program you will.

As Martin Luther King said, "courage is an inner resolution to go forward in spite of obstacles and frightening situations. Drugs, violence and alcohol and frightning situations are all obstacles we have to overcome. The D.A.R.E. program gives us that power.

I think one of the reasons people are dying of drugs and alcohol is because they didn't have D.A.R.E. or any other programs that tell them how bad drugs are for you. So try to stay drug free and alcohol free. Try to stay out of gangs and join sports teams or other activities. If you want to know what I've learned in D.A.R.E. in one small sentence, "Drugs just aren't worth it."

What D.A.R.E. Means To Me

By LINDSAY LABORE
St. Anthony School

D.A.R.E. — Dare to stay away from drugs! That's what I think about when I hear the word D.A.R.E. D.A.R.E. has taught me that drugs are very harmful and that they can kill you. It has also helped me to teach other people how harmful drugs are.

I know that some kids will use drugs even if they have gone through the D.A.R.E. program because they'll either be pressured by their friends, or under a lot of pressure at home. Hopefully, if they remember what they've learned in D.A.R.E. about being pressured into doing drugs, they'll have enough strength to say "NO!" I also feel that the more kids there are who go through the D.A.R.E. program, the less there will be that get into drugs.

Officer Mark has made the D.A.R.E. program fun and also helpful. It's nice to know that you can talk to other adults besides your parents and feel comfortable with them. I've learned that it's okay to say "NO!" and to stay strong with that decision. It's cool to say "NO!" to drugs!

D.A.R.E.

By STEPHANIE MURDOUGH
Beech St. School

When I hear the word "D.A.R.E.," I will always remember my sixth-grade D.A.R.E. class with Officer Gilman. D.A.R.E. has taught me about drugs, self-esteem, consquences and peer pressure. D.A.R.E. means Drug Abuse Resistance Education. It is very important in everybody's life.

The D.A.R.E program can help save people by telling people not to use drugs because drugs can kill you or the people who are with you. You can get lung cancer from cigarettes. There is a consequence for every drug.

D.A.R.E. has taught me to avoid peer pressure and not to keep secrets that can hurt someone. This class is like a refresher course, because I learned all this stuff before at school and at home.

D.A.R.E taught me about the media approach and the different kinds of T.V. commercials. Officer Gilman warned us only to believe the Public Service Announcements.

I feel that no matter how old you are, no one should use drugs. Anyone who uses drugs should stop because drugs are no good. If you use drugs, you'll end up with no friends whatsoever and that's a fact! If you have friends, they'll probably be drug users, too. You can kill people just by being near them from second-hand smoke and then you will be blamed!

I feel the D.A.R.E. Program is a grand thing. It can teach the young and the old. In fact, most kids who graduate from this program will hopefully not use drugs. D.A.R.E. is a special thing. It's a shame that not all schools have D.A.R.E. like mine does. Now I know for sure that I will never, ever use drugs — not in a million years!

I think D.A.R.E. is important because it teaches kids to steer clear of drugs and violence.

Everybody needs D.A.R.E. I'm glad I'm taking this course.

DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM GRADES 5-6

Purpose

D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) is a collaborative effort by DARE certified law enforcement officers, educators, students, parents, and community to offer an educational program in the classroom to prevent or reduce drug abuse and violence among children and youth. The emphasis of the *Officer's Guide to D.A.R.E. to Resist Drugs and Violence, Student Workbook, Grades 5-6*, is to help students recognize and resist the many direct and subtle pressures that influence them to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, or other drugs or to engage in violence.

The DARE program offers preventive strategies to enhance those protective factors—especially bonding to the family, school, and community—which appear to foster the development of resiliency in young people who may be at risk for substance abuse or other problem behaviors. Researchers have identified certain protective and social bonding factors in the family, school, and community which may foster resiliency in young people, in other words, the capacity of young people for healthy, independent growth in spite of adverse conditions. These strategies focus on the development of social competence, communication skills, self-esteem, empathy, decision making, conflict resolution, sense of purpose and independence, and positive alternative activities to drug abuse and other destructive behaviors.

Organization

The program content for DARE is organized into seventeen 45- to 60-minute lessons to be taught by a law enforcement officer with suggested extended activities to be integrated into other instruction by the classroom teacher. A specially trained officer is assigned to the school one day a week for one semester to conduct weekly lessons in grades 5 or 6. Suggested extended interdisciplinary activities to be integrated with other subjects as time permits are listed in the publication titled *D.A.R.E. Instructional Activity Guide for Teachers, Grades 5-6*. Student participation in the DARE program may be incorporated as an integral part of the school's curricular offering in health, science, social studies, language arts, or other subject(s) as appropriate. The classroom teacher should maintain a supportive role in classroom management while the officer is teaching and should incorporate DARE program participation by students as an integral part of the student's final evaluation.

Peer Leadership (Interactive Group Participation)

DARE offers a variety of interactive, group-participation, cooperative-learning activities which are designed to encourage students to solve problems of major importance in their lives. An important element of DARE is the use of student leaders who do not use drugs as positive role models in influencing younger students.

Culminating Activity

The last lesson of DARE is a culminating assembly-type activity to which all classes involved in DARE are invited.

This event provides an opportunity for recognition of the student leaders and all the students and staff who participated in the program. The scheduling of an event of this nature requires the approval of the school principal.

Comprehensive Program Approach

The DARE program—offered in concert with other school-based prevention activities and intervention strategies for the identification, early intervention, and aftercare support of students at risk for substance abuse—may be viewed as a comprehensive substance abuse program that meets the goals of the federal Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.

A comprehensive program within the school offers such educational activities as the following to heighten awareness and knowledge about alcohol and other drug dependencies:

- Planning and implementation of the school behavior code that includes guidelines concerning the possession or use of tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs.
- A comprehensive program of instruction of the harmful effects of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs that are commonly abused. The program is sequential and grade-appropriate for kindergarten through grade 6. Ideally, this instruction should be offered as an integral part of the school's comprehensive health curriculum.
- Faculty in-service training.
- Instruction by DARE officer in target classrooms.
- Parent education, including a DARE evening for parents.
- Interest groups.
- Parent outreach and support.

Cooperative Learning

Cooperative learning is an important strategy that is used throughout the DARE lessons. The officer should consult with the classroom teacher concerning the preassigning of students to cooperative-learning groups.

Learning to function as a responsible, sharing member of a group and to participate in cooperative problem solving is a key factor in helping students meet their needs for affection, recognition, respect, and feelings of self-worth.

PHILOSOPHY

The purpose of this manual is to provide instructors with a step by step methodology in teaching the Gang Resistance Education and Training (G.R.E.A.T. ©) curriculum and to insure uniformity in meeting the goals and objective of the G.R.E.A.T. Program.

G.R.E.A.T. began in 1991 when representatives from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (A.T.F.) contacted representatives from the Phoenix, Glendale, Tempe and Mesa Police Departments the goal being to design and implement a gang resistance program. The Phoenix Police Department subsequently authored the following curriculum based upon two fundamental goals: to reduce gang activity, and to educate a population of young people as to the consequences of gang involvement.

The program is designed to help middle school students become responsible members of their communities, by setting goals for themselves, resisting pressures, learning how to resolve conflicts, and understanding how gangs impact the quality of their life. G.R.E.A.T. is a nine week program, culminating with a certificate of graduation, a new philosophical outlook concerning gang activity and the tools needed to resist gang pressure.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, Sergeant. In hearing both Captain Mitchell's and your testimony, Captain Mitchell said the most under-utilized resource that we have is kids, using peer pressure, and positive peer reinforcement.

How can we connect what you all are doing in D.A.R.E. with the teaching and role models utilizing kids to help you get your job done?

Mr. TRACY. Right now we use the high school kids to come into the D.A.R.E. classes. One class is designated to that, where high school kids return to their former grammar schools and speak to the kids that are in that current sixth grade class.

What we would like to do in the city of Manchester is currently we only have programs that go up to the eighth grade. Our goal is to get into the high schools, either through the D.A.R.E. Program or some other type of education program.

I heard Captain Mitchell mention earlier that they are kindergarten through high school, and I think that's great.

Mr. ZELIFF. Of all of the good things I've heard about D.A.R.E., the problem with it is we don't seem to be able to get the funding to do the earlier stages and the later stages. Any progress there?

Mr. MITCHELL. Funding is definitely the issue. The more grades you try to hit, the more officers it takes.

For the last 3 years we've done a system where we've had it every other year: first, third; the core program, in the fifth, seventh grade for junior high and ninth grade for high school. That was a nice situation.

But for a community of 25,000 that we have in Dover, that takes 2.5 D.A.R.E. officers to do, plus my administrative time. That is expensive.

Mr. ZELIFF. You are probably reaching out to the business community. Are you getting business people involved in the program to the extent that you feel you need to in order to make it successful?

Mr. MITCHELL. In my experience in Dover we definitely are. Part of the advantages of approaching it from a community effort toward drug prevention is that they do feel a part of it, and the business community has been very supportive in Dover as far as coming forward with funds, in-kind contributions, with offering facilities and sometimes with employees and volunteers to get involved and help out with many of the programs that we are doing.

Mr. ZELIFF. Sergeant.

Mr. TRACY. There is no doubt that the community is standing behind us, both the citizens and the business community.

One thing we do is anyone who has a doubt about the D.A.R.E. Program, I invite them to come in and sit through one of the classes, whether it is a businessman, a citizen or someone like yourself. Anyone is welcome to come in and sit through one of the classes to observe firsthand the interaction that goes on between the officers and the students.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you.

Mrs. Thurman.

Mrs. THURMAN. Somebody tell me who actually funds D.A.R.E. Where are the D.A.R.E. funds coming from?

Mr. MITCHELL. That may vary from community to community. There is—you can apply for foundation grants, you can hire an officer, full-time officer that is paid from the local taxpayer money.

In New Hampshire they allow Federal pass-through money that is available for up to 4 years for the core program only. But after 4 years, you are up to your own devices.

Mrs. THURMAN. How much money are you all, right now, receiving from the Safe and Drug Free Schools? Has that in fact been a positive program in your experience?

Since you mentioned the schools, I guess, Sergeant Tracy, it is up to you. I couldn't wait to ask a question of Dick Tracy. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRACY. Unfortunately, I couldn't tell you the answer to exactly how much money we're receiving, but the programs that have been implemented through that have been successful.

In Manchester we have three officers that are involved in those three programs I talked about, and if we are able to get into each class like we planned to and talk to 9,600 students stretched out between three police officers—and those three officers salaries are paid through the city right now, so I don't believe any of the——

Mrs. THURMAN. Captain Mitchell is talking about wanting to increase more through our school system. We're also going to see a reduction in these dollars.

Your concern, I think, from what I've heard from all of you say, in fact, if I remember correctly, your State assembly has a committee responsible for crime and criminal justice, is that correct, that did a report that said every dollar spent on programs ranging from parenting classes and after school activities for children to drug treatment centers saves about $8 dollars in long-term costs. That is a pretty good return if I look at that.

Some people believe that drug enforcement and individual responsibility are important factors in curbing the drug epidemic.

What role would you say that drug treatment plays in the solution to the drug problem as well? Maybe to Mike or John who seem to be actively involved in those.

Mr. PLOURDE. I believe that—I work primarily with young people. Some of them are very young, 13 and 14 years old. I think in that realm, law enforcement plays a—has to play less of a role than treatment does.

In the Challenge Program that I mentioned, kids get one shot through that. After that I think they need to really feel—I am a big believer in natural consequences. If part of the natural consequence is paying a fine, doing community service, and those kinds of things, I think that is real important but it needs to be maxed out with something else, and that is where the treatment piece comes into play.

Mrs. THURMAN. Which is why you have a full-service where you are trying to bring the parents in and piece it all together?

Mr. PLOURDE. Absolutely. The courts and the police are actively involved in that process. So it is not done in a vacuum. Everyone is aware of what's happening and what efforts have been made for a particular young person.

There are so many mitigating circumstances that it is impossible to deal with them all in this kind of a forum, but I think it is an equal partnership.

Mrs. THURMAN. To give you an idea, in Florida we have something called full-service schools, which feeds into this, but it really takes the parent and the child, looks at what their different circumstances are, maybe not so much in drug prevention, but gives us an opportunity to start that child with their parents and meet some of their needs before they get into a real problem.

John.

Mr. AHMAN. Prevention, intervention and treatment all go hand in hand. What we are seeing in treatment, in the kind of treatment we do, especially in the long-term therapeutic community model, is that we're working at habilitation and not just rehabilitation, because a lot of these people need some basic life skills they've never had.

So we're putting them back there with something more than what they came in with, and tying it up with vocational skills, working on the family, reuniting with the family.

So it is more than just dealing with the substance abuse. It is all the issues that surround the—that treatment provides.

Mrs. THURMAN. Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. Just listening to this, with D.A.R.E. you're teaching things in that curriculum that probably ought to be considered part of the main curriculum, everything from role models to self-esteem, basic life skills, what makes success. The D.A.R.E. Program comes in and fills a void. You end up after the fact.

Maybe we need to start concentrating on some basic values in regular curriculum. Any comment on that? Is it missing, are you filling a void?

Mr. TRACY. I think the D.A.R.E. Program fills part of a void. Unfortunately, for a lot of the kids the only values they get are at school.

There is one child that comes to mind. This year, if you had seen him at the first D.A.R.E. class during the first week of school, the one who hid in the back, was afraid to raise his hand because he knew that the other kids would probably laugh at him because his ability to read was very poor.

Toward the end of the class, even though that ability to read had not increased that much, he was not afraid to stand up and speak out and be heard, knowing that his classmates—because one thing D.A.R.E. shows is that nobody is better than anybody else, and we're all here to work together to come to a good solution.

Another student that comes to mind is one that his teachers told us they could always count on him being in school on Tuesday, because he knew Tuesday was D.A.R.E. class. His rate for skipping class was probably about 80 percent.

Mr. ZELIFF. That is good testimony.

Mr. PLOURDE. Congressman, if I could just take a stab at that one for a minute.

One of the other voids that I really believe exist is with parents. I think if we only look at kids in a vacuum, we're really doing them a disservice.

I don't mean to point a finger at parents. I said in my written remarks that I have been working with kids and parents for 20 years, and I can count on the fingers of one hand how many bad parents I've met. I have met a lot of really good people with big hearts that really need some skills. That is one of the voids that I think we need to start addressing as well.

I think D.A.R.E. does that a little bit in their programs for parents, but we need to arm them. They don't have neighbors. They don't have grandparents and aunts and uncles that live nearby like when I was growing up. If I got out of line I had an aunt or an uncle who gave me a good one, and that is how I was dealt with. That doesn't exist anymore.

Mr. ZELIFF. How much do you all see, evidence of parents getting involved? You have obviously invited parents to come to class. Do they come?

Mr. TRACY. This year, we also used to have a group graduation for the whole city. This year we tried something different and went to each individual school and allowed them to have graduation. That way parents would be allowed to attend because there was room for them.

The participation level was a lot higher than in years past. Our goal was to allow parents an opportunity this year for taking one step further and invite them. We want to let them know that if you want to come and sit through a class you're more than welcome to do that.

Mr. MITCHELL. We make a strong effort to get the parents involved, but any school teacher will tell you that there is a certain group of parents that are always there taking advantage of opportunities to develop their skills as parents, and a certain group that are rarely there. Most school teachers will probably tell you the ones who really need to be there are the ones that didn't show up.

That is a real hard process because with the kids you have a captive audience with the D.A.R.E. Program. They have to come to school, more or less, and you've got them.

Once you've talked to them, captured their attention or imagination, away you go. But with the parents you have no leverage and no control, particularly with the parents that need to be their the most. You have the least leverage on them.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you.

Mr. Mica.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Mitchell, you spoke in your remarks about some problems with strings attached from the Federal levels. I think that one of your recommendations would probably be, as we look at block grants, et cetera, we set some general parameters and leave more discretion to local projects, local officials. Was that your recommendation?

Mr. MITCHELL. That is a fair assessment of how I feel. In the previous panel someone said you can't design a Federal program that is going to work in every community, and I think that is absolutely true.

But there are certain broad guidelines that I tried to lay out in my presentation that I think are transferable in a general sense. It takes a community to come together to have a chance of preventing drug use.

If you're looking for the silver bullet program that is going to cure the problem, that doesn't exist.

Mr. MICA. I'm sorry, Michael, I can't pronounce your last name.

Mr. PLOURDE. That's fine.

Mr. MICA. I have been called different things to.

I wasn't sure what you were referring to when you said we need to work out coalitions before coming down. Could you elaborate on that a little bit.

Mr. PLOURDE. I think what I was talking about is having communities get their house in order before they get their moneys, not as a reason to receive moneys.

Mr. MICA. All right. Let's see. You are involved with a drug program, and from a very practical standpoint. What about if the Feds look at—with some better measure of success.

Right now the Federal programs are a disaster. They're not that successful. If you took out a project in the private sector or even in the public sector, the public sector is different because you have unlimited resources, taxpayer pocketbook, but if we measured it on the basis of success, do you think we could get some type of measure of success and say these programs go forward and have a measurable success rate?

Because the problem we've got now, we've got scores of programs and a lot of them are not successful.

Mr. AHMAN. In my statement there I mention about how do we measure success. Traditionally, the goal that we really strive for is abstinence, but what we found is, again, when people leave treatment, the biggest outcome of treatment, actually, is relapse or at least a period of relapse after they go to treatment, short and usually brief.

But what we found is if we measure their achievements after they leave treatment, about whether, if they are kids, they get back in school, they get reunited with their family, so we can measure it that way.

With the adults, it is whether they are back with their families, whether they are employed, whether they stay out of illegal activities, drug involvement, et cetera.

That is really—you know, quality of life. How is their quality of life improved, as well as the abstinence or how much drug use are they getting involved in.

And we're seeing that we're much more successful than the initial statistics of just looking at total abstinence as the desired outcome.

Mr. MICA. We're going to have to find something to measure these by because we're running out of your money.

Finally, Officer Tracy, I notice you have—from the statistics you have in the program, you have some numbers going down. The drug arrests are going down in 1994. What is kind of scary is the last page, juvenile drug arrests are going up 1993–94; narcotic drug possession, possession of control drugs going up; sale of narcotic drugs.

I guess you are part of that national trend. You see more and more juveniles in the problem, is that correct?

Mr. TRACY. That is correct. I would also say there is probably more than one reason for that, but as somebody pointed out earlier,

the adult dealers know if they get the kids involved and the kids get caught there is not a lot that can happen to those children.

In 1993, the first part of 1994, I was involved in the street crime unit, which was like a Vice Operation, and we did a lot of street level drug buys.

The vast majority of people that we were arresting were, in fact, juveniles. Probably the biggest percentage weren't from our city. A good percentage of them turned out to be from Massachusetts or gave Lawrence addresses.

We're talking 13 and 14 year-old kids. And when we called their parents, their parents literally had no idea where their child was at 3 a.m. Not only were they not down the street, they were at the next State over. So there is a big problem there, and I don't have the one answer to solve that, but it is definitely something that has to be looked at.

Mr. MICA. Thank you. I yield back.

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Souder.

Mr. SOUDER. I had a number of questions I wanted to ask Captain Mitchell before my general questions.

One the I.D. Program, was that just for junior high or for high school? You said 3 years. Is that 7 through 9 or 10 through 12?

Mr. MITCHELL. That program is designed for junior high school: sixth, seventh and eighth grade. Basically, the student signs a pledge to remain alcohol, tobacco and drug free for the 3 years. They receive a laminated tamper-proof I.D. That is used in local business for discounts.

Mr. SOUDER. What percentage of the kids participate in that program?

Mr. MITCHELL. It is more than 80 percent.

Mr. SOUDER. Any problems with people who sign the pledge and gone back?

Mr. MITCHELL. A handful. The I.D. itself is the property of the police department and it is understood that a parent, a police officer or teacher can take it away. We have had cases where we've had four or five students get into trouble, and the I.D. was, in fact, removed.

Mr. SOUDER. Why did you focus on junior high as opposed to high school?

Mr. MITCHELL. That is—in our own strategy, we feel that we need to deal with the junior high element. That is where the early decisionmaking is made on drug abuse, tobacco, alcohol and other drugs. That is where the perceptions of a student are a real problem.

The intent of this program is to raise the profile of non-drug users, because the perceptions of what is the expected behavior out there greatly influences a student's drug-taking decisionmaking process.

The problem is kids consistently overestimate the prevalence of drug use among their peers, and the fact of—incorporate that fact into their decisionmaking. We want to combat that.

Mr. SOUDER. As they do with teenage sexual activity as well.

Mr. MITCHELL. As well.

Mr. SOUDER. On tobacco use, since it is already illegal for minors to use tobacco, has your department or Sergeant Tracy's ever done

experiments as have been done in North Carolina and others where you've had kids go undercover, attempt to buy, and then crack down on the people selling cigarettes to minors with a substantial fine? I know a number of places are starting to do warnings and then arrests if they see juveniles smoking. Have you attempted that?

Mr. MITCHELL. We began using students to do purchases, just like you are suggesting, in 1993. At that time a 15 year-old high school student was 70 percent successful in purchasing tobacco. That was the first time we did it.

Mr. SOUDER. Did you have substantial fines on those who sold them?

Mr. MITCHELL. No. We did an education program for the merchants. We gave out letters of warning, basically on the education campaign to straighten it around. We've done it for 3 years since them, and the purchase rate has gone way down. We have at a later time brought merchants to court, but mostly it is warnings and education.

Mr. SOUDER. Have you done any spotter warnings or pressure on the teens themselves if you see them smoking?

Mr. MITCHELL. We have a comprehensive program for teens that are caught smoking. It is not illegal for them to posses in every State, but it is in New Hampshire. When a police officer catches a child smoking in Dover, their name is referred to the juvenile officer, and a letter goes to the parent saying the student has to come to Saturday tobacco school for the morning or they will be brought to court.

Mr. SOUDER. I want to ask a couple of questions that I know won't be popular, and I want to preface it by saying that the D.A.R.E. Program got funded at the Federal level when Senator Wilson was preparing a run for Governor of California. He brought a bill to the Senate floor sponsored by Cranston. I was legislative director for Senator Coates, and we were the only other people who were on it immediately. We were working heavily on the drug issue, and for the first time earmarked funds for the D.A.R.E. Program coming out of the Federal Government as well as made it eligible under other block grant funds.

At the same time, I want to ask a couple of tough questions. Do you know any fifth graders, other than with rare exception, who would say they want to grow up and take drugs? Is not the problem later on rather than in elementary school?

In other words, aren't you almost preaching to the choir of kids who are relatively enthusiastic at that point already?

Mr. MITCHELL. I don't think that's correct. You are intentionally getting the kids before they're using drugs, before they're in that environment; to arm them in advance, because the nature of the D.A.R.E. Program is to recognize that my two kids, your kids, everyone's kids here are eventually going to be faced with an awkward social moment when the joint comes over, and they have to either take it or not, or something has to come out of their mouth.

And if we wait until they face that social situation, they will do what all of us do: they will make a bad decision under pressure.

What happens with the D.A.R.E. Program is that it actually prepares the kids for that moment. "What can I say, what can I do?"

They try to encourage the kids not to want to use drugs, but then go a step further: to give them the skills to deal with the social situations they're going to face, which are the toughest ones you're going to face and they come in the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades.

Mr. SOUDER. If you were looking at a curriculum, would you be looking at the fifth grade or the seventh and eighth grade?

Mr. MITCHELL. The core program for the D.A.R.E. Program is at the exit grades to junior high, either the fifth or the sixth, and that is exactly placed in the proper spot, in my opinion, because you want to reach those students before they go out into the junior high school years, which are the years you know they're going to be faced with those big decisions.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you, Mr. Souder.

I have two questions that I would like to have all four of you comment on.

One of the most valued possessions, I believe, is a kid's drivers license. When kids get in serious trouble, either selling drugs or doing crime connected with drugs, and they're at the age when they have a drivers license, what do you think about using a drivers license as a weapon or a tool to take away from them?

The other thing is weekend boot camp or boot camp in general. Is there an opportunity out there where we can have it tailor made? A boot camp for kids that get in trouble and try to help them in probably a more concentrated D.A.R.E. Program where they really get basic values training, basic life skill training in a concentrated form, whether it be a weekend or 30 days. Does that make any sense?

Mr. MITCHELL. As far as the drivers license goes—I won't comment on the boot camp; I will leave that to the treatment people.

As far as the drivers license goes, I think that is a great idea. Either a restriction on it, such as you can't drive on it after midnight, or revocation of it, even if it is a non-driving drug issue.

I like it because a lot of these kids, it doesn't do any good to give them fines because they have no money. And if they don't pay the fines, it is not like you can throw them in jail, in most cases, unless it is a very serious drug offense. Usually that is not going to happen.

Other types of punishment, particularly when it is a level of a drug offense that you are not going to lock them up for, I think it is a great way to show them that society does not approve and there are going to be consequences for it. Hit them where it hurts. If you are going to do punishment at that point, then do punishment; make it hurt, by all means, in a caring way.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you.

Mr. PLOURDE. Drivers license will work with kids who are not harmfully involved in substance abuse. If they are, they will not care. It won't make them any difference.

Mr. ZELIFF. So if you can catch them at a point, but once we go beyond that point, they need help?

Mr. PLOURDE. Right. As a matter of fact, I know more kids today that don't have driver licenses than I can ever remember. When I was 16, I couldn't wait to get there. Today they really don't care to get it.

Mr. ZELIFF. If they're at a point where they're in serious trouble?

Mr. PLOURDE. In terms of boot camps, I am a big believer in adventure-based outward bound type of activities, so that could be one of them.

I think as one event, it would be helpful in the moment, but their needs to be something that takes it beyond that.

Mr. ZELIFF. And the Outward Bound basically would teach the same kind of skill training? You pick it up from there? Basically life skills, survival skills, success skills?

Mr. PLOURDE. But also the self-discipline you might get in boot camp out of necessity, it is good for the moment and it is good in the situation, but you need to help them take that and bring it back into real life. Kind of like what a parole officer would do to somebody who is in a boot camp here in the State, an adult. You've got to help them take what they've learned and bring it back into the communities and put it into work.

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Ahman.

Mr. AHMAN. I agree with Mike as far as the license goes. There are some kids that it will work for, and some kids that it just wouldn't matter.

As far as the boot camp, I also agree with Mike as far as having some kind of Outward Bound course experiential initiatives.

At the adolescent program in Dublin we take it a step further and include the families for a weekend, because what we do, not necessarily in a boot camp, but in the adventure based therapy, the client is always the identified problem, but what we really see is the system's problem. It is the family, the family system.

What we've discovered by using an Outward Bound type program is that the families get to see how they communicate, how they work together, don't work together, and you have something right there that you can work with, and it is a great therapeutic tool. You can't beat it.

Mr. TRACY. I think the drivers license is a great idea. I often thought that kids that drop out of school ought to have their license taken away also, just as a possible incentive to keep some of those kids in school to get a high school education.

As far as the boot camp goes, again, another good idea as long as it is taken to the full advantage. It is not just a 1-weekend thing and the kid has forgotten about it after that. That each child is looked at individually and they're given the amount of time that is needed to correct the problem.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Thurman, any additional questions?

Mrs. THURMAN. I wanted Sergeant Tracy to have an opportunity to answer Mr. Souder's question because it looked like he wanted to jump up there on the issue of D.A.R.E. and fifth graders.

Mr. TRACY. I was going to say basically the same thing Captain Mitchell did. That the reason for the sixth grade in Manchester is to get them before they go to junior high where there is potential for them running into a social event where they're going to come in contact with some type of drug.

As I stated earlier, unfortunately, at sixth grade for a lot of our kids, they've already had that social contact.

Mrs. THURMAN. Captain Mitchell, the only comment I would like to make is prior to this I was a school teacher. I taught seventh and eighth graders math. So I've had a classroom for 9 years and understand some of—and live in a small community that has had its own problems.

But also lived in an area that is fairly rural. So for some of those parents, I don't always think it is because they don't want to be there. Sometimes it is because they can't get there. It is transportation or whatever.

That is why I think the full service school issue has been very helpful because it is where if they need help with social services or whatever, it is available right there at the school so they have a reason to come there, and not necessarily going into an urban setting where they would be further away from their children's schools.

So as you're looking at some of these, there are a lot of good things happening in this country that are trying to bridge those. Maybe hopefully with some of us coming up here and seeing what you're doing—I think Mr. Zeliff is going to come down to Florida to see what we're doing—that we can patch some of these good ideas across to different communities and see if we can't open up everybody's eyes because we do have a smaller amount of money to work with, so we need to really get the best thing for our buck.

Mr. ZELIFF. Mr. Souder, one last question.

Mr. SOUDER. Something that has been a personal irritation to me has been—it is almost like reliving the early 1960's and 1970's again where we tried the policy of containment on marijuana and it didn't work any better than it did in Vietnam.

Why do you feel—let me phrase this a different way.

If marijuana is illegal, why do we allow it to be on hats and record albums and T-shirts? And when you go through a mall today, I don't know whether it is true here, but you can see it, certainly in the Washington, DC area and back in Indiana, that in record stores and T-shirt shops, the glorification of something that is illegal.

Should that not be covered? Why, if it is illegal, do we allow it to be glorified in music and shirts and hats and other things?

Mr. MITCHELL. I would like to take a shot of that. I know why it is legal to do it, because it is considered speech and is constitutionally protected to promote marijuana even though it is illegal to possess it, not that I necessarily like that.

This kind of highlights the involvement of the youth. We had a local merchant who was selling marijuana leaves on shirts and hats and promoting getting high and getting stoned on posters, jewelry and the whole thing.

And a group of fourth and fifth graders of the Woodman Park School in Dover took them on. This is a national chain. They wrote letters to the store, to the corporate office in New Jersey, did a petition, eventually did a press release, called a press conference, and raised all kind of media attention to it over the course of all the last school year, culminating in June when the store quietly surrendered and pulled everything off the shelves as a result of the pressure of the students at that school, 40 fourth and fifth graders.

So the solution might not be necessarily making it illegal, but in mobilizing the community to do something about the problem, and having these people respond to the market forces and what the community expects.

Mr. ZELIFF. I would be interested. Could you find any press clips in that and put it into the record.

Mr. AHMAN. It is right here.

Mr. ZELIFF. How about that for unsolicited testimony. That is great.

Mr. SOUDER. Does anybody else want to comment on that? Do you see that in the different areas? Any reactions on other ways to deal with that?

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. May I refer one quick question or comment.

Mrs. THURMAN. Not so much a question but very similar to what you've just talked about, Mark, in one of our other hearings there was testimony from a father and his child who had been involved in the Partnership for Drug-Free America, where the kid had actually gotten involved and worked in this. So there are some of those that have been working too.

Those are all the TV ads that you see. Those with the frying pan and the egg. You know all those have really—were brought out from some kids.

Mr. ZELIFF. I would just like to comment a minute or so to some steps that we are going to take. Then I will release the panel and we will open it up to citizen involvement.

We are working now with Charlie Rangel, a Democrat from New York City who has been a leader in the drug effort. We're pulling together 40 Members of Congress to form a basic core group of people who care about the drug issue and help us fight for a solution to that, to put it on the front burner.

We're going to meet on a regular basis and hopefully come up with some legislation.

The creation of a business roundtable consisting of CEOs and other business leaders concerned with drug abuse. The Speaker of the House is going to help us. We're going to put together some of the Nation's top CEOs across the country and talk about drug testing in the workplace, what they can do to help, and what we can do.

We're talking about doing drug testing in the U.S. Congress. I'm willing to be the first person who walks down the hall, and I think everybody in our committee will, and I'm sure everybody on my staff will.

Again, it is not a big deal by itself, but if we're serious about it, why shouldn't we require every member—every person that gets a Government check to take a drug test.

My son Michael is in the Marine Corps—[applause.]

I know that being a Captain in the Marine Corps—he's been there 11 years. He was prior enlisted and went through OCS. Any time, any day, in any 30-day period they can take a test, can be asked to take a test. If he fails it, he's gone. He's out. His career is finished.

If we're going to win that is what we're going to have to do. Those are the kinds of things we need to do.

We met Friday with the attorney general of Puerto Rico. We're going to probably do a drug hearing in December in Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico and Mexico are two areas where drugs are just coming into America and there's no stopping them.

We've been down to the border and dealing with customs and INS, down in Tijuana and down along the American/Mexican border. We know when the planes are coming out of Colombia, we know when they land, and somehow they just mysteriously get through. We've got to figure a way to stop it.

So we will be doing a hearing down in Puerto Rico because once you get through Puerto Rico it is just like a State. Nobody stops you, nobody checks your luggage, nothing. You just go on through. We've got to stop it there.

We plan to go down, as I mentioned earlier, to do a source country trip to South America, including Bogota, Colombia and Peru, to meet with heads of States and prominent anti-drug leaders in an effort to better coordinate the drug war.

We plan to do a year end report of this committee to talk about the things we learned here today and other things in terms of what we need to do differently, and the status of the drug war. We will coordinate and draft anti-drug legislation on how the Federal Government can better assist States, counties and local governments in their fight against drugs; investigate domestic interdiction efforts by the U.S. Customs Service; hold additional field hearings in this Subcommittee on National Security, International Affairs, and Criminal Justice programs just as we are doing today.

We will do Washington, DC, right in the heart of the city where a lot of really bad stuff is going on.

Again, as I mentioned earlier this morning, just spend a day doing what we are doing this morning, listening to the community people and the law enforcement folks, trying to provide help where we can.

We're going to Fort Wayne, IN. Our friend Mark Souder here has asked for help. He is trying to get a DEA office established in his State, right, particularly in Fort Wayne. Drugs are coming down the interstate from Detroit. It is raising havoc in the State and with the community. He is crying out for help. We're going to try to get out there and help.

We're going to Florida, obviously. Two members of the subcommittee. We'll have to fight out the location, but we'll have to work that out somehow. Obviously, we'll have to do one with Gary Condit out in California.

Mark Souder and I had a quick idea on the floor at 4:30 a.m. I think we mentioned this earlier this morning, H.R. 1868, as a condition to aid to Mexico and verifiable progress in reducing drug traffic across the Mexican border. If they don't make verifiable success reductions of 10 percent, they lose the aid to Mexico. That is how it should be. It is called accountability. It passed the House and we're trying to get it past the Senate at this point.

Those are some of the things that we think that need to be done. Your testimony today was very much appreciated.

Captain Mitchell, Michael Plourde, John Ahman and Sgt. Dick Tracy, thank you very much for your service here to your city, your State and your country. We appreciate it. Thank you. [Applause.]

If you would like to stay around, we have 20 folks that have taken a number. We will try—as many that can stay, please stay for an hour for this portion of it.

We're going to ask everybody, the citizens, to come up, and we'll call your number. If you will come up to one of those microphones. I guess there is one in the center of the aisle and one over here.

State your question. We're going to time you for about a minute, and we would like to see if you can condense your thoughts into a minute. We will need a minute to respond. That will take 40 minutes or so, and then we will leave the balance of the time for whatever anybody would like to use it for.

Who is No. 1? Oh, we're going to do a raffle here.

OK. No. 7. Go ahead.

Ms. MARQUEZ. Good afternoon, ladies and gentleman. My name is Nury Marquez and I'm the executive director of the Alliance of Hispanic Americans in Manchester, NH.

The Alliance and the community we represent has taken on the very challenging problem of illegal substances in our communities. The Alliance and the community not only applauds these efforts, but support these efforts.

For example, the Alliance has a unique teen program that involves 100 inner city youths in personal and academic opportunities so that they can have a hope for their future, and gain the skills, knowledge and confidence to know that they are persons in their community who can become contributing citizens.

The Alliance also has workers targeting abusers and street workers trying to get to them so that they can overcome their addiction, and not have to resort to some of the illegal activity in which they must engage in order to support their addiction.

This, ladies and gentleman, is being proactive as opposed to reactive. More of these programs ought to exist in Manchester.

In addition, many Hispanic community members, many of whom are, "relatively new immigrants" to Manchester, have not only taken Manchester as their new home but have quickly begun to make significant critical positive contributions to Manchester's growth.

Some of them have opened mom and pop neighborhood based storefronts, and in doing so have fully adopted Manchester as their new home, and quickly recognize that they have something very positive to contribute—concerned with the manner in which this drug problem is being almost exclusively associated with this significant community, and it is of even greater concern with the manner in which members of the community have been treated by various law enforcement officials engaged in Operation Streetsweeper—community members. It appears that they have been unjustifiably targeted, stopped, questioned, searched and their photographs taken. On various occasions their homes have been entered and searched and their immigration status questioned. In every case they have proved to have been here legally.

Operation Streetsweeper—community members went beyond one particular neighborhood. It was a citywide effort—whether in their cars, walking, and, yes, even on bicycles—walk about from the scene without harm. This community of law-abiding, tax-paying residents has to live through the humiliation, embarrassment and

shame of having had police and other officials enter their homes and questioning them, so if they weren't suspects before, they were suspects after: suspect by their neighbors, landlords, co-workers—in this testimony I would like to say, one, for the record that the Alliance—community supports all efforts—element in our communities, and I have shown three ways in which our words are—by action.

Two, to say for the record that in our experience—responsible for the existence of this problem. Three, to request on the record that in the battle against this war, that the—equal protection under the law.

And, four, to give the Hispanic community as their ally and not their enemy. We can only win this war if we work together, not against one another.

I remind you that we too have brothers and sisters and uncles and fathers—we must work together. I ask you, are all drug dealers immigrants, and are all immigrants drug dealers? I think you know the answer to that question.

Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. Which of you would like to go first? Chief and I think the mayor is right behind you.

Mr. FAVREAU. I am very pleased that you took the opportunity to speak.

I first would like to let you know that there's nothing that the Police Department will not do to aid you in your endeavors.

I can only tell you from the bottom of my heart and try to convince you that what I'm saying is the absolute truth, that when this whole operation began—and I think I said this morning—one of the things that I instructed my people and the people who worked with us to do was to find out who was living in the areas that we were targeting. I wanted the officers to become as familiar as possible with everyone who lived in the area so that they would at some time later on be able to choose and pick those who belonged and those who did not belong; those who were good honest citizens, and those who were law breakers.

I know that you are all aware that we had a very, very serious problem brewing in that area. A problem so serious, in fact, that two people were killed. We had to take some very forceful action, but that action was not pointed or directed toward any ethnic group whatsoever.

The contacts that the police officers made were based on presence and behavior only. It did not have to do with the ethnic origin of the individual where contact was made. I insisted upon this.

If it came to my attention that any of my officers were impolite, made ethnic slurs to any of those people they came in contact with, I would take disciplinary action against them.

I welcome everyone into the city of Manchester as its police chief. Everyone who lives in the inner city, regardless of who they are or what their ethnic background is, is entitled to the protection that I have to offer them and my officers, and I will promise them that they will get that protection.

One of the things that my officers did and still do is when they walk down the street and they meet someone that they do not know, they strike up a conversation with that individual. Part of

that conversation results in what is called a field card. It is something that we keep in our files, so that we in the future will be able to identify those people.

Statistics were kept on those cards that we have in our station at this time. The statistics show that 58 percent of the people we came in contact with regarding field cards were Caucasian; 12 percent were African Americans; 25 percent were Latinos; 4 percent others, and 1 percent unknown.

I unequivocally state to you from the bottom of my heart that we do not initiate any stops or contacts based on ethnic origin. I don't think I can make that any clearer.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you, Chief.

Mr. Mayor.

Mr. WIECZOREK. Thank you, Congressman. I received a letter from a June Rojas Tumblin, and I responded to her letter and it reads as follows:

Dear Ms. Tumblin. After receiving your letter regarding alleged racist conduct by our police, I contacted the chief of police and his deputies.

Please be advised that I am confident that our police are taking appropriate measures as they wage the war on drugs and crime in our city.

I understand your concern regarding the supposed targeting of Hispanics, but having discussed the matter with the police, reviewed their statistics and seen them in action for myself, I can assure you they are acting appropriately.

They do not control who is on the streets. They only react to the situations they face.

As Mayor I can assure you that the police will continue to conduct themselves appropriately as they struggle to make our streets safe for all of our fellow citizens, no matter what their background. It is my hope that all citizens will cooperate fully with the police in these efforts. After all, crime victimizes without discrimination.

Thank you for writing to express your concerns. Sincerely, Raymond Wieczorek, Mayor.

America is a great country, and we certainly welcome all of these folks to Manchester. If they want to come here and they want to bring up their children, and they want their children to get a good education, they want to be good citizens getting a good job, and getting the rewards for being a good citizen and bringing up their family, we welcome them here.

If we are going to have anybody, no matter who it is, that is going to be coming in and bringing in a criminal element, then we're going to make their life unhappy.

As I say, that has no boundaries. We don't care who they are. Manchester is a good city, and it is only a good city because the people who are here make it a good city.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you both for the good answers. I would like to say both the questions and the answers are on stenotape. They are a matter of the record, and basically what we saw from the community that we were invited to you today and heard from the folks who lived there today and yesterday, is that they feel very good about the benefits of trying to take back the neighborhoods. I just hope that it continues to improve. I thank the questioner as well.

Question No. 8.

Ms. HURST. My name is Sharlene Hurst. I'm a member of the New Hampshire State Legislature and I live in Hampton, NH.

My question really has to do—there has been a lot of discussion today about budget cuts and how those budget cuts are going to harm or affect various programs.

I was wondering if you could sort of give me some more specifics about that. What exactly is being cut? Are you talking about cutting the overall expenditures for various programs, or are you talking about cutting the rates of increased expenditure.

Mr. SOUDER. Are you talking about moneys relevant to the drug war or are you talking about everything in general?

Ms. HURST. In general.

Mr. ZELIFF. Everything in general, both in the House and in the Senate, we're going to do everything we can within the next 3 weeks as we complete the 13 appropriations bills. We've done them all now in the House except DC appropriations.

We're going to balance the budget in the next 7 years. We think that is something the country wants, certainly people from New Hampshire want. We're going to do it, we hope, in a way that will preserve the future of our country for the next generation.

When you get into specific budget items like drug enforcement, things we talked about today, the budget we're talking about for 1996 is somewhere around $14.6 billion, up from $13.4 billion. Yes, there was a recision bill on the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act, and we are looking to monitor that program to see that the moneys are used better.

There are some areas like New Hampshire that do it very well. There are places like Michigan that do a very sloppy job and use it for all kinds of different things other than the drug program and the war on drugs.

We're having the IG do an investigation of that and see how we can tighten it up. We have diminishing resources. We're trying to put accountability in the process. A program like this, we're trying to preserve: we're trying to preserve money for D.A.R.E. and, actually, for things that work, and get rid of those things that don't work.

Basically, on the general overall programs, we're trying to fund things that we need to fund, and get rid of things that we're wasting. We're wasting so many resources in this country.

Mr. SOUDER. The math of the problem that we have in Washington is huge because even if our toughest budget goes through, by the year 2002 the percentage of the Federal expenditures that go to interest on the debt increases by 3 percent of the Federal budget.

So if you're going to balance it by 2002, you've got to find 3 percent from somewhere. Medicare is Federal contribution. Under the Republican plan it still goes up at 7 percent annually, which is faster than the rate of growth of income. Most of the pension programs go up at 2 to 4 percent, which is slightly more than the rate of growth. Defense is flat-lined. It has declined to the point of where we were pre-Vietnam percentage of the Federal budget.

If you flat-line defense, have the senior citizen programs go up, the pension programs go up, the interest on the Federal debt goes up, and Medicaid goes up at roughly the rate of growth, although it is a declining rate of growth, Medicaid is going up, school lunches are going up, HeadStart is going up, somewhere you have

to gain on those that are going faster than the rate of growth, and it does put a squeeze on some other programs and force prioritization. But that, in effect, is the prioritization.

Ms. HURST. Now, wait a minute.

Mr. ZELIFF. A comment, but not a question, right?

Ms. HURST. Right. I just wanted to say that having 10 years of experience in various forms of local and State government, I have to say I believe it is the quality of spending, not the quantity of spending that is important.

Mr. SOUDER. Good point.

Mr. ZELIFF. That is a very good point. Thank you, Sharlene.

No. 19.

Mr. DUHAMEL. Congressman Zeliff, my name is Don Duhamel. I'm the State chairman for Homeless Veterans here in the State of New Hampshire, Veterans of Foreign War.

We take our people, we send them up to the VA for drug rehab. When they're ready to come out, they send them to Robinson House, or try to.

Come to find out, there is a 4 to 6-month waiting period. These people have to go back out on the street. There is not enough transitional housing in this city or area. We need transitional housing.

We want the Naval Reserve Center. All the veteran organizations are behind me. We want veterans helping veterans.

Hopefully, most of the money will come from different organizations to support this. Once we get the guys in there, we will send them to work, and they're going to pay for their board and room.

We want to be part of this drug war. Don't forget, our guys have been through two wars, Vietnam, and now they're trying to get this monkey off their back. And we can't send them back to the inner city. We need to send them to a good drug-free area and also to be supervised.

Thank you very much.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, Don. As you and I talked earlier, the Naval Reserve Center would be ideal. What we need to do is figure a way to come up with the funds, and it sounds like you are on that track, and I congratulate you.

The problem that we have is just because we are close to the safe doesn't mean we have keys to the safe. There are limited funds. If there is strong support in terms of raising money to do that, we need to do everything we can to help you hit your goal. Thank you.

Mr. MICA. May I comment? I can't help but comment. I'm sorry. I have to do this. It will only take a minute, but when we have veterans who are homeless and veterans who don't get services that they need, and we have people who served this country and sacrificed for this country and they don't get our attention, there is something wrong, especially when you have people who come into the country and can get the whole array of benefits.

We appreciate your coming before us. I'm sorry you even had to come before us. It is a shame that we're in this situation.

Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. I would like to say that you have been involved with Stand Down and we have too. The 14 or 15 vets that showed up asking for help, we tried to do everything we could to give them that help.

I don't want the impression here to be that we've been unresponsive. We've been responsive, but I think you're talking about a bigger project. I congratulate you for your leadership.

Mrs. THURMAN. However, there is a part of the budget that will cut into that $8 billion which will reduce the medical availability to war veterans.

So as we're sitting here talking about cutting the budget and setting priorities and giving a tax break for $240 billion, let's always remember that.

The Democrats had to say something up here; we're outnumbered.

Mr. ZELIFF. We have too much respect for the process at this point. We don't want to get partisan, so we will pass.

Mrs. THURMAN. Wait a minute. [Laughter.]

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 6.

Ms. WOODS. Good afternoon. My name is Mary Woods and I work at Mount Hope Center in greater Manchester as the clinical coordinator for a program that is for chemically dependent people.

At any given time, a third of our population also comes to us from the criminal justice system, and we're funded through HUD. I am wondering what is going to happen to the funding. We also need more housing.

We've found that treatment works when you have the community support. When people can get treatment in their own community, they're able to transfer the skills they need, they're able to build the support networks, they're able to get jobs, and that is really important.

I would just like to underline the importance of everybody working together. It is not just interdiction, it is not just treatment, it is not just prevention. It is also job development. You can get people sober and you can get them in a criminal free lifestyle, but you also have to put them to work. All this is clearly overwhelming when you are dealing with individual people, but my question is about HUD funding.

Mr. ZELIFF. I think many of these are coming up in the next few weeks in terms of appropriations, but the programs at HUD have to pass the same test as the programs in other areas have to.

If they can show that they've been working, if they can show results, if they can show accountability, then most—many of those programs will get preserved.

If they don't show accountability and they don't show success, then they may fall by the wayside.

I agree with your comment in working together. I agree with your comments on jobs. There are 155 job training programs. There is $24 billion a year, and obviously some of these have to be tied in with welfare, they have to be tied in with folks who need those skills.

Unfortunately, in the past most of those programs don't lead to jobs. We need to look at things differently than we've looked at them in the past. That is why we're trying to do block grants back to the States. We're trying to give the Governor and local and State governments the responsibility and the resources to get the job done.

A good example is what we've been dealing with all day today here. What we've done is we've put money back in the State and the State, local, county officials have worked together with Federal officials to do a job that is tailor made and targeted and done right here in Manchester.

That is the kind of thing we need to continue to do.

Mrs. THURMAN. I don't disagree with the chairman. I agree that there are some programs in the 155 programs that they talked about in job training.

I will also say, yes, we did do some reorganization into about four areas where we collapsed it, but where he is correct is $24 billion has now moved to $5 billion as part of the cut.

So, yes, while we need to look at administration, we need to look at fraud, waste, and abuse, and those kinds of things, but taking it from $24 billion to $5 billion doesn't necessarily give you the same savings and the ability for those programs to work.

As far as HUD goes, there are some serious problems with what's happening. In fact, during the Ag Committee appropriations all rural housing was taken out. We're now, in the Agriculture Committee, in our part of the budget reconciliation, going to try to put some more dollars back into those areas. So you've got some pretty major concerns.

As far as the block granting, while I agree block granting needs to happen, there are some States—and I don't say that New Hampshire is one of those; I don't know what your growth rate is—but I can tell you the significance in Florida is going to be devastating. It is interesting to me because I talked to several of your citizens here who are showing up in Florida. They are coming to live in my community, they are going to require services, and my Medicaid is not growing at 4 percent; it is growing at 15 and 16 percent. We can't keep up with that, which is part of our problem with the block grant.

Ms. WOODS. I also would like to make one quick comment about job development and social security benefits, that they can be looked at so people aren't penalized who go back to work.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. I would like to recognize one of the city aldermen, Tim Reiniger for stopping by. Tim, do you have a comment or a question?

Mr. REINIGER. My name is Tim Reiniger. I'm the alderman for this ward, which does encompass part of the inner city. I do want to thank you for coming on behalf of the residents.

I do want to emphasize that the real reason they're here is because of the efforts of the residents of the center city and their determination to take back their streets.

I have been working with the mayor, the other aldermen, and center city groups in developing ordinances to give them the tools to fight crime.

These efforts, the police efforts, would go for naught without the determination of the residents of this area.

I do want to ask a question. One of the tools that we really need is to combat the absentee landlords, and the problems associated with property management.

I was hoping you could comment from your lessons from cities around the country as to the tools that we could use to fight this problem.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, Tim. My personal inclination is that—I was thinking—up in Jackson, my hometown, we had a case. I notice Bob Morrel sitting in the back of the room there.

We had a case of an old hotel that was vacated down at the bottom of the hill. It was very much like one of those crack houses we saw at lunchtime today. It was all bordered up. Kids used to play in there. People stayed overnight. It was a fire hazard. Drugs, all kinds of things going on.

A group of people—Bob and I were two of the group. Again, there were no Federal dollars involved. We just had to get involved like you all in your community, and we had to buy it, get rid of it. It was a community project. That's the way we had to do it. We had to get all of the permits and all the stuff to make it happen.

My guess is there are not going to be a lot of Federal laws that I can think of. It has to be some local planning board stuff and things that you all have to do in the city here.

Mayor, I don't want to throw it back to you, but any comment? Any suggestion that I may have overlooked?

Mr. WIECZOREK. I think you've covered the area quite well, Congressman. As I stated earlier today, I think one of the important things we've been attempting do with Neighborhood Housing Services is to establish that program of trying to teach people how to be homeowners. That is the important thing.

As I said, if the landlord is in the building, you can be sure there will be no prostitution, no drug dealing, not even loud music in that building after hours. This is something that we're going to persevere in.

Anything that you can do beyond the things that we're already doing——

Mr. ZELIFF. Like Project Hope and things like that?

Mr. WIECZOREK. Yes. That encourages it.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much.

No. 15.

Mr. MOULTON. My name is Otto Moulton. I've been involved in this drug problem for about 18 years. I would like to thank the committee for having these hearings. You're getting information from the trenches when you come out of the Beltway Bandit area.

Mr. ZELIFF. You mean our temporary home during the week? [Laughter.]

Mr. MOULTON. Anyway, I highly recommend that you have hearings on how the drug money is spent, especially in our colleges.

This past Saturday they had a smoke-in in Boston, MA with about 40,000 or 50,000 people. I can't understand the leadership, the mayor of Boston and the Governor of Massachusetts, and I don't want to second-guess them, but that certainly isn't the right message for a drug-free country.

Now, the people that headed up that program are people that are getting thousands of dollars from our Federal Government. That is the truth.

By the way, I plan to send this information—I've done a lot of research on the subculture—I plan to send this information to your group, and you can take it from there.

But God bless you for having the hearing here today. Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. I have your name and address. We talked a little bit earlier. When you send that information we will fully evaluate it, meet with you and get back to you. Thank you.

No. 4.

Ms. ARMSTRONG. Hello. My name is Jo Anne Armstrong. I moved here 3 years ago from Florida.

Mr. ZELIFF. That's a switch.

Mrs. THURMAN. I think you are probably in the right place.

Ms. ARMSTRONG. I worked for 8 years with American School that provides private provider contracts to the State of Florida for adjudicating incorrigible youth, so I have quite a number of years experience in programming as well as working with youth.

I am now the executive director of the New Hampshire Team Institution, and I've worked statewide with high school students in prevention programs.

My question centers around my concern about the rate of change that is occurring at the Federal level. I am concerned that with the number of issues that are confronting each of you that are working in Washington that you don't have ample time to adequately review programming before making cuts.

I would like you to respond.

Mr. ZELIFF. OK. I will take the first shot and share the second shot with my good friend from Florida.

First of all, let me give you some statistics to share the urgency, if I can. In the year 2012, we will have enough money in the Federal Government to pay the Federal deficit and the cost of entitlements. That is a statement—that's a fact. In the next 7 years Medicare will be broke. In the year 2028 Social Security will be broke. Our interest on the debt now is about $212 billion. It will soon be in the next 5 years $272 billion. It is about 16 or 17 percent of our gross domestic product.

I could go on and on because of neglect. And, frankly, the people who are going to get a raw deal are the next generation. We can live it all out and let the train hit the wall and do nothing.

A problem now is that we are very much trying very hard to make the right decisions. Again, if a mistake gets made, yes, we're going to have to revisit that mistake.

But the bottom line is we can no longer continue the way we are. We can no longer have the culture of running business the way we run our business. It is an irresponsible way. It is a misuse of resources.

If we could make the Federal Government procurement system more efficient, just the Department of Defense, just the Pentagon, we would have probably enough to balance the budget.

We need to downsize the Government. Frankly, instead of having the Government take more and more resources from the private sector, we need to get them back to the States. We need to put the responsibility and the dollars back to the States. This is what we're trying to do.

Will we make a mistake? We may. Is it better than doing nothing at all? I believe it is. I believe you've got a lot of committed people, regardless of which side of the aisle you're on, they're going to do the best that they can do to do the right thing, but it is going to be a challenging few weeks ahead of us, and I think a very rewarding and productive few weeks. That is just my personal opinion.

Mrs. THURMAN. I hesitate to say anything. When I was home over the break I was talking about how numbers were driving policy instead of policy driving numbers. I am very concerned, similarly, to what you are.

I certainly don't disagree with some of the statements Mr. Zeliff has made. In fact, we have agreed to things A to Z. I want to see a debate on the floor to see where we can make those kind of cuts, and went to my leadership begging them to give us those 56 hours. Let's all of us give up a little.

But I still will maintain—and I think this is where the biggest rub comes for many of us—I'm willing to make those cuts, but I have a problem with $240 billion.

As I tell my constituents. We don't go out and spend $240 billion and then start to cut. You cut when you get to that bottom line, and then you come back and have the opportunity.

I know there will be people who will disagree. They will tell you that this is incentives, that this is going to make business grow. That's not what we've found in the past, and I think we're going to see some very vulnerable proposals.

If you take out, just in medical care alone, some $485 billion over a 7-year period of time. Those programs that we've been sitting here listening to, whether they're prevention, interdiction or whatever, could have a major impact on the successes that we've seen.

And so I think that we should look at policy, and I don't think it should be just driven by numbers.

Mr. ZELIFF. I am going to make a quick comment and then I'm going to turn it over to Mark Souder.

You take a look at what we're dealing with with Medicare. We're dealing with what people would like to have, in other words, what they would like to have in order to fund all their needs and wants, based on the rate of growth that we're now experiencing, we're going to need 10 to 12 percent. It is out of control.

The private sector can deliver it for a lot less. We're going to try to provide an increase of about 7 percent for the next 7 years, a 40 percent increase in Medicare. About $2,000 per person subsidy in terms of benefits.

We think that we should be able to get along with that and be able to provide the kind of benefits that people need, our senior citizens need.

The choice, obviously, of doing nothing would cause us to go bankrupt. The other thing that we want to do is have a medical IRA so that we can be responsible for our own future and our own efforts.

When we do that, we get a value. Whether it be a coupon or a voucher. Be able to buy our own catastrophic illness. Be able to provide our benefits, and keep what is left over. In other words, be in control of our own lives and ultimately be able to roll that money over year after year.

Putting our coverage in managed care is a choice, or keeping it just the way you have it with fee-for-service. That is your choice. If you want to keep fee-for-service, that's fine; if you want to go to managed care, then you would receive the benefits for going to managed care.

I think means testing is something that is very important. We need to look at people who are 65 years old that are multimillionaires. Should they pay a little bit more in Part B premium? We think they should.

These are all things that we're going to have to take a look at. We need to get rid of fraud and abuse in Medicare.

Mark, you may want to comment on the tax cut. If you don't, I will.

Mr. SOUDER. It is great being in New Hampshire which is a tax cut State as opposed to Taxachusettes next door. [Laughter.]

I think that what we are trying to practice at the Federal level. We can have respectful disagreements between the two sides on taxes, but most of us who are elected believe that individuals can make the decision better than the Government. We believe that economic growth is the only way to deal with the deficit.

You cannot cut your way out of a deficit. You have to roll your way and limit the amount of growth. We are not cutting the amount of Federal spending. We are growing it at a slower rate. That is something that is lost. It is a cut compared to what people expected, but we are still growing.

If we don't have tax cuts, if we don't let individuals make the decisions and have economic growth, we will have to cut even more at the Federal level because the tax cut, as it did in 1980, will bring in more revenue. The question is what the rate of spending is and will it exceed the rate of revenue growth.

We're not libertarians. We are not denying there are some programs that have some impact and there is some involvement on the Federal level, but we believe it has gotten too big.

As vice president of the freshman class, let me tell you that few people understand the nature of what happened last fall more than those freshmen who won districts that were formerly occupied by Democratic incumbents such as myself.

We are going to be some of the most stubborn people you've seen in America in the next couple of weeks, because we know we will not be back unless there is real change.

What I heard in the town meetings was not go slower. It was: what do you mean it is still $200 billion annual deficit even why you guys are cutting? What does it mean that you are still growing government at a slower rate rather than cutting government?

There is such an anger level and a frustration at the grassroots level that many of us understand. Probably overstated, but it is there, and we are committed to try to bring it into some control.

Quite frankly, if we don't in the next couple of years it is going to be a catastrophe. It won't matter what your political party is.

Mr. ZELIFF. I will make one final comment, if I can. The tax cut, 86 percent of the tax cut is going to go to people who have kids. People who, frankly—families; $500 per child. We just feel—did I miss something?

Mrs. THURMAN. I was just shaking my head. That's $500 proportionately. Let's—everybody does not get $500, but, hey, it doesn't matter.

Mr. ZELIFF. And I guess that the philosophical point here is if it's better off in the hands of families, or is it better off in the hands of the bureaucracy? If you want to downsize Government, then we think it is time to get the money out of Washington and back to New Hampshire.

The second piece of that is a 14 percent cut on capital gains. You may look at capital gains as a reward for the rich. Frankly, I know a lot of small business people who need capital gains treatment because it can provide jobs, invest in the future, and expand their operations, and it provides capital. We can argue that all day.

But on the one side while we're cutting back, we need something to expand the economy. It is our sincere belief that that will happen.

Ms. ARMSTRONG. I would like to say something also. I do understand the numbers. I do understand at the grassroots level where most of us are. This is not a situation that has occurred in the last 2 or 3 years. This is a situation that has been building for the last 25 years.

I would certainly encourage each of you to take time to think about what you are cutting. There are a magnitude of wonderful programs out there that are doing exactly what they're supposed to do.

Mr. ZELIFF. We thank you for your advice and appreciate your concern. We certainly are concerned. We think that the job that is before us is probably the most important single thing we can do for our country, so thank you for your advice.

Mrs. THURMAN. Can I say something—I know you don't want to hear this.

Mr. ZELIFF. We invited all your guys to come. You are the only one who showed up. Go ahead.

Mrs. THURMAN. I would like to say that I want to agree on this family stuff. We are also cutting the income tax credit. For those various same people's homes that we went to see today who have an opportunity to potentially go into a house and have a mortgage and feel even more responsible for their community, veteran—earned income tax credit, and that is for working families. That's not for people on welfare, that is for people who are not putting in 40 hours.

As far as the tax credit for children, be careful. That $500 sounds real good, except it is not $500 for every child. It is based on an income. If you are making $17,000, you might get $93 per child, but if you are up in the higher, you get the $500.

So let's be careful of our facts here, and let's make sure we have all of them and an understanding.

Mr. ZELIFF. I am not going to get partisan and argue any further. I have a different opinion, however.

No. 2.

Ms. PHILBERT. Thank you. My name is Kathy Philbert. I reside at 176 Laurel Street. I have lived in the center city for 40 something years. I refuse to be more specific. [Laughter.]

I'm also very active in my community and have been for the past 5 years especially. And today, since we're celebrating a success and perhaps using it for a model for the rest of the country, I really believe that I need to point out a few things that concern me.

I don't want to take away from the success that we have seen this past summer, however, I have to say, hey guys, for 5 years we've been talking about this problem building.

I became involved—and we heard this morning that prostitution and drug abuse—and that's been my opinion for the past 5 years. I became involved when prostitution moved to my block after a very successful crime watch on Cedar and Beech Street moved them from their block. Sound familiar?

Throughout the years we became very involved in looking at research and how the rest of the country was working on things, and it brought me to Lowell and Lawrence to talk to their police chiefs.

We heard that the prostitution issue was not going to be solved unless it was solved on a national level, because in spite of the fact that you can—you can pick up a hooker for ever and ever and ever, and it is only—so I say to you that when we fight this drug problem, we have to deal with the prostitution problem too, and that is one issue you can look at more specifically in the center city.

I also was involved in participating in the application for the community enterprise grant, and heard very vehemently from our neighbors about—money had to go into the policing. That was a major issue.

I was involved in raising money for the bike patrol and supporting community policing in our city, and I have to applaud our chief also for the work that he's done. I believe in my heart that we wouldn't have had the murders on Cedar and Beech if we weren't waiting for the funds to come through to get the community police team back on the street this summer.

I would also like to say that as a resident my son, who is too young to carry a drivers license, but old enough to walk downtown, which is one of the reasons I love the center city, doesn't walk downtown because I am afraid that he will be stopped by the police department and not have an I.D. in his pocket. And that's a fear that I didn't have prior.

So let's be careful how you deal with the residents. I know you have made an effort to know the people in the community. My son is not on the streets very often. He hasn't met the police.

Mr. ZELIFF. Let me just ask you this. You certainly have to feel better today that we're doing the things that we are doing, than you did in the past?

Ms. PHILBERT. I think—feel better? Not really.

Mr. ZELIFF. What do you mean?

Ms. PHILBERT. Not really, sir. I think the problem has changed location but is not being solved.

Mr. ZELIFF. Again, the Federal Government can't provide all the answers and we don't have all the answers, but as the community gets involved, as the city gets involved, as we get other cities involved, what we are trying to do is take the message, the germ of an idea, to try to pass that to other places in the country to be able to share what is working right here with the problems that it does create.

Because obviously if we move everybody out of Manchester and they all go to Nashua, that doesn't solve the problem there either. So we need to do this across the country.

First of all, we have to recognize that if you take crime and prostitution and drugs, and you're talking about the same thing, you add it all together, it is the No. 1 issue facing our national security for the United States of America.

When we all wake up to that fact and we start becoming better parents and we start to take responsibility for our kids, we start working as a community, and the mayor and the chief of police—the police can't do it all either. We do need you and we need the community. It is one heck of a job that is facing us.

Thank you for your participation and your comments.

No. 12.

Thank you for the visit today. That was very interesting and outstanding.

Mr. ROSADO. Thank you for coming. I hope we can get together in the future.

My name is George Rosado. I am founder of Hope Center, which you affectionately called Project Hope. I want to—I have a question and I just want to make a comment.

The glass is not half empty; it is half full. I am encouraged. I am encouraged by what is happening here today. I am encouraged by what is taking place in our community. I am encouraged about police and everyone coming together. Mistakes are going to be made. Adjustments have to be made, but I'm encouraged.

I'm originally from New York City, South Bronx. For the last 24 years I have been involved in fighting drugs. I have been involved personally and then after I received help for myself, I entered the treatment field. I have worked for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. For the last 3 years I have been down on Cedar Street where there were three abandoned buildings—there was a time when Cedar Street was not a popular street.

Now, because there are funds available, everybody wants to go to Cedar Street. I was on Cedar Street when it wasn't popular.

I thank you for this time and for your efforts. I have a question. How important do you think prevention and intervention programs are in the inner city, and the second part to that question, what do you do to enhance the services that are being offered by programs—which are really needed? It is good to have rehab homes, but you can take a monkey and put him in a suit and he is still a monkey. There has to be a change of heart.

A person will start using drugs when something happens on the inside—and that's why I'm a firm believer of programs—programs enhancing people to grow and better themselves.

Mr. ZELIFF. George, thank you very, very much. You asked the comment about interdiction, prevention, treatment education, demand side. All of it is a solution. Not any one piece.

We can do the interdiction, we can go to source countries, we can eliminate, we can work with countries, we can do the interdiction zone, we can stop people at 4 a.m. in the town of Manchester and ask them where they're going and why they are on the street, we can go to school yards.

Until we stop the demand itself, until we start showing and leading by example, until we start having role models that are looked up to, until we start getting everybody talking about the problem as if it was their No. 1 problem, then it is.

Once we draw the line in the sand and say, as you have here, we're not going to take it anymore, we're going to take our community back, we're going to take our streets back, we're going to take our schools back, when you draw the line in the sand, it is amazing what happens because guess what happens?

We are just walking down the street today. The community is excited, the police are excited. Everybody is excited. It is a win/win.

Guess what else is going to happen? The publicity comes out, people see it on TV, read it in the newspaper, call up the mayor—I bet you both are going to get calls—what can we do to help?

To me, that is what has to happen. It is not just dollars and cents. It has to come from your heart. People have to want to help themselves too. We can provide all the things in the world. Since 1965 we've provided all kinds of welfare. It is not working.

We need to provide education, training. We need to provide all of this, but you have to have a willing buyer as well as a willing seller. How is the Federal Government ever going to replace the family or the connection of the grandmother or the uncle or aunt that cares?

We have one heck of a challenge to do that.

Mr. ROSADO. It takes money to do that. You asked me earlier at Hope how we started. I said with your money.

Mr. ZELIFF. That's right.

Mr. ROSADO. We got a partial grant from the Office of Alcohol and Drug Prevention, but it takes money to do that.

Mr. ZELIFF. What we're saying here is we've increased the budget in terms of the war on drugs. We've gone from 13.4 to 14.6. The bottom line is, what we're trying to do is figure out what's working and what's not. Where are we wasting the money and where are we not wasting the money so that we can funnel it into programs like those here that are working. That is what we need to do.

Unfortunately, we just got—I have to read you this. My friend Mr. Mica from Florida, whose wife has been very patiently waiting—right, you have to take a plane—do you want to say anything?

Mr. MICA. No. I just thank you and thank Bill for his leadership on this issue. This is just one of many things. He's done a great job in Congress, and it is a treat for me to serve with him. Thank you very much.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, John.

Thank you, George, very much. We will continue to work with you.

Mr. SOUDER. May I make a comment? I spent many—like many of the freshmen earlier—the question was that we don't have experience with a lot of the programs—34 were State legislators.

I worked for the House and Senate for 10 years as did many in our class. Others were mayors or other things. It is not as though we haven't seen a lot of the programs just because we haven't been in Congress. Not all wisdom lies in Congress. You can get it at different other places as well.

One of the things—I was challenged by Bob Woodson. He said literally don't be a typical white guy who sits on your duff and doesn't go out and meet people and see what works.

As I've gone around to urban centers all over America, one of the things that is clearly apparent is that what was really making a change, particularly in Hispanic and African American communities were often religious-based programs because they were heart-oriented and valued-oriented in change.

Many of the people that I talked to, when there weren't cameras around or newspaper people around, said that they had been through every program on the books, and hadn't really made a committed deep change.

The Government is never going to get involved, because of the separation of church and State, directly. One of the things that I strongly favor—and I do not propose it as a replacement for Government programs because, quite frankly, we're reducing the Government programs anyway because of the budget, and it can never fully replace it.

I have proposed an increase in the charitable contribution to $1.20 on the dollar as well as some other changes because I believe that a bigger share of what needs to be done is going to have to be done through the private sector, and we're going to have to give initially to respond to the fact that many of the most effective programs are in the private sector and are community and value based.

That is not to say we're going to eliminate the Federal Government or anything like that because I don't agree with that thesis, but that is where I believe we will be headed over the next few years. So that programs like yours and others that are value-based can also tap into that.

We hear that over and over, city after city, and I commend you on your efforts. It was good to be at your place today.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you, George, very much.

Mark, thank you. Unfortunately, we had targeted this at 3 and Karen Thurman has to make a comment too. Karen.

Mrs. THURMAN. I just share the comments that I've enjoyed very much being here, and I certainly appreciate those that have taken the time out of their busy schedules to either testify or be involved with this.

Hopefully, the continued communications will come with you, and your Congressperson, who I have a lot of respect for—we've served together a lot. I actually chose this subcommittee to be ranking member because of this chairman. So it does show that there is an equal amount of admiration and the fact that I think he does a very good job.

Just so everybody will understand that we will have our differences, and there is a reason for those differences. I think we are all looking to the same end. We understand that the deficit is important to this country, and certainly understand the payoff.

I am just a little concerned, similar to the other speakers, that I would like to see it being policy driven as much as by numbers.

On a lighter note, even though we seem a little partisan up here, as I walk out of here today I am actually going to spend the night

with a former State senator who was the Republican leader in the senate when I was there. There are friendships still to be kept.

Mr. ZELIFF. I want to thank you for your hard work on my A to Z. Last year Karen helped me tremendously on the other side of the aisle for A to Z. We came very close to winning that battle. We ended up with 204 and we needed 218, but I thank you very much.

I hope you enjoy the foliage your 1 day in New Hampshire.

Mrs. THURMAN. Thanks for having me. [Applause.]

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 14.

Ms. COX. Thank you. I just first want to thank you again, as Otto did—a couple of brief remarks.

First of all, I think your graphs show one little problem. When interdiction is cut, when risk is perceived as minimal, and when the—proliferating the kinds of things they are, that's when we're in trouble, and that's one of the problems right now.

I had an opportunity to visit Connecticut. The—needle handouts. It is a war zone. I would encourage anyone who thinks that is a good idea, don't go to the police chief—we got $10,000 to do what he is doing—go into neighborhoods, see the burnt out buildings. The sneakers over the telephone line means you can buy your drugs here. Barriers across the street. That is what needles have been doing.

Aside from that, my three questions, I'm very concerned when I hear they want to cut Government, and I hope that will not include—will include important things like the FDA, the DEA or the CIA? I want those to be first.

Mr. ZELIFF. I will answer my version of that, and then I will let Mark do his.

I believe the DEA is doing an excellent job. I would like to keep them where they are, and I would like to keep them separate. Did you say CIA?

Ms. COX. Yes.

Mr. ZELIFF. The CIA, I believe that as we do major cutbacks in Defense, it is very smart for us to make sure that we have a strong intelligence agency that can alert us to things that may be down the road, but not too far down the road. Just so we have some advance warning.

I believe that we need to invest in technology to accomplish that goal.

Your third one was FDA?

Ms. COX. Yes.

Mr. ZELIFF. FDA, the only thing that I would like to see the FDA do is streamline the process so that we don't take as long sometimes to get some of these miracle drugs out, which really adds to the cost of the whole process.

We don't want premature products on the market, but I believe that the bureaucracy of the FDA could be much streamlined, and I would encourage them to do that. That's my version.

Mr. Souder.

Mr. SOUDER. We absolutely need a strong CIA or we, because we're not out of the woods as far as international terrorism—Russia could go back communist any time, China is still there and growing in power. However, it is not helped when you hide a billion

dollars in Congress, as we just learned in the last couple of days. It doesn't mean they don't get scrutiny too.

I personally supported, although it failed, a 3-percent cut in the growth of their budget. I'm not sure that meant it was only growing at 1 percent or whether it was 2 percent down.

But as I voted against the Defense construction budget, I believe we do have to look at the Defense area too to be fair, but we can't trim it as much as many advocate or we will leave ourselves vulnerable.

In this other subcommittee in Government Reform that I'm on we've been having multiple hearings with FDA on the very points that Chairman Zeliff raised, ranging from breast implants to medical devices and other things where we have a slowing of the process.

FDA is either going to have to make some changes in how they do it and quit being—it is one thing to worry about safety; it is another thing to worry about whether or not the drugs are as effective as people claim.

In other words, where you're dying of AIDS and you keep something off the market, effectiveness should not be the criteria that you are using when you have new medical devices or new things that are going in to save people's lives.

So FDA, if they don't change some things, are going to become vulnerable to budget cuts. But I think we all agree that we need safety, and in all our EPA changes and all our OSHA changes, health and safety is always protected if they can prove that it is a health and safety variable.

Mr. ZELIFF. We also have oversight responsibility for FBI, ATF, CIA, Department of Defense and other areas within this committee.

Ms. COX. I guess the reason I am also worried about FDA is because the criteria they set up with the pathologists who works with us—criteria. And they need handouts or marijuana to smoke as medicine, they're trying to bypass that by the FDA because the FDA won't pass those criteria. They just don't meet.

So I think it is key that they—they are consumer protectors, and without them I think you see a lot of things happening that we want to see.

Mr. ZELIFF. We are in agreement.

Ms. COX. Wonderful.

Mr. ZELIFF. We can only do one question per person. We still have a pile left. I'm sorry. Thanks a lot.

No. 11.

Ms. ROSADO. Thank you for this opportunity. My name is Grace Rosado. I am director of a residential program called New Life Home on North River Road in Manchester.

I have been servicing women and their children for over 17 years with drug problems. I also sit on the Governor's Task Force on Chemical Dependency.

Many times today the question was raised: how do you fight this war on drugs. As I noticed, there was not one, perhaps, person here that got up and spoke about them being off of drugs or someone who could speak on behalf of the community that has come off drugs, that have been rehabilitated.

I think that it would be really important to hear about programs that are working. You talk about tax dollars being cut from programs. I would like to hear from some of the representatives of these programs who have come to the programs and says it is working.

I have—medical field, in all parts of the—and are living drug-free successful lives.

I wonder your feeling about having some kind of forum for men and women who have come off of drugs, and hearing from them on what has worked for them.

Mr. ZELIFF. Sure. I'll be happy to meet with you and whomever you would like me to meet with at a time that we could work out that would be mutually agreeable.

To be honest with you, I have spent a day at Framingham Prison for women in talking to people who are behind bars, for example, to understand—better understand—these are people who are in for the seventh or eighth time—major addiction problems. Finally hit the bottom. Going back to things that happened to them when they were 8 or 9 or 10 years old.

We've gone into treatment centers. We would be happy to sit down with you. It is just the matter of trying to schedule it. And anybody you would like to be there. We obviously are very interested.

Thank you very much.

No. 18.

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. OK. No. 9.

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 10.

Mr. SYVERTSEN. Good afternoon, Chairman Zeliff. Thank you very much for letting me speak here today. My name is Bill Syvertsen. I am a father of an eighth-grader and a freshman in high school, and also a small business owner here in Manchester.

One of the questions posed for the panel here today regarding the root cause, and somebody said parental involvement.

I would like to beg to differ with that a little bit. This is tough, but I'm going to say it. I believe everyone in this room is a creature of habit. We are genetically and environmentally predisposed to habit. We develop addictions to food, exercise, drugs, including socially acceptable drugs, TV, video games, gambling, the position of power, and last but not least, money. A big subject.

In a very rare social experiment in Singapore where chewing gum in public is illegal and corporal punishment is a fact of life, drug use is almost non-existent.

At the other end of the spectrum, the natural law that exists in the rain forest of the Amazon jungle where survival of the fittest is a fact of life.

I believe we are closer to both ends of this spectrum than we dare to admit. Right now in this country, there are millions of people involved in the drug business in this country, and the total harm that it is doing to everybody is staggering.

The question I have to your panel is that are you looking at or into the harm-reduction programs that are going on in England and Denmark?

Mr. ZELIFF. Harm reduction programs in England and Denmark?
Mr. SYVERSTEN. Yes.
Mr. ZELIFF. Do you have information that you would like to insert for the record?
Mr. SYVERSTEN. No, but I am willing to look into them.
Mr. ZELIFF. We will be happy to do that too. Mark, are you intimately involved or aware?
Mr. SOUDER. No.
Mr. ZELIFF. I guess we will have to just say that we will look into it. England and Denmark.
I would like to make mention of Singapore. Our Aunt Jen, she is 86 years-old. She travels all over the world and she has travelled to Singapore. It is probably the one city in the country that she feels is pretty safe.
I guess—wasn't that where we had the caning experience? Maybe caning isn't for everybody, but again—[laughter.]
It does say something about discipline. I just mentioned that as a response. You brought it up. We will be happy to look into both England and Denmark and try to get as much information as we can to insert it into the record.
Mr. SOUDER. I think it is a—I can't remember if his last name is Ferrington or Herrington. He's done genetic studies in England and is the No. 1 researcher there that may have led to some of this kind of program.
One of the things in one juvenile justice series of seminars that he was participating in, as he presented that data, the thing that jumps out when you look at predispositions, whether it is—they can trace it down to left-handedness and other things—is that if you take somebody who comes through where both parents have not graduated from high school, both parents are drug abusers, both parents have been involved and arrested in criminal activity, you take every condition, below average intelligence, add all the things together, there is still a one-third chance that that child will be involved in the juvenile justice system.
In other words, sometimes by looking at only the worst cases, we make sweeping assumptions about categories, and the danger of anytime you get into genetic or even environmental suppositions is that it is still a minority of the people in those conditions or categories that are involved in illegal activities.
You have to be very careful when you get into that whole subject category.
Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much.
No. 10?
[No response.]
Mr. ZELIFF. OK. No. 16?
Mr. DEVERE. My name is Steven DeVere, and Senator Shelia Roberge was here to give you an idea of what you should be doing. She had to leave, and she asked me to read this.
About 3 years ago I went to Senator Roberge though and told her that through Court Line I found that—is in New Hampshire, and all around the country they were moving to New Hampshire. They were wanted on the national crime information computer as wanted felons. And they're going up to the Department of Safety and getting drivers licenses, registrations and non-drivers IDs.

In turn, they're going over and getting hunting licenses. They're going to towns and getting welfare, and they're wanted felons. They're drug dealers.

Two years ago Senator Roberge filed legislation mandating New Hampshire to check NCIC before giving driver licenses and registrations. Commissioner Flynn of the Department of Safety opposed this legislation saying it would cost $15 per person and they would have to do fingerprint cards.

My wife met with the FBI in Washington and they wrote us a letter saying that is not needed.

The legislation is currently being rewritten by the House Transportation Committee.

The New Hampshire Department of Safety ran a pilot program for a period of 1-month license renewals, and six wanted felons who were living in New Hampshire, having driver licenses, who were coming up for license renewal were checked through this computer, and six of them were found to be wanted felons. Three of them were drug dealers.

One of them was Mr. Jones. He moved here from Florida at the beginning of this year. He obtained a tractor trailer drivers license. He had registered three vehicles. Mr. Jones is wanted in Hillsborough County, FL on drug charges, and he is living right here at 312 Cedar Street in Manchester. And he has a tractor trailer license which amazes me. When someone moves from another State and applies for a drivers license, New Hampshire does not check NCIC to see if they are a wanted felon.

The car they moved from a State like Florida, we check the car to see if it is stolen through NCIC, but we don't check the person.

Senator Roberge's legislation mandates that when somebody moves here and applies for a drivers license—check NCIC to see if they are a wanted felon.

In this county alone, 38 percent of the wanted felons are wanted for drug offenses. County-wide, country-wide there are 392,000 wanted felons. Drugs are mainly transported with motor vehicles. Why not make it more difficult for drug dealers to move about. Take away their drivers license, plates and ID cards. That is what Senator Roberge is trying to do through her legislation.

This is a cost-effective way to catch wanted felons when they are applying for a drivers license, non-drivers ID card or registration plate.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. I plan to—we will plan to listen to the progress of her legislation. I intended to see Commissioner Flynn to talk to him from his end of it to see what we can do within Public Works.

Mark.

Mr. SOUDER. I just wanted to make a technical point for the record, and that is that the chairman has done something extraordinary with this hearing and given people the opportunity to come forth and speak.

One of the general rules of Congress is that there is a swearing in. Not that anybody isn't telling the truth, but we probably should note that the witnesses aren't sworn in.

You named an individual and if you were under oath—I am not suggesting that the individual isn't correct—if you were under

oath, for example, you could be convicted of perjury if it wasn't true. We potentially put individuals at risk, and we ought to look at that in the record with the names.

Although, I have no doubt—I am not questioning the veracity of that——

Mr. ZELIFF. Good point.

Mr. SOUDER. I'm merely saying as a process, he has done something very extraordinary in giving, really, anybody who wanted to come into this hearing and testify, and should be commended for it because we don't often get that at a hearing.

At the same time, that means that we haven't screened and we don't have people under the same process.

Mr. ZELIFF. Same rules. Thank you.

Thank you very much.

Mr. DEVERE. I do have his driving record and his registration—and a letter from Commission Flynn. Mr. Zeliff. What I think he meant was that you mentioned some other people, I think, in your discussion there. Basically, we need to be careful of that in terms of their rights as well.

I will see Commission Flynn and if you will leave—New Hampshire is going to do it. The point we're trying to make is that—legislation mandating States do this, mandate that State's check to see if someone is a wanted felon before they give driver's license, no State in the country does this. We will be the first State in the country.

Mr. ZELIFF. Right. We will pursue her legislation and we will also look at it on a national basis through a committee I serve on Public Works and Infrastructure as well.

Thank you for your idea.

No. 20.

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 3.

Mr. FROST. Good afternoon. My name is Jeff Frost. I'm from Ward 3. I'm a citizen of Manchester. I want to commend the committee. I want to commend the mayor and particularly the police chief and his officers and all the people who are working on the personal side of this problem.

You and I, Congressman, talked a couple of years ago about the other side. As a former Marine Corps Captain Pilot down in California 10 years ago, I worked under Ronald Reagan for the—and we did quite a bit of work with the interdiction side.

I would like to read this statement. Being in politics is tough. Sir, I consider yourself and Senator Gregg the two most guilty people in the State of New Hampshire with respect to the increase in flow of drugs into this country and this State.

Mr. ZELIFF. I hope you will be specific.

Mr. FROST. Not since Noreiga was president of Panama have the drug dealers and the cartels had so much help from Government officials.

With a lame duck vote in the U.S. Congress, the drug dealers got more than they ever dreamed of. A free, uninhibited flow of drugs across the border of Mexico into the United States.

Since NAFTA, DEA and U.S. Custom Officials say it is a joke, that because of NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agree-

ment, and its transportation agreements with Mexico, they cannot verify and therefore stop the explosions of drugs from Mexico to the United States. Now Mexico has the biggest and baddest, I would say, cartels in the drug trade.

How can you, Bob Dole, Senator Gregg and anybody else who voted for NAFTA preach to hardworking families here in this city, to the police departments, about our State and our city drug problems when you pass trade agreements that help increase this plight of drugs.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you.

Mr. FROST. My question is are you looking at restricting those transportation agreements in NAFTA, one; and, two, your legislation about verifying, I think if you would talk to the U.S. Customs and DEA on that, it is impossible to verify. We have no way to verify.

Mr. ZELIFF. Let me ask you a question. Are you saying that drug trafficking from Mexico started when we voted for NAFTA?

Mr. FROST. Negative.

Mr. ZELIFF. OK. Thank you. I just wanted to clarify that.

Mr. FROST. I'm not saying that you had any direct involvement, I'm saying that——

Mr. ZELIFF. I appreciate the clarification because it didn't start out that way.

Mr. FROST. No, I understand. The increase. Helped increase.

Mr. ZELIFF. Let me——

Mr. FROST. It is oftentimes that good government legislation is conflicted by other government legislation——

Mr. ZELIFF. Let me answer the question. I'm not going to get into a long discussion on NAFTA. I appreciate the sincerity, and I know where you are coming from, and you're very sincere in making your comment.

Mr. FROST. But it is that, sir—I'm not arguing that. I'm trying to compliment you. I don't want you to feel—I am not trying to do anything but compliment you for bringing up the issue.

I don't believe and agree that NAFTA is the problem that you say it is, but let me get beyond NAFTA if I can.

Mr. FROST. I didn't say——

Mr. ZELIFF. Let me try to answer your question so that you will have the benefit of my thinking. I believe I'm very committed in this drug war. I am committed. I am more committed to this than about anything that I know of other than balancing the budget, but I would say that this is even more important.

I think I've said several times today this is the No. 1 national security issue we face in this country.

I've been down to Mexico. I know what is going on. I've been with the Coast Guard. I've been in the interdiction zone. We're going to the source countries. I indicated twice already—let me just read one more time.

Mark and I at 4:30 a.m. one day when we were in session all night introduced H.R. 1868 that conditioned Aid to Mexico based on their ability to reduce drug traffic.

Mr. SOUDER. Let me make a brief comment on the specific point of verification.

Mr. ZELIFF. Sure.

Mr. SOUDER. That, in the process of Congress, sometimes you have to compromise on things you can't—in other words, we wanted to put a specific dollar amount. But you know what they did? They didn't put a dollar amount to Mexico. They left it vague in the bill, so we couldn't target dollars, and then they watered down the verification process or they weren't going to allow our amendment to come up.

So we did the best we could under that circumstance. As our committee has pointed out—and we've kept the pressure on Brown as to why they aren't cracking down harder. We will look at clauses inside NAFTA. If, indeed, it does seem to be correlated, those are facts that have to be verified through more than one customs agent.

And as somebody who opposed NAFTA, although I wasn't in Congress at the time, we can differ on what NAFTA will or won't do, but we will certainly be looking at that. The chairman of this committee is completely committed to fighting the drug inflow into this country, and we will look at any way, as it relates to Mexico, as it relates to the bail out of Mexico, the devaluation of the peso, incentives that do it at the same time.

The one good thing about NAFTA is that to some degree while I was opposed to it, if we improved the economy and the economic conditions there, in other areas, even if it is taking jobs from Indiana, for example, at least they won't have the motive to ship drugs to us. It is kind of a give or take type situation.

Mr. ZELIFF. Let me add one other thing. The State Department testified before our committee that we had in June that they certified Mexico as fully cooperating with the drug effort.

I don't believe that that's accurate. And if you don't believe it is accurate, I suggest that you write the State Department and the President of the United States because I believe we need to take a look at that certification system and make sure that it becomes accurate.

I believe that we need to make sure that we have, in the interdiction zone, and the problem that we have with drugs coming up from South America, we need to make sure that we have cooperative agreements with all 26 countries that are involved.

We have a lot of work ahead of us. There is no denying it. If it was as simple as voting one way or the other for NAFTA, believe me, if we thought that was going to change the drug war, that would be an easy solution. I don't believe it is.

Again, I appreciate your sincerity, and I think we are both—beyond the NAFTA thing—we are both committed to trying to get rid of drugs. I hope we are.

Mr. FROST. I am just hoping—you have a former Deputy Director of the DEA, a former Deputy Director of the Customs saying this is a problem before NAFTA was voted on, and now I see, unfortunate—documentary on the problem with the transportation agreements.

I know you are sincere about helping. This whole process here is fantastic, but this is one point that I brought to your attention 2 years ago, and I just wanted to reinforce it.

Mr. ZELIFF. We obviously have an area of disagreement. I am thankful that we both have the goals in sight. Whether we arrive

at a different means or not, that will be due to our ability to be able to see eye to eye, and I hope to be able to work with you.

Thank you.

Mr. FROST. Thank you.

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 13.

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 17.

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 5.

[No response.]

Mr. SOUDER. That's a Bill Bennett. [Laughter.]

Mr. ZELIFF. Yes. Speaking about the drug czar.

Mr. GERRISH. Congressman, thank you very much for this opportunity to speak to your committee. It reminds me of the New Hampshire way which, unlike other States, a participant can go before the legislature in the various committees and they are given an opportunity to speak. This reminds me of that process.

My name is Richard Gerrish, and I currently hold the position of president of Drugs are Dangerous, Inc. We call ourselves DAD.

Basically we serve the families of the Sullivan regional school district comprising the towns of Newton and Kingston.

Our organization was incorporated as a direct result of a teen suicide in our community approximately 8 years ago. A teenager with a history of drug and alcohol abuse. He put a gun to his head before a large crowd at a local pizza shop, his parents being in the crowd, and blew his brains out.

That very act brought our community out of denial. Sometimes some good comes out of situations like that.

So in addition to creating natural high experiences for families and youth in our community, the number of activities throughout the school year, we embarked a few years ago in offering intensive parenting classes that were led by trained parent educators for parents of preschoolers, 6 to 10, 10 to 14, and 15 to 18, including intensive parenting classes for parents of divorced and separated parents.

After the first year of operating these classes, the superintendent of the school was amazed at the response of the parents. We had to turn parents away.

Mind you, all these classes were led by trained parent educators—anywhere from 10 to 15 hours.

As a result of that, the superintendent wanted to participate in next years' program by expanding into other age groups—realizing that 73 to 75 percent of all teenagers, juveniles, brought before the court system across this country, New Hampshire is no exception, are juveniles that come from broken homes. There is a direct correlation there. Most juveniles come before the court system from broken homes, and the majority of them have drug and alcohol abuse problems.

DAD, in collaboration with other child advocate youth groups within New Hampshire 2 years ago we brought before the legislature a bill that would require all divorced and separating parents having children under the age of 18 would be required, court ordered, to attend the parenting series to educate them as to what

their children were going to go through as a result of the divorce and separation of their parents.

When that bill was introduced in the legislature, it passed the House 300 to 58. The advocates said, wow, this is New Hampshire? Invasion of privacy of the family, and this bill is going to pass? It did pass.

The Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Judge Nettle, had the responsibility to implement the program in two counties as a pilot. It was implemented in Carroll and Strafford County, with the law saying that April 1, 1995 the program would have to go statewide.

The person who was contracted to implement the program by the court, the Drug and Mental Health Association, Stan Marston, had indicated publicly in his 25 years of the mental health field that he has never come across a program that has such a tremendous positive effect on the parents of these children that were divorcing.

We know psychologically divorce and separation has a tremendous negative impact on children's lives. The court system tells you that, the prison population tells you that.

You've heard the phrase "Home Sweet Home." I think we ought to add a question mark there. Our homes, our families are under stress. They're in a crisis situation. Parents have lost the ability to parent effectively. I have had parents, after attending these classes, come up to me in tears and say how they, for the first time, learn positive parenting skills that they were able to go home and positively implement and see immediate results.

Parents need help. The divorce rate is 53 percent. Almost 98 percent of the mothers have custody of the children; 60 percent of them—into poverty.

We know that the juvenile pregnancy rate, out of wedlock, we know the damaging effects upon a female child where the father is absent. We know how that child is easily subjected to the first male to approach and express "I love you." The teenage girl takes—the boy takes it between his legs.

So we know that the absence of fathers has significant impact on the development of these young girls that is resulting in this teenage pregnancy that we have.

In closing, watch the New Hampshire Child Impact Program. It has Chief Justice Nadeau of the Superior Court. He gave his report to the legislature January 15 of this current year. The legislature this year expanded the program. We had to wait until July of next year for it to be expanded in Rockingham and Grafton Counties. So we will have four counties in it.

Eighty-nine percent of the parents that go through the program said we have learned tremendous information to go home and to be better parents. The majority of them said, yes, it should be mandated statewide. The legislation now calls for 2 years. The program will be implemented in all of New Hampshire's counties.

We need to take a look at the family. We need to take a look at the needs of the family. Harmony. Single parenting. Safe and decent places to live. Children are lonely. Talk to the children. Talk to the first grade teachers. Talk to child care providers. Talk to nursery school teachers. Any one of them can tell you what child in their classroom is at risk.

Then ask the teacher what resources are available to her or to the school that child's needs, that child's family's needs can be met so that we're not going to have to spend $30,000 on that child every year as an incarcerated person.

We need to look at the needs of children. We need to ensure that the basic needs of the families are met. It is very simple. Home Sweet Home.

Now we have to answer the question. What happened to the family in the last 35 years? It took us 35 years to get where we are today. We've spent tremendous funds on high technology, AWACS.

We have to incorporate within each and every one of us the ability to say no. That means that we have to value the needs of the children and to assure that they have their basic human needs met so that they can say no. They have to have communities that believe in them. We can't be blaming and shaming them.

We lower the ages from 18 to 17 in the State. We can lower the age until 12, or we can treat them as adults. That is not going to solve the problem.

You've heard testimony here today saying just two packets of crack cause addictions for these people. We know that if drugs are so addictive that children will sell their babies so they can get a hit. Incarceration is no deterrent.

Chief Favreau said, no way, these kids don't care. Addiction is very strong. Prevention. Prevention. Go into the needs of parents.

Thank you very much for the extended time, and I'm so grateful I had the opportunity to speak. Thank you very much.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. I don't know how we can improve on what you've said. The reason that we're here is that we're trying to address the very things that you're talking about.

The fact that we've had meetings for the last year or two with Chief Favreau and other chiefs where they're crying out for help from the community, help from the business community. They can't do it all themselves.

But it comes back down to the families too. We've got to somehow teach. You have to teach your kids. I have to teach my kids. We have to be involved as parents, grandparents. We've got to start to reassess what's important and what's not.

We're all guilty of being too busy, too busy for people around us that need us. We're trying to listen here today to people, and yesterday, and we will be back again talking to folks in the community.

We're going to treatment centers. I mentioned that I was in a women's prison listening to inmates—you know, seventh and eighth times back in prison. What went wrong? Why did they hit the bottom? What happened in their lives? What can we do?

Government, unfortunately, isn't the only answer. We can't just do it with money. It is not the only answer. We get involved up north with domestic violence, child abuse. It all goes back to the same problem we're having here.

I came from a broken home. My mother left when I was 4 and alcohol was involved with my stepmother. But a lot of it was myself. I didn't want to end up being in trouble all my life. I wanted to get out of that. I recognized that education was important. I worked my way through school. I worked in a factory.

I don't know where the separation is, do it for yourself and get help. I was lucky. I had people who helped me. I had people who extended a hand that helped me along the way.

If we could figure out a way that we could provide guidance, the program that you're talking about in Carroll County—I would like to go and visit that program. I should do that. Our problem is we do not have enough time in the day, but if it is working as great as you're saying it is, we should go visit and I will visit if you give me a chance to do that.

We've got a hell of a challenge in front of us. We can go into the interdiction zones. We can go with DEA in the streets of Boston, New York and Baltimore, Washington. We're going to have hearings. We are going to listen to what they do in Manchester here. But that bottom line is if the community doesn't get involved. If the families themselves don't get involved. If the kids don't, just think of where we're heading as a country if we don't solve the problem now. We're going down the tubes.

It is much more important than balancing the budget, frankly. It is not all budget driven.

So we need leadership. We need role models. We need people who will stand up and are willing to fight for it.

Again, my hat is off to the city of Manchester because I'll tell you, we've done a lot of hearings and we've gone a lot of places. This is one of the best examples of things working. It is not perfect. Yes, somebody may complain about indiscriminate stopping. We're taking away some supposed basic rights and stuff like that. We're trying very carefully to deal with that, but the bottom line is the neighborhoods, generally, from what I can see, people are saying, "Thank God. Thank God that somebody cares and that people are coming in."

We're going to make a mistake or two, but the bottom line is returning the community to one that is safe and the sidewalks and the streets so people can walk at night. That's important.

You covered a big panoramic view and you did an excellent job. I don't believe you asked a question, but you made a good statement.

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 5.

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 6.

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. No. 4.

[No response.]

Mr. ZELIFF. Geraldine Sylvester, I notice you've been here all day long. I can remember talking to you 10 years ago and the stuff that you've done.

You and the chief and the mayor, do you think after listening all day—just one last question to you: can we win this thing?

Ms. SYLVESTER. I think, Congressman, as long as you take into context everything that was said this morning. You've heard it from law enforcement, you've heard it from treatment people. What we need is a comprehensive approach. We need broad based prevention efforts, not just a program here and a program there.

We need the curriculum to complement D.A.R.E., we need student assistance programs. A whole gauntlet of prevention. Treat-

ment inserted with our increased law enforcement effort. With that three-pronged approach, I'm sure we're going to win. We don't need to legalize. That's for sure. There are so many individuals in the recovering community that have been helped on all levels—I think part of the problem, we change with experience. Over the years the Government has taken over so much, so much, so much, that all of a sudden the average American forgets what it is to—and I think it is time to get back to that approach.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you.

Mayor.

Mr. WIECZOREK. Geraldine covered everything so well. All I have to say is I agree. Certainly it isn't going to be easy. There's no question about that, but if you're going to pursue any goal, it is never easy to get there. But it is a worthwhile goal.

I think it is worth the effort that we all have to make to try to work with the future generations that are going to be coming along because drugs are a real scourge to this country and this world. We are going to have to do everything we can to put all of these things together.

We had groups here that covered the entire waterfront. We've got all the diversity here at this hearing here today. It was certainly very enlightening to me as I know it was for your panel.

I want to express my thanks on behalf of the city of Manchester for you, Congressman, bringing the congressional panel here to Manchester to hear about some of the things that we're doing, and plus to learn about some of the other problems that are still there because we know that we certainly don't have all the answers yet, but we know that we just have to persevere because the goal is worthwhile.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, Mr. Mayor.

Chief, the final word.

Mr. FAVREAU. It was a very enlightening day, Congressman. I appreciate you coming here with your panel and giving us an opportunity to listen to what the people feel.

We certainly feel that the program that we've initiated is doing a lot of good, but I still think of what has to be done for the drug problem to be solved.

We feel that we have a few more on our team now, and through our community policing efforts, which we really didn't have much of an opportunity to speak about as I would have liked, I think it will keep the enthusiasm alive.

Once our substations—two of them that we have now are really in operation—another on the West Side and the South end of the city, I think there will be more contact with the community that we serve.

We want them to know that we are open to their suggestions and to their visits, and to their problems. Thank you very much.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much, and thank you for your leadership.

We were talking at lunch about how you and your wife take a walk once in a while through the neighborhoods and through the drug zones now that you can do that just to check and make sure that we're free and clear and we've taken back our neighborhoods.

Maybe we can take a walk some night. I would like to keep in touch.

Mr. SOUDER. They don't have any moose on the streets.

Mr. ZELIFF. No moose on the street? Actually, they do, Mark. It ended up being that it was a moose loose in Manchester, and it wasn't Newt Gringrich. It was loose.

I would like to ask Mark Souder from Fort Wayne, IN if you have any final comments.

Mr. SOUDER. I really appreciate the opportunity to be here and to hear your variation of the problems and to get the balanced perspective of all the different parts of the war. I remain less optimistic that we'll win, but we can contain it, at least, to a degree, because I don't know if all evil can be eliminated, but we can certainly make it so that those who want to escape it have the opportunity to escape it.

I thought your statements were very moving about the need to have all individuals get involved, because we've abandoned that commitment. A lot of it is the responsibility of the Federal Government having seemingly stepped in.

The Federal Government will always be there. We have certain roles. We can be in a supplemental role, but the primary front lines has to be, like it has been here in Manchester, in the individual home starting with the parents moving to the neighbors and the communities and the churches and the local governments, and I applaud that.

I take time again to applaud our chairman's effort who is a New Hampshire Bulldog on this issue, who is not letting go, doesn't—he always hopes that there will be coverage in Washington, but the bottom line is he doesn't really care. He is going to plunge ahead anyway and keep at this issue and sooner or later, I think, others will come around because there is no doubt that one of the problems in politics is that whatever is the latest fad trend, whatever is on the national TV specials, all the politicians run to that.

We like to say we've solved the welfare crisis, we've solved the drug crisis, we've solved this, and the problem is if we don't have—as one lady in Newark told me—a constant drum beat the problem just arises again.

And I want to thank the chairman for helping beat the drum on a regular basis.

Mr. ZELIFF. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

This concludes our hearing today. We thank you all for being here. We thank you for your patience and attendance.

[Whereupon, at 4:20 p.m., the hearing was concluded.]

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