

**Table 1. Presidential Timeline of Federal Drug Legislation in the United States.**

<b>President and Term</b>	<b>Point Person on Drugs/Alcohol Policy</b>	<b>Major Policy or Legislation</b>	<b>Objective/Mandate</b>
1901-1909 Theodore Roosevelt	Reverend Charles Henry Brent and Hamilton Wright	1. Shanghai Opium Commission of 1909 2. Smoking Opium Exclusion Act of 1909	1. An international fact-finding body (of 13 nations) on the properties and dangers of opiates that made policy recommendations. 2. Prohibition of the importation of smoking opium
1909-1913 William Taft	Reverend Charles Henry Brent and Hamilton Wright	1. International Conference on Opium of 1911 2. Webb-Kenyon Act of 1913	1. Continued international opiate control efforts with commitment by U.S. to adopt policies at home. 2. Bans on alcohol at state level, creating States with legal alcohol sales (wet) and those where sales were forbidden (dry).
1913-1921 Woodrow Wilson	Hamilton Wright	1. Harrison Narcotics Act of 1914 2. Volstead Act 1920 (Prohibition) 3. Narcotics Drugs Import and Export Act 1922	1. Taxation on opiates and cocaine distribution and manufacture which effectively made them illegal. 2. Ban of alcohol sale, distribution, and consumption from 1920-1933. 3. Controls on import and exports of narcotics to other nations, limited exports of opiates to nations with a proven shortage.
1921-1923 Warren Harding	<b>Levi Nutt</b>	Federal Narcotics Control Board of Prohibition Unit established in 1922	Housed at the Treasury Department as part of the Prohibition Unit, it was concerned with narcotics use and addicts. It defined regulations outlining the treatment of addiction permitted under the Harrison Act.
1923-1929 Calvin Coolidge	Levi Nutt	Porter Narcotic Farm Act 1929	Established two narcotics hospitals for addicts in Federal prisons (Fort Worth, Texas and Lexington, Kentucky) in response to addicts crowding local prisons.
1929-1933 Herbert Hoover	Harry J. Anslinger	1. Federal Bureau of Narcotics (FBN) in 1930 2. Uniform State Narcotics Act of 1932	1. Became an independent Federal agency, under jurisdiction of Justice Department, to enforce Harrison Act domestically and internationally. 2. Mandates States to adopt Federal narcotics laws and promotes collaboration between Feds and States in achieving narcotics control.
1933-1945 Franklin Roosevelt	Harry J. Anslinger	1. Marijuana Tax Act of 1937 2. FDA gets control over drug safety in 1938 3. Opium Poppy Control Act of 1942	1. Taxation on cannabis manufacture and distribution which effectively makes it illegal. 2. Redefined drugs by their effects on the body, establishes prescription drug classes 3. Prohibits growing or possessing poppy plants without a license.
1945-1953 Harry Truman	Harry J. Anslinger	1. Boggs Act of 1951 2. Created the Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics in 1951 3. Durham-Humphrey Amendment 1951	1. Established first mandatory minimum sentences for drug offenses. 2. A clearinghouse for information regarding narcotic traffic control and addiction treatment. 3. Established more specific guidelines for prescription drugs.
1953-1961 Dwight Eisenhower	Harry J. Anslinger	Narcotic Control Act of 1956 (Boggs-Daniels)	Increased penalties for the sale and possession of marijuana and heroin,

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		Act)	including the death penalty for the sale of opium by someone over 18 years of age to someone under 18 years of age, also specified Federal role to be suppression of drug trafficking only.
1961-1963 John F. Kennedy	Harry J. Anslinger	President=s Advisory Commission on Narcotics and Drug Abuse (the Prettyman Commission of 1962).	Recommended dismantling the FBN, returning power to medical community to define medical use of a drug, treating addict,s and controlling the diversion of dangerous drugs from legal channels.
1963-1969 Lyndon B. Johnson		1. Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 2. Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965 3. Narcotic Addict Rehabilitation Act of 1966	1. Placed addiction under the rubric of mental illness 2. Established strict controls over amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD and other drugs 3. Allowed treatment as an alternative to prison for drug convictions
1969-1974 Richard Nixon	Jerome Jaffee	1. Comprehensive Substance Abuse Act of 1970 2. Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 3. Methadone Control Act of 1973 4. Heroin Trafficking Act of 1973	1. This piece of legislation replaced all previous existing federal drug laws, established the current scheduling of controlled substances, and created the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). 2. Set up Federally funded programs for prevention and treatment 3. Established licensing regulations for those wishing to dispense methadone for opiate addiction. 4. Increased penalties for distribution of opiates.
1974-1977 Gerald Ford		Drug Abuse Treatment and Control Amendments of 1974, 1978.	Extensions of the 1972 act passed by Nixon, including creation of drug education programs at the Department of Education.
1977-1981 Jimmy Carter	Peter Bourne	1978 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Education Amendments	Extensions of the 1972 act passed by Nixon, including creation of drug education programs at the Department of Education.
1981-1989 Ronald Reagan	Carlton Turner	1. Drug Offenders Act of 1984 2. Analogue (Designer drug) Act of 1984 3. Crime Control Act of 1984 4. Anti Drug Abuse Act of 1986 5. Established national minimum drinking age of 21 6. Placed warning labels on all alcoholic containers by 1989	1. Sets up special programs for offenders and organizes Federal treatment effort 2. Enacted to deal with "designer" drugs, allowing immediate classification of a substance as a controlled substance. 3. increased dramatically Federal mandatory minimums for drug-related crime 4. a response to crack, massive new allocation of funds to fight the drug warB mos went to interdiction thus defining America=s current war on drugs strategy. 5. States must comply in order to receive federal highway funds. 6. Surgeon General C. Everette Koop=s contribution to curtail fetal alcohol syndrome.
1989-1993 George H. Bush	William Bennett Robert Martinez	1. Omnibus Drug Abuse Act of 1988 2. NIDA, NIMH and NIAAA become part of NIH and ADAMHA programs become part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)	1. Third law to expand mandatory minimums for drug offenses, including establishing sentencing differential for powder and crack cocaine. Creation of a drug-free America as a policy goal and establishment of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP and the Drug Czar) to set priorities, implement a national strategy, and certify federal drug-control budgets.

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<p>1993-2001 Bill Clinton</p>	<p>Lee Brown General Barry McCaffrey</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994</li> <li>2. Comprehensive Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996</li> <li>3. The Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997</li> <li>4. The Media Campaign Act of 1998</li> <li>5. Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998</li> <li>6. Personal Responsibility and Word Reauthorization Act of 1996.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Extended ONDCP's mission to assessing budgets and resources related to the National Drug Control Strategy, established specific reporting requirements for drug use, availability, consequences, and treatment</li> <li>2. Restrictions on materials and equipment used to manufacture methamphetamine, increased penalties for methamphetamine manufacture and/or sale</li> <li>3. Awards Federal grants to community coalitions reduce substance abuse among adolescents and strengthen collaboration among organizations and agencies for increased citizen participation in strategic planning to reduce substance use.</li> <li>4. a national media campaign for the purpose of reducing and preventing drug abuse among young people.</li> <li>5. Expanded ONDCP's mandate and authority and elevated it to Cabinet Status</li> <li>6. Landmark welfare reform policy with two drug provisions: elimination of disability for addiction and possibility of denial of welfare for drug offenders.</li> </ol>
<p>2001-2004 George W. Bush</p>	<p>John P. Walters</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecstasy Anti-Proliferation Act of 2000.</li> <li>2. Vulnerability to Ecstasy Act of 2002 or more commonly referred to as the Rave Act.</li> <li>3. Illicit Drug Anti-Proliferation Act was enacted in 2003</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Scheduled club drugs with the controlled substances act- by DEA, increased penalties for sale and use of club drugs.</li> <li>2. Makes it a felony to provide a space for the purpose of illegal drug use, intended to cover the promoters of raves and other dance events. Rave act merely adjusts wording of so-called crack house law to cover temporary locations instead of fixed locations.</li> <li>3. a new law in the fight against ecstasy and predatory drugs, including amphetamines.</li> </ol>