

Fiscal Year 1991 Drug Elimination Grants

Grants were awarded to a total of 496 PHAs during FY 1991. About 51% of the funds have targeted security functions and 49% have targeted programs to reduce drug usage.

<u>Funding Activity</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>	<u># Programs</u>
Security Personnel	\$ 12,432,241	167
Law Enforcement	45,008,497	469
Investigators	3,753,663	97
Resident Patrols	2,155,042	144
Physical Improvements	9,793,760	300
Drug Prevention Programs	47,032,160	657
Drug Intervention Programs	11,550,776	289
Drug Treatment Programs	7,874,414	106
Other	1,168,447	56
 Total	 \$140,775,000	 2285

Fiscal Year 1992 Drug Elimination Grants

Grants were awarded to a total of 426 PHAs during FY 1992. About 45% of the funds have targeted security functions and 48% have targeted programs to reduce drug usage. A total of seven percent was listed under other costs.

<u>Funding Activity</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
Security Personnel	\$ 16,191,005
Law Enforcement	36,296,420
Investigators	2,954,153
Resident Patrols	1,488,420
Physical Improvements	5,669,875
Drug Prevention Programs	47,502,411
Drug Intervention Programs	12,480,412
Drug Treatment Programs	7,252,435
Other	9,225,954
Total	\$140,451,635

Fiscal Year 1993 Drug Elimination Grants

Grants were awarded to a total of 439 HAs during FY 1993. About 45% of the funds have targeted security functions and 50% have targeted programs to reduce drug usage. A total of five percent was listed under other costs.

<u>Funding Activity</u>	<u>Amount Awarded</u>
Security Personnel	\$ 15,442,113
Law Enforcement	42,106,507
Investigators	2,680,131
Resident Patrols	1,383,750
Physical Improvements	4,226,953
Drug Prevention Programs	55,328,473
Drug Intervention Programs	9,893,268
Drug Treatment Programs	7,778,099
Other	6,746,896
Total	\$145,525,000

**FY 1995 FUNDING PROPOSAL AND
GRANT CONSOLIDATION MEETING
October 21, 1993**

AGENDA

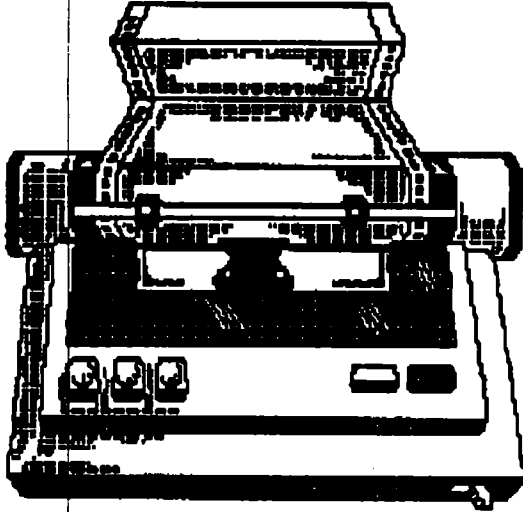
- I. Opening Remarks
 - ONDCP, Ricia McMahon
 - OMB, Chris Edley
- II. Presentation of Grant Consolidation Proposal
 - Proposals presented by each Department
- III. Initial Review and Discussion of Proposals
- IV. Closing Remarks

GRANT CONSOLIDATION PROPOSAL

<u>Block and Formula Grants</u>	
HHS	Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant
DOJ	Byrne Memorial Grant
ED	Drug-Free Schools and Communities Formula Grant

Targeted Treatment	Crime and Violence	Youth
Hard-core Addicts (HHS)	Community Policing (DOJ)	DFSC (ED)
Criminal Justice (HHS and DOJ)	Public Housing DEG/COMPAC (HUD)	National Service (ED)
Pregnant Women (HHS)	Safe Schools (ED)	Community Prevention (HHS, HUD)
	Gang Programs (DOJ,HHS,ATF)	High Risk Youth (HHS, DOJ, HUD)

All of these initiatives must be linked with vocational training so that each person at risk can become productive to society. (LABOR)



TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCE AND JUSTICE DIVISION

FAX COVER SHEET

From:

Kenneth Schwartz

Roger Adkins

Cora Beebe

Jim Duke
Anita Ford
Martha Gagné
Trish Watson

Sharon Barkeloo
Chris Bertram
Dan Corbett
Alice Davis
Meg DiBari
Desiree Thompson
David Tornquist
Rebecca Wayne

Chris Brown
Ron Jones
Louisa Koch
Brad Kyser
Lin Liu
Jonas Neihardt
Jeff Payne
Adrien Silas

TO: BABOTE

PHONE: _____

SUBJECT: GRANT CONSOLIDATION

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
PER YOUR REQUEST
SEE REMARKS BELOW
FOR COMMENT

REMARKS: _____

WE'LL INCORPORATE YOUR ?
COMMENT WHEN THEY @
GET HERE. THIS IS WHAT
WE ARE BRIEFING EDU
WITH TODAY

Drug Grants To States & Localities

Demand Side Grant Programs

FY 1993

Enacted

FY 1994

President's
BudgetLikely
EnactedFY 1995
Agency
Request

HHS:

Substance Abuse Block Grant	803.5	803.5	818.6	779.6
SFF Transfer			10.0	
Crisis Areas Grants	34.8	34.8	34.8	17.3
Pregnant/Post Partum Women	21.1	49.2	49.2	49.0
SFF Transfer			5.0	
Treatment Improvement				
Treatment Campus	18.4	9.4	9.4	9.3
Criminal Justice	33.0	33.0	33.0	52.3
Critical Populations	44.7	44.7	44.7	63.9
Comprehensive Community Treat	16.6	26.8	27.5	26.5
AIDS Demonstrations	21.2	21.2	21.2	21.0
Capacity Expansion Program	15.3	88.9	10.0	0.0
Prevention Demonstrations				
High Risk Youth	56.3	69.3	63.3	60.5
Pregnant Women & Infants	50.2	43.4	43.4	43.1
Community Partnerships	96.0	116.7	104.7	103.4
SFF Transfer			10.0	
Prevention Training	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5
Administration For Children & Famille				
Runaway & Homeless Youth	35.1	35.1	36.1	35.1
Youth Gang	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.8
Emergency Protection	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Total HHS	1291.5	1421.3	1366.6	1306.3

ED:

Drug-Free Schools State Grants	498.6	498.6	389.5	Not Avail'b
Drug Emergency Grants	24.6	24.6	24.6	Not Avail'b
Early Childhood Education	2.9	2.9	2.9	Not Avail'b
(Safe Schools)?				
Total ED	526.1	526.1	417.0	

HUD:

Drug Elimination Grants	165.0	265.0	265.0	300.0
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Supply Side Grant Programs

DOJ:

Byrne Memorial Grants	496.0	496.0	483.0	393.0
Community Policing Grants	50.0	16.5	8.3	193.7
Weed & Seed	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2
Discretionary Grants				
Total DOJ	552.2	518.8	477.5	592.9

ONDCP:

HIDTA Program	36.1	36.0	43.0	50.0
Special Incentive Fund				
TOTAL	2,570.9	2,767.2	2,569.0	2,249.2

Held to put in

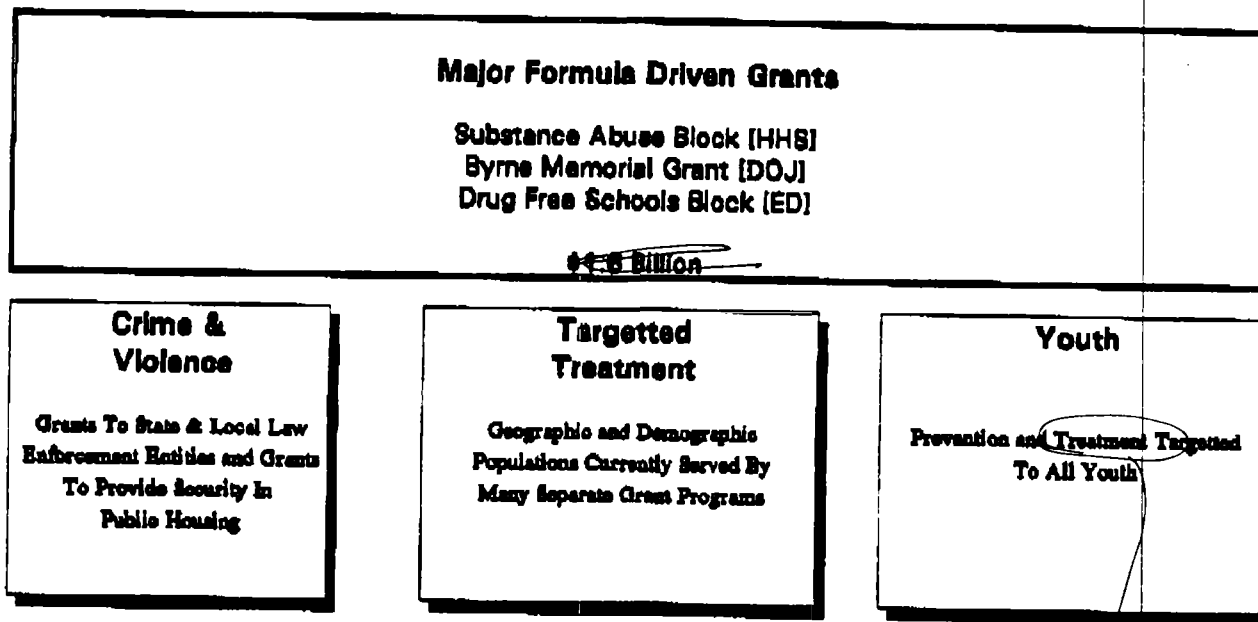
These have not been officially submitted.

But this the Block? It should be included

for this to happen we must be able to prove that the trafficking

this is only a small part of the problem

1995
National Drug Grant Consolidation Proposal



Total All Grants -- ~~\$ 2.5 Billion~~

ONDCP National Proposal:

Consolidate Existing ~~200~~ Grant Programs Into Three New Block Grants
Current Major Block Grants Would Remain Unchanged
Provide For Discretionary and Formula Grants
Provide For Limited Earmarking or Floors For High Profile Needs
Grants Tailored To Support Policy Themes

Strategy

This would be
mostly
prevention.

Youth/Adolescent
treatment should
fall
primarily
under
targetted treatment

Amix
DB

CONSOLIDATION OF DRUG GRANTS

Eligible Grants:

Significant grant programs dedicated principally to drug abuse control to include those associated with the control of crime and violence attributable to drugs trafficking could be included. Specifically not included would be grants where funds expended for drug control were the major portion of total resources [e.g., Ryan White, AIDS or MEDICARE/CAID] are not drug related.

Possible Advantages of Consolidation:

Could reduce the cost of administering grants for both the grantor and grantee. Fewer grant programs, fewer managers.

Could greatly facilitate the grant applications process by creating a "one stop shop" for grantees.

Could increase the ability to target funding by adding flexibility in providing resources where most needed or demanded.

Could provide an avenue for simplifying grant making rules and make the process more "customer friendly" [e.g., standardized matching requirements].

Could make funds more available to smaller grantees by reducing the advantage of currently afforded "professional grant writers."

Could provide an avenue to help standardize performance criteria/measures which insure grants go to best programs.

Could provide increased flexibility to tailor funding profile which support major policy initiatives [e.g., empowerment zones], and provide more permanent funding for successful demonstrations.

Possible Disadvantages of Consolidation:

Could create confusion and delay the delivery of funds as customers educate themselves to a new process.

Changes in current grant allocations could create "winners" and "losers," with little funding available to grandfather or protect "losers." Pressure for "hold harmless" arrangements likely to be significant.

Jim
I'm assuming that these are Edley's talking points for all

of the proposal

Right
Price will

be giving the talking points for the ONDCP proposal

By identifying these, could be

setting up the program to fail before it even gets

off the ground.

3 Variability of matching rates among current grant programs could create difficulties and confusion as funds are merged. No clear answer yet, as to whether a standard match would hurt or help.

4 Merging formula and discretionary programs could create technical problems. How much should be formula driven; how much should be discretionary; and how are formulae derived?

Variable recipients of current grants (e.g., States, localities, private organizations) could create a "bucket-of-worms" by generating execution, accountability, and redundancy problems.

to the contrary, this proposal eliminates the burden of redundancy.

Also, since the programs would be better targeted, it is likely that there would be more accountability.

Jim -
Please elaborate. I do not follow.

THEME: Consolidated cross-agency grants to allow more flexibility, better targeted and comprehensive programs at the community level.

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

OUTCOME: Administrative savings, greater flexibility for communities to design solutions, more effective concentration of limited resources, and programs that work for the target population and communities.

MEANS: Focus consolidation on Strategy priorities: 1) targeted treatment; 2) Crime and Violence; and 3) Youth.

INTERAGENCY MEETING
Consolidating Drug Grants

ATTENDEES

Office of National Drug Control Policy

Ricia McMahon

Domestic Policy Council

Jose Cerda

Office of Management and Budget

Chris Edley
Isabelle Sawhille
Nancy Ann Min
Ken Schwartz

Department of Health and Human Services

Peter Edelman
Camille Barry

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Joe Shuldiner

Department of Justice

Steve Colgate
Grace Mastalli

Department of Education

Tom Payzant
Bill Modzeleski

Drug Grants To States & Localities

Demand Side Grant Programs	FY 1993	FY 1994		FY 1995
	Enacted	President's Budget	Likely Enacted	Likely Agency Request
HHS:				
Substance Abuse Block Grant	803.5	803.5	828.6	779.6
Crisis Areas Grants	34.8	34.8	34.8	17.3
Pregnant/Post Partum Women Treatment Improvement	21.1	49.2	54.2	49.0
Treatment Campus	18.4	9.4	9.4	9.3
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Youth Gang	11.8	11.8	12.2	11.8
Emergency Protection	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Total HHS	1,291.5	1,421.3	1,366.6	1,306.3
ED:				
Drug-Free Schools State Grants	498.6	498.6	389.5 _{/1}	
Drug Emergency Grants	24.6	24.6	24.6 _{/1}	
Early Childhood Education	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Safe Schools Initiative			20.0	100.0
Safe & Drug Free Schools			_{/2}	569.0
Safe & Drug Free Schools Direct Services			_{/2}	29.6
Special Education - Infants & Families	21.3	25.6	23.3	33.8
Vocational Rehabilitation	73.3	77.6	78.96	79.84
Total ED	620.7	629.3	539.3	815.1
HUD:				
Drug Elimination Grants	165.0	265.0	265.0	300.0
Supply Side Grant Programs				
DOJ:				
Byrne Memorial Grants	496.0	496.0	463.0	393.0
Community Policing Grants	50.0	16.5	8.3	193.7
Weed & Seed	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.2
Total DOJ	552.2	518.8	477.5	592.9
Total	2,629.4	2,834.4	2,648.3	3,014.4

_{/1} Authority Expires FY 1994 _{/2} Proposed In Improving America's Schools Act - Drug Scoring Undetermined

ONDCP Drug Grant Consolidation Proposal

Major Formula Driven Grants

**Substance Abuse Block [HHS]
Byrne Memorial Grant [DOJ]
Drug Free Schools Block [ED]**

Crime & Violence

**Grants To State & Local Law
Enforcement Entities and Grants
To Provide Security In
Public Housing**

Targetted Treatment

**Geographic and Demographic
Populations Currently Served By
Many Separate Grant Programs**

Youth

**Prevention Grants Targetted
To All Youth**

ONDCP Proposal:

**Develop Block Grant Consolidations Tailored To Support Strategy Themes
Consolidate Existing 20+ Grant Programs Into New Block Grants
Current Major Block Grants Would Remain Unchanged
Provide A Mix Of Discretionary and Formula Grants
Provide For Limited Earmarking or Floors For High Profile Needs**

CONSOLIDATION OF DRUG GRANTS

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Merging formula and discretionary programs could create technical problems. How much should be formula driven; how much should be discretionary; and how are formulae derived?

Variable recipients of current grants (e.g., States, localities, private organizations) could create a "bucket-of-worms" by generating execution, accountability, and redundancy problems.

**TALKING POINTS FOR THE CONSOLIDATED BLOCK GRANT MEETING
(OPENING REMARKS)**

- o We are meeting today to discuss options to consolidate Federal grants to improve their efficiency and efficacy for purposes of reducing drug use. As you know, the Interim Strategy highlights demand reduction, especially for targeted populations, a cornerstone of the Strategy.
- o By the way of background, OMB and HHS have working together to identify options to consolidate certain grant programs.
- o When we were asked to participate in this effort, we wanted to link it to our initiatives and efforts to develop similar proposals for the 1994 Strategy to be released this February.
- o As you know, the Interim Strategy makes clear the need to focus our demand efforts among hard-core users, youth, and at-risk populations.
- o We asked OMB to broaden its effort to focus on the requirements of the Interim Strategy.
- o In addition to meeting the needs of the Interim Strategy this effort is consistent with the Vice President's National Performance Review. It promotes efficiencies and efficacies within the Federal government.
- o Currently, funding reaches communities through hundreds of individual programs. This means that there is little chance for these programs to be mixed and casted for the local needs, or concentrated to address a specific problem, population, or geographic area.
- o The benefits of such a consolidation are clear: greater flexibility to design programs and target scarce resources to populations and areas where they are most needed; administrative savings at all levels; more effective concentration of limited resources; programs that provide comprehensive services to States and communities, and, programs that work and provide the tools to empower communities.
- o Finally, the ONDCP reauthorization legislation proposes establishing a Deputy Director for Community Programs. In executing this proposal, this person would be aid in ensuring that the funding is targeted to those communities with the greatest need.

(You may want to open the table to feedback before we go on to the actual proposal.)

TALKING POINTS FOR THE ACTUAL PROPOSAL

- o We are proposing, in accordance with the Interim Strategy (which was released this week), that grant programs be consolidated in three areas: **targeted drug treatment; crime and violence; and, youth initiatives**. We believe that this proposal should be closely linked to the efforts of the Empowerment Zone legislation.
- o We believe that the existing Block grants should not be part of this consolidated effort. Additionally, we believe that in order for this proposal to win the support of Congress and others, particularly those in the communities, each Department needs to make a commitment to provide resources to this initiative.
- o We have chosen these three themes because:
 1. Step one of the Interim Strategy is to "**Mount an Aggressive Drug Treatment Strategy with Hard-Core Drug Use as its Primary Target.**" Therefore, we are proposing a Targeted Treatment grant. This grant could encompass several populations; however, it is imperative that there be a subset for the **hard-core** population.
 2. Step three of the Interim Strategy is to "**Educate Our Children About the Dangers of Illegal Drugs and Alcohol.**" To this end, we have proposed a Youth grant. This grant would be comprehensive including opportunities for drug education and prevention, safe schools, educational learning at public housing complexes, anti-gang efforts, Head Starts efforts, etc. Additionally, all youth oriented programs should be reviewed, including the National Service initiative to see how it might fit into this proposal.
 3. The Interim Strategy also emphasizes the reduction of drug-related violence and outlines steps supporting community policing, responding to gun violence, curbing youth violence, and ensuring punishment as means to reducing the violence. Thus, we are proposing a consolidated Crime and Violence grant that would help to empower the communities and rid them of drugs and crime.
- o We understand that this is not an easy task we are asking you to take part in; however, if we want drug use, as well as drug-related crime and violence to decrease we need to take action and propose something that will work -- for our communities, our children, and this Administration.

(You may want to see if anyone has any questions, and or comments.)

**Closing Talking Points
(Assignments)**

- o We ask you to report back to ONDCP by next Wednesday grants that would support **targeted treatment, youth, and crime and violence** initiatives.
- o We encourage this working group to examine all programs and possible resources that could be consolidated into these programs. This review should go beyond examining the programs that have been traditionally scored as "drug-related."
- o We would like to reconvene this group next Friday, October 22 to review your proposals and decide on our next steps.

TALKING POINTS ON ONDCP REAUTHORIZATION

- o ONDCP sunsets on November 18, 1993. It is important for the Administration to propose its own Reauthorization Bill for ONDCP before that date occurs to signal its interest and intent on the drug issue.
- o We have drafted a Reauthorization Bill, which is now in the interagency clearance process.
- o This Bill proposes to restructure the office by creating a Deputy for Domestic Programs, International Programs, and Community Affairs. This restructuring aligns ONDCP's mission with the Administration's program priorities.
- o The Bill also proposes new authority over budgets (allows the Director to place drug priority initiatives in agency budgets) and fixes certain problems with our Forfeiture Fund account. I am aware that your agencies have concerns about these provisions and are proposing alternative language that may accommodate all our needs.
- o We are willing to work with you to work out differences, but we must move quickly if we are to get a Bill to Congress before we sunset.
- o I am concerned, however, over recent Congressional criticism that 1) the President is not engaged in the drug issue, and 2) my office lacks teeth to perform its mission.
- o It is critical, therefore, that the Reauthorization Bill propose new authorities to so that ONDCP will have more of a role in achieving greater coordination of program and budget. Merely saying that we all intend to cooperate is not enough. Thus, it is critical that we do not merely propose to reauthorize current law.
- o On the budget side, the Interim Strategy does not include details on the budget. This was intended. However, it is important that we ensure that budget follows the Strategy.
- o The Interim Strategy defines the President's priorities, most of which are on the demand side for treatment, crime and violence, and youth prevention. In addition, it requires that we add to treatment capacity.
- o We need more money in these areas. I intend to look closely at supply programs to see what can be cut to allow more resources on the demand side. Of course, I intend to support programs that contribute to community efforts, such as empowerment zones and community policing.

- o Formulating a budget to implement the Interim Strategy will not be easy. However, if we do not place more resources on the demand side, the Administration will suffer.
- o My staff are now developing recommendations for the Drug Strategy. It is critical that your agencies provide them with your Drug Budget Submissions as soon as possible so your priorities can be considered.

ONDCP
October 22, 1993