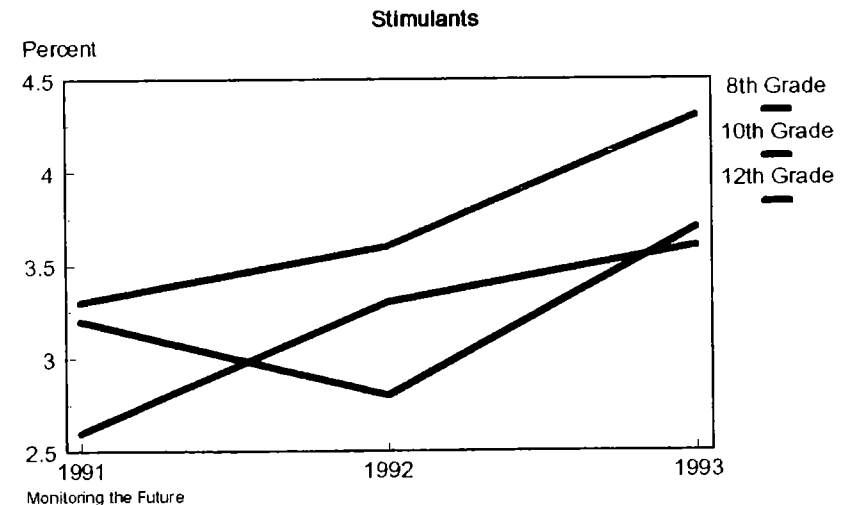
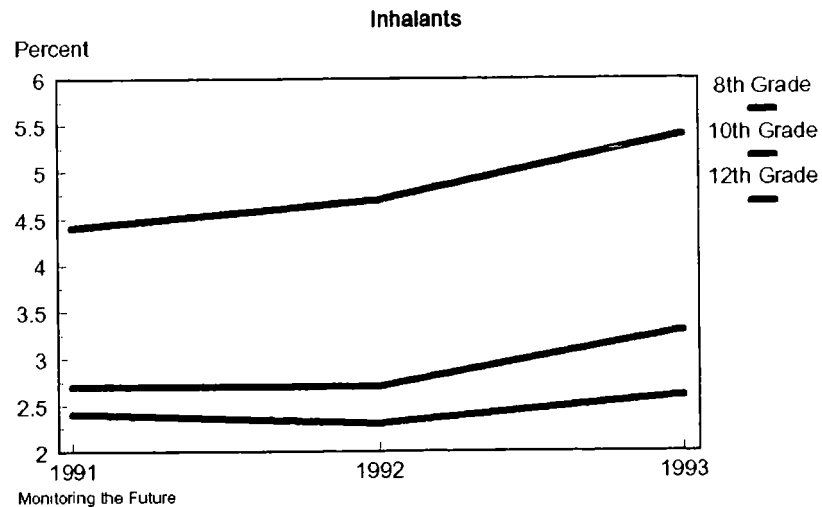
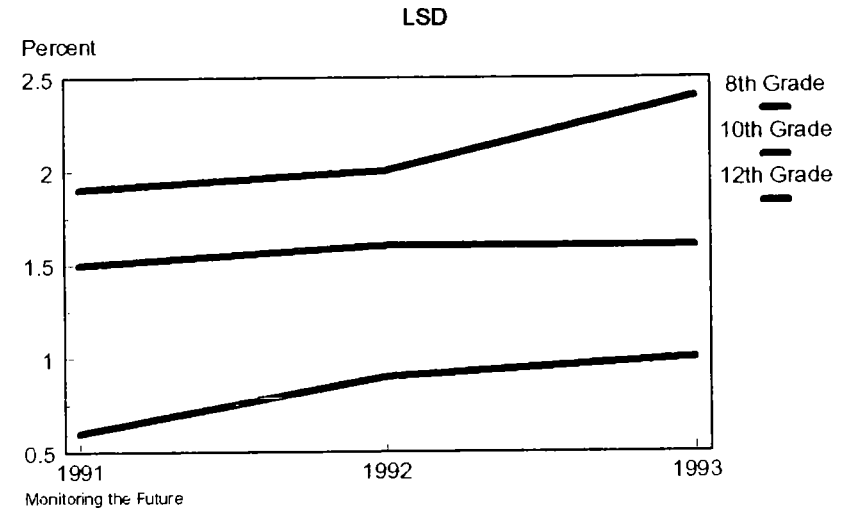
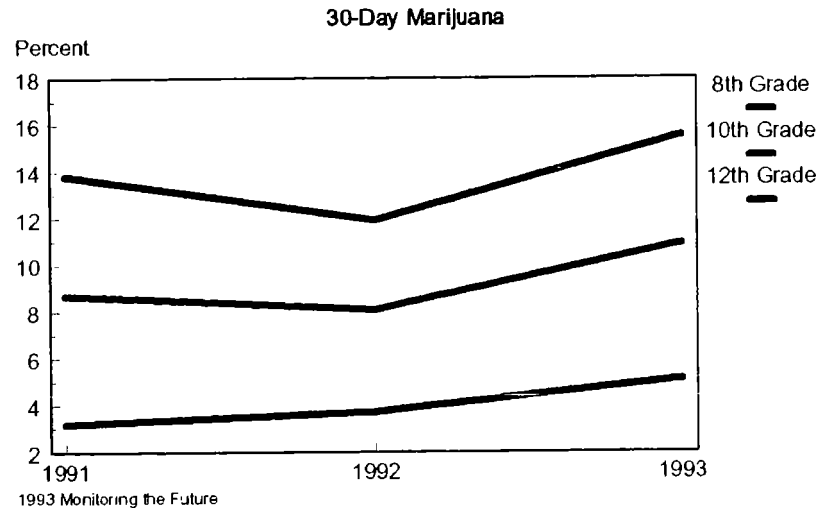


Breaking the Cycle of Drug Abuse

1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY



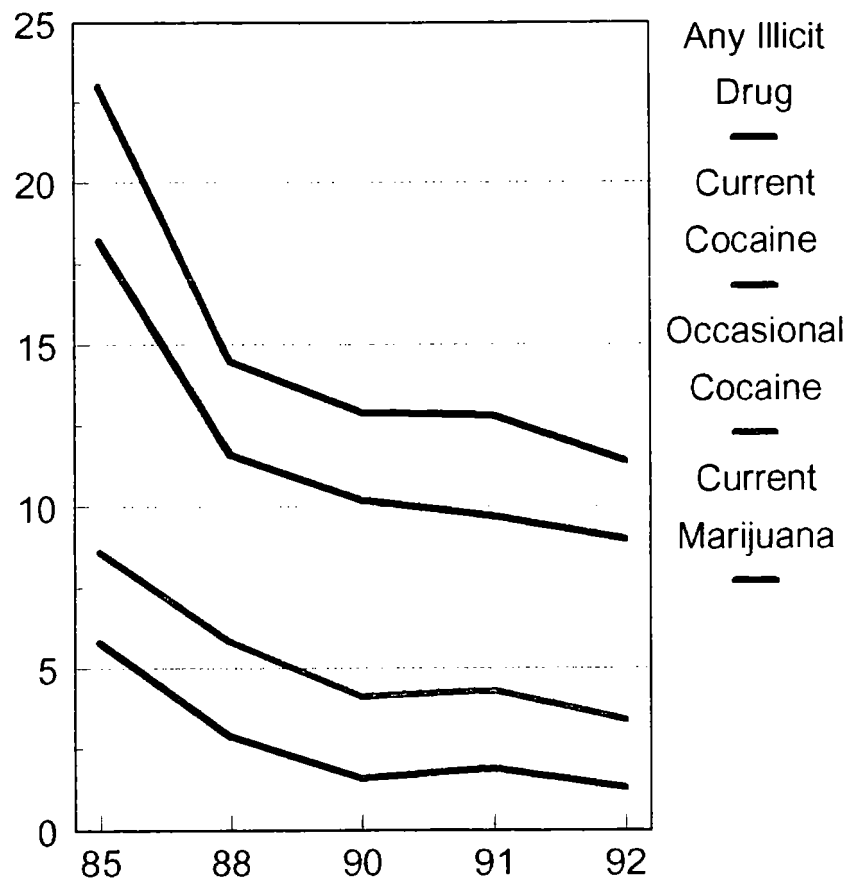
Problem: 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Casual Use on the Rise



The Drug User Population

Casual Use Declining

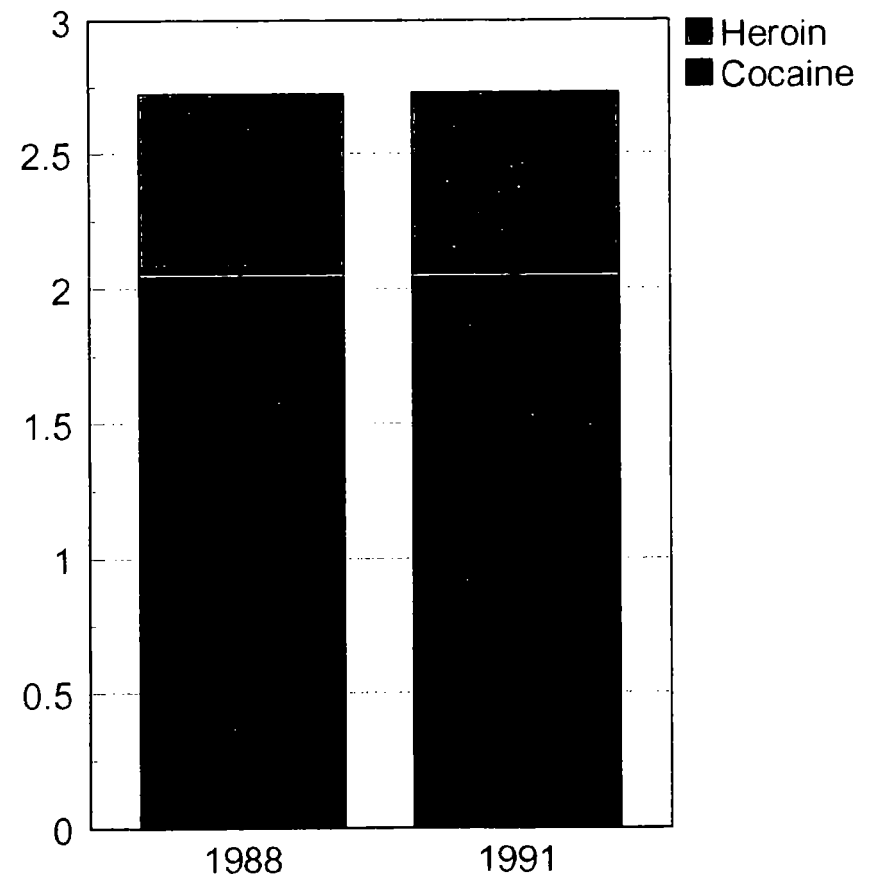
Millions of Users



Source: Household Survey

Hardcore Use Continues Unabated

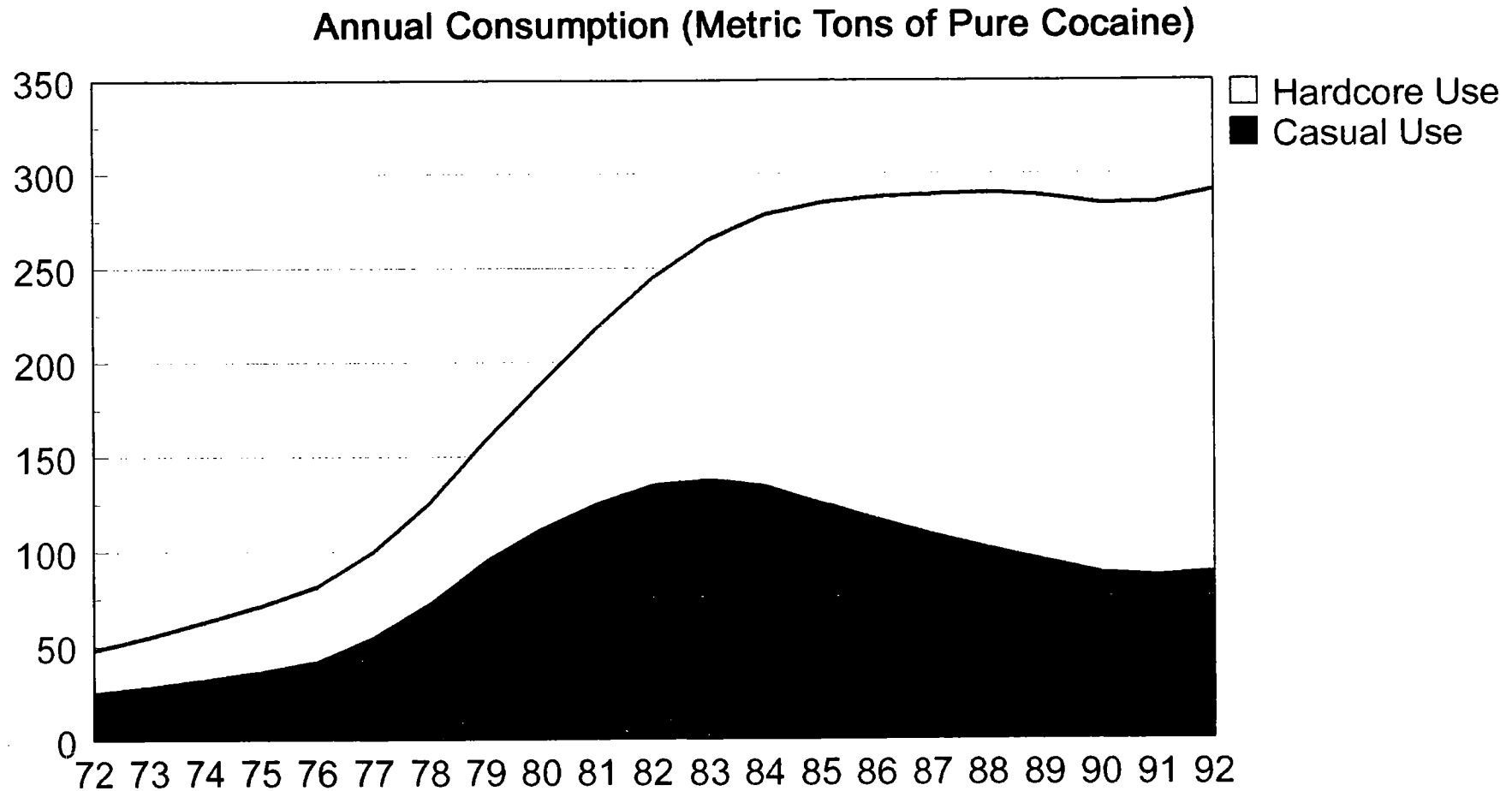
Millions of Users



ONDCP estimates.

Hardcore users include individuals who use illicit drug at least weekly and exhibit behavioral problems stemming from their drug use.

Drug Consumption By Type of User



Source: RAND Work in Progress for ONDCP.

Drug Use and Social Costs

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 - Includes treatment cost, productivity losses, and costs associated with crime, destruction of property, and other losses.
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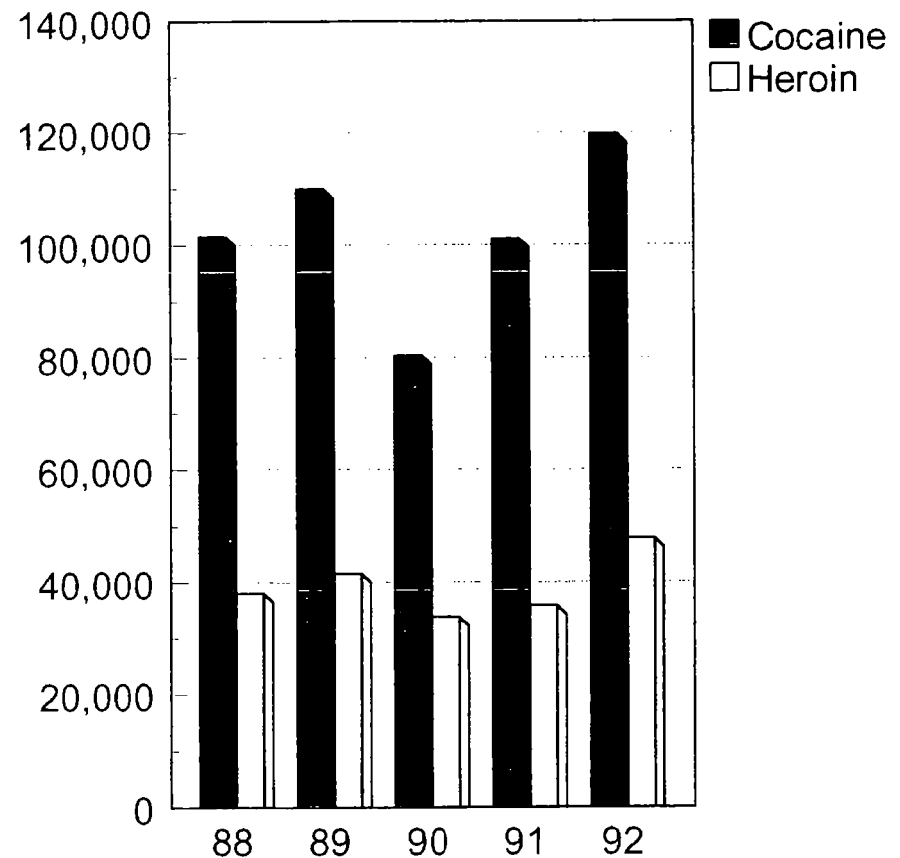
Drug and Crime Linkage

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 - There are over 1 million arrests annually for drug abuse violations.
 - NIJ's DUF data show that roughly one-half of arrestees test positive for cocaine.

Drug Use and Health Costs

- Health costs of drug use are enormous and will likely increase as chronic users seek medical attention for their drug-related problems.
- DAWN reports that the need for detox and chronic health problems are the principal reasons for seeking medical assistance.
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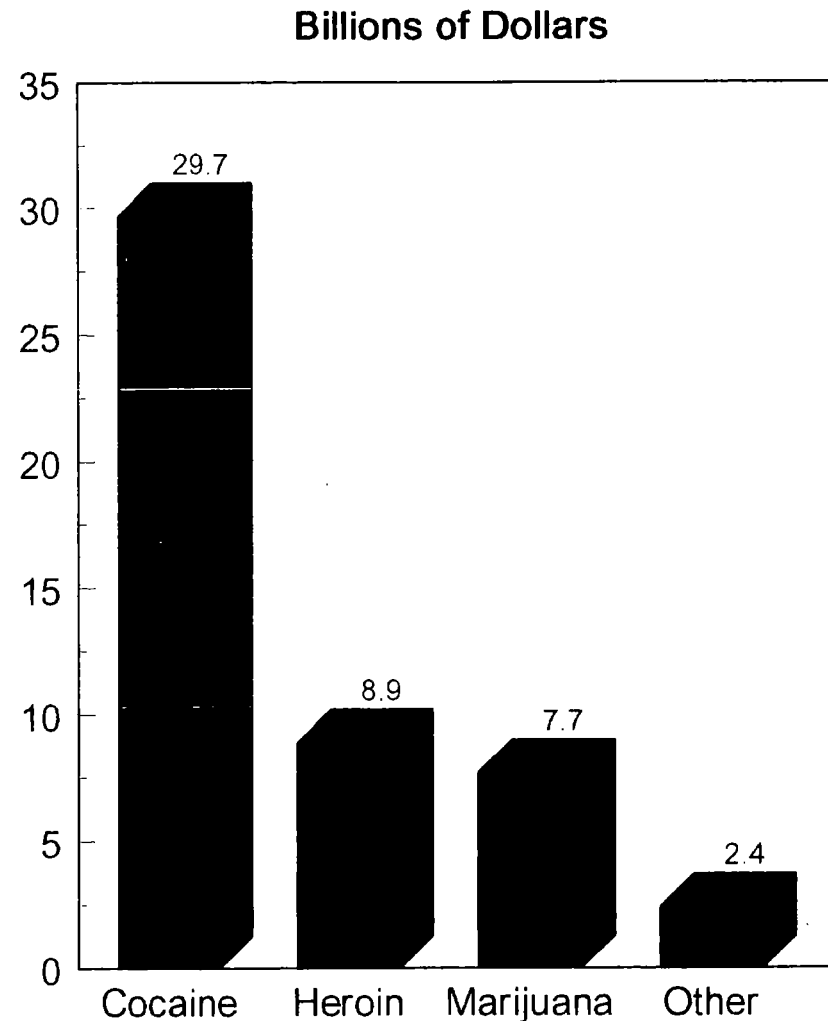
Cocaine and Heroin Mentions
Are Up Dramatically



Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network

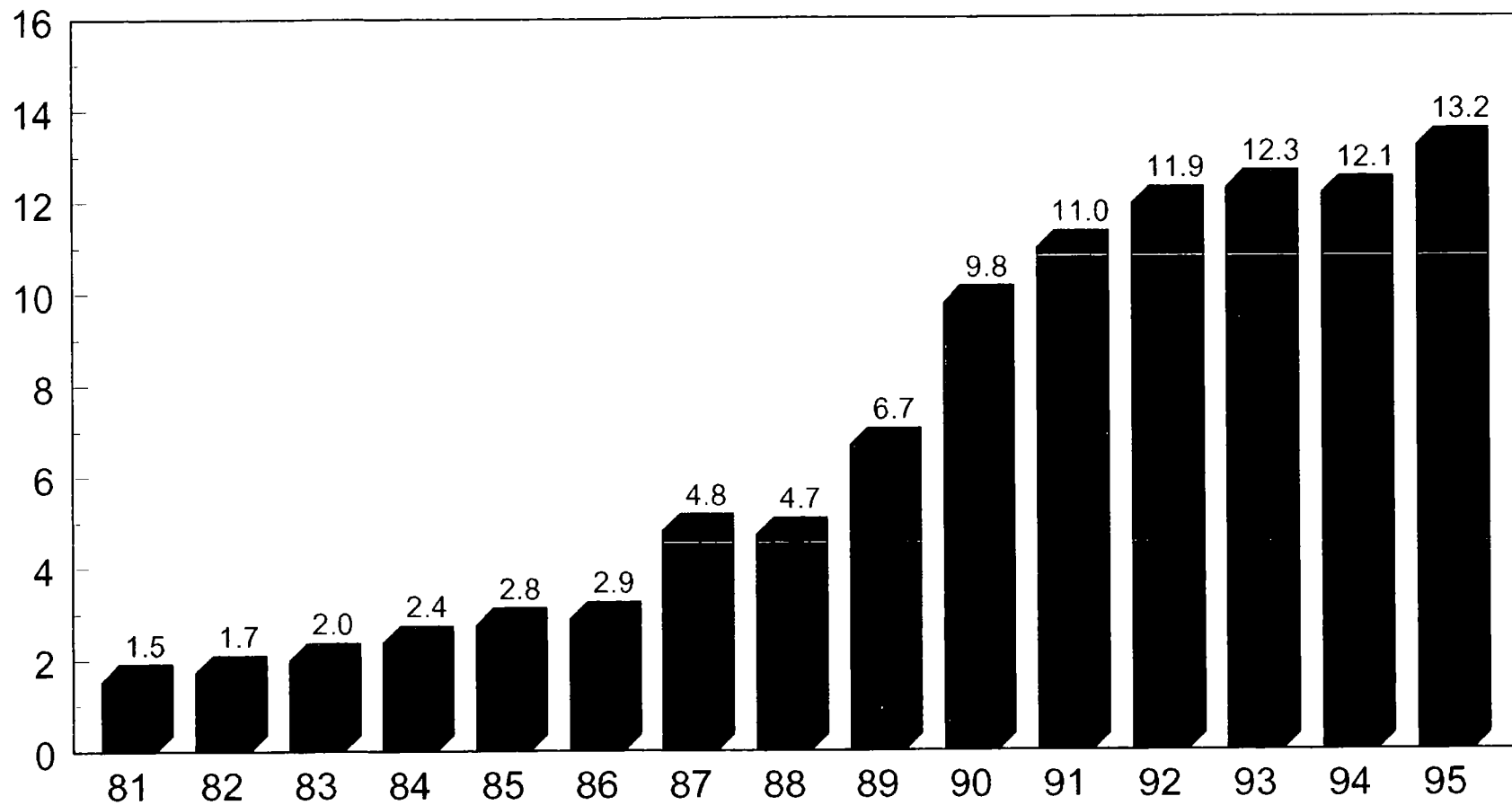
Retail Market for Illegal Drugs

- In 1991 Americans spent about \$49 billion on illegal drugs.
- Cocaine comprises almost 60 percent of this spending.
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Federal Drug Control Budget, 1981-1995

Budget Authority in Billions of Dollars



Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, FY 1993 - FY 1995

(\$ in millions)

	FY 1993 Actual	FY1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Request	FY94-95 \$ Change	FY94-95 % Change
Drug Treatment	2,339.1	2,514.1	2,874.4	+360.3	14.3%
Prevention *	1,556.5	1,602.4	2,050.7	+448.2	28.0%
Criminal Justice	5,685.1	5,700.4	5,926.9	+226.6	4.0%
International	523.4	351.4	427.8	+76.4	21.7%
Interdiction	1,511.1	1,299.9	1,205.6	-94.3	-7.3%
Research	499.1	504.6	531.6	+27.0	5.3%
Intelligence	150.9	163.4	162.8	-0.6	-0.4%
TOTAL	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8	+1,043.6	8.6%

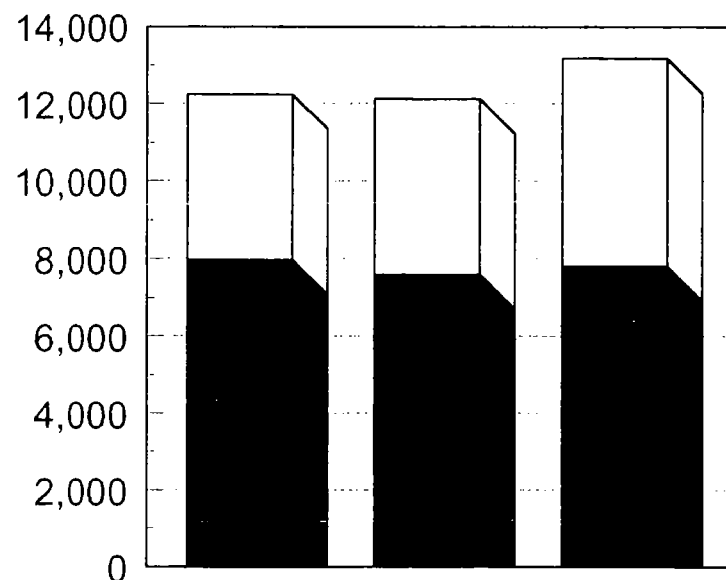
* Education, Community Action, and the Workplace

Supply and Demand Resources

- Of the total \$13.2 billion requested for drug control in FY 1995:
 - 59 percent is for supply reduction programs, and
 - 41 percent is for demand reduction programs.
- The FY 1995 request is \$1.0 billion more than the FY 1994 enacted level.
 - \$827 million of the increase in total resources is for demand reduction programs, and
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Supply/Demand Resources

(\$ in millions)



	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995
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Demand 	4,301.9	4,544.0	5,370.5

Major Strategy Budget Initiatives

- **Reducing Hardcore Use through Treatment:** \$355 million plus Crime Bill resources increases the number of hardcore users in treatment by almost 140,000 per year.
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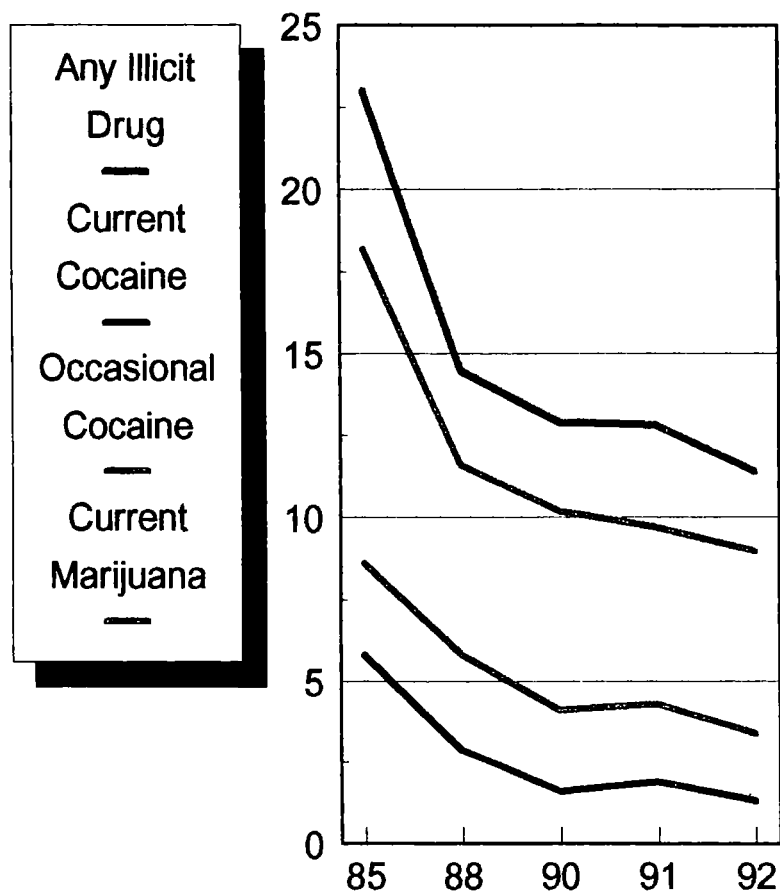
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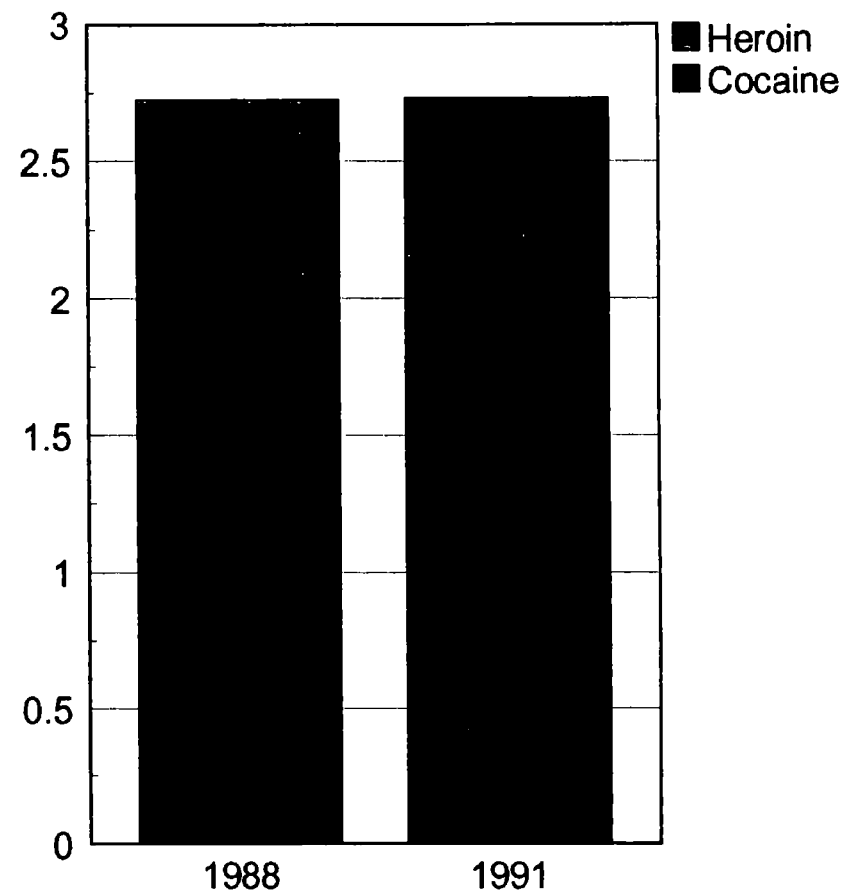
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Casual Use Declining
Millions of Users



Source: Household Survey

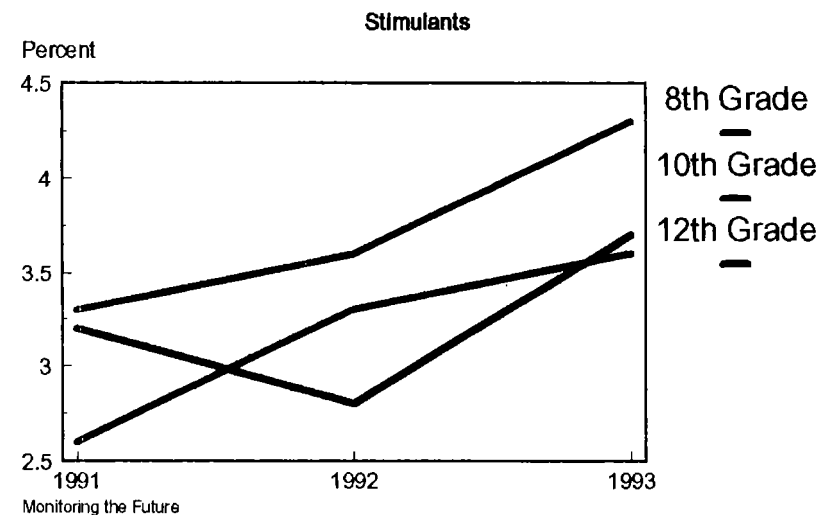
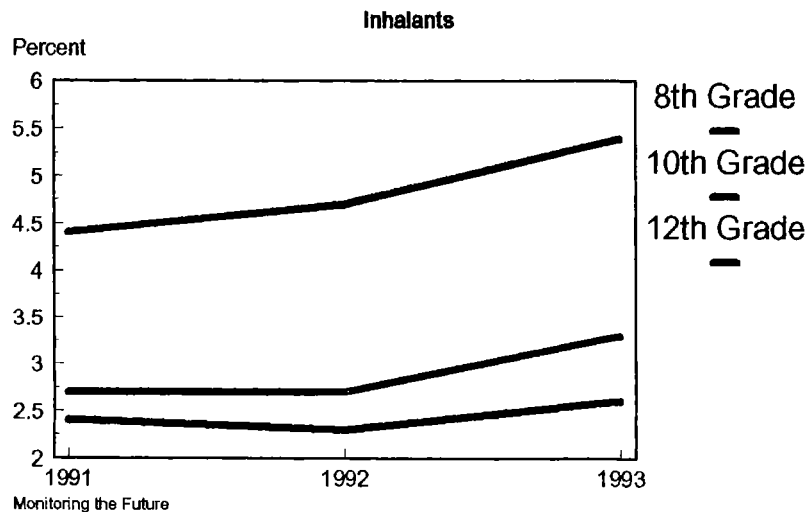
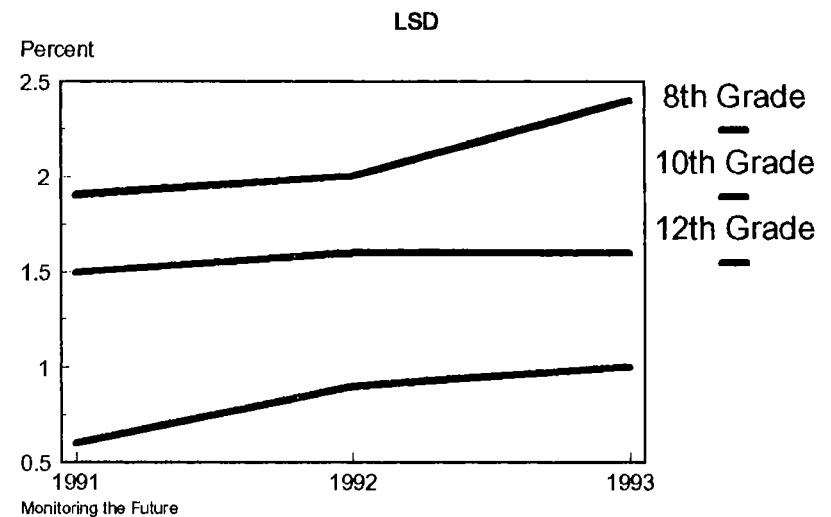
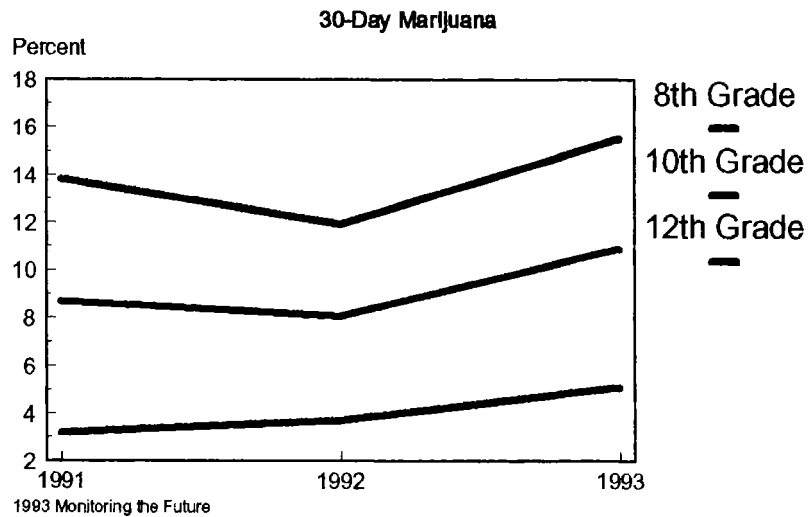
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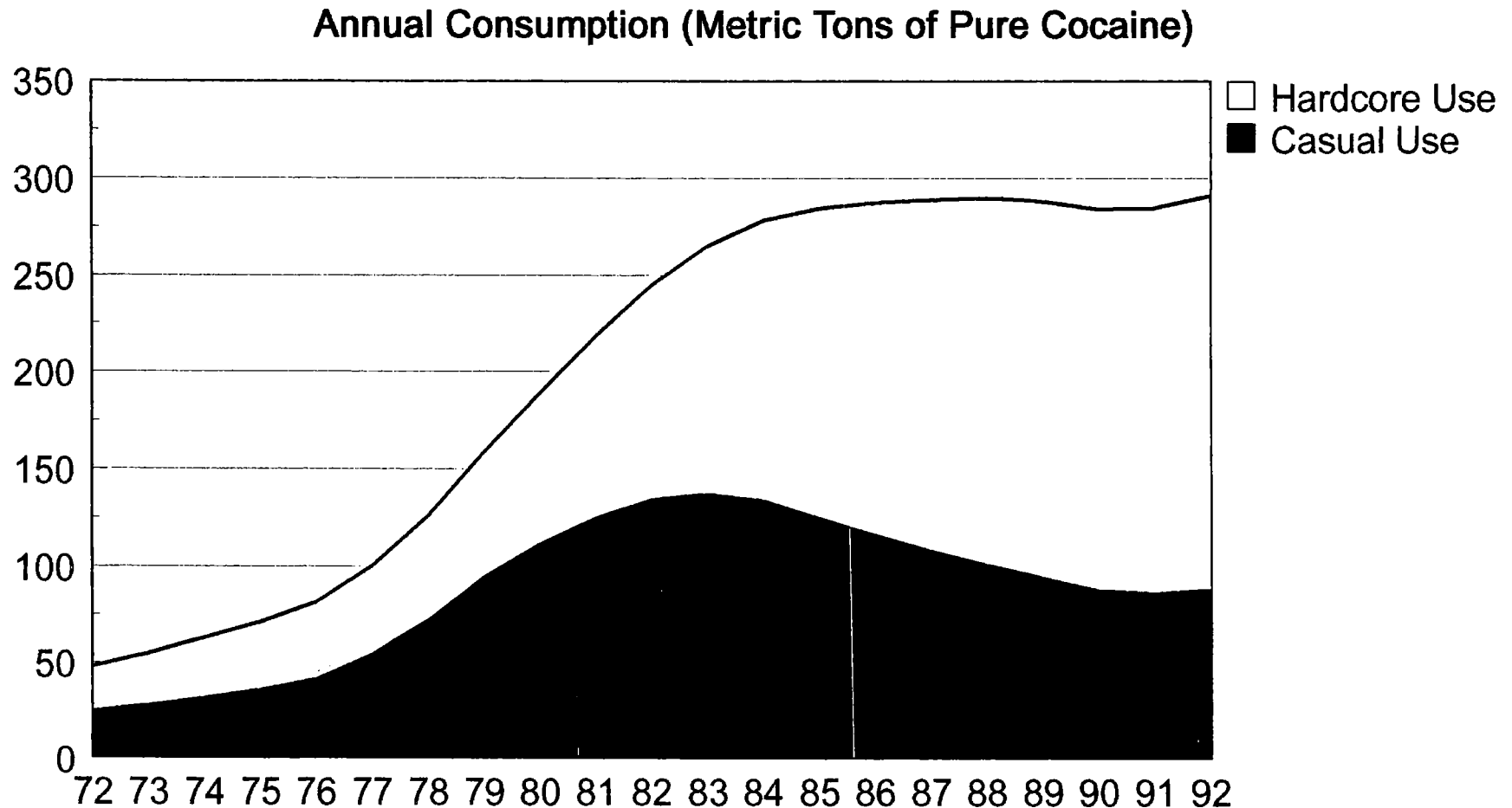
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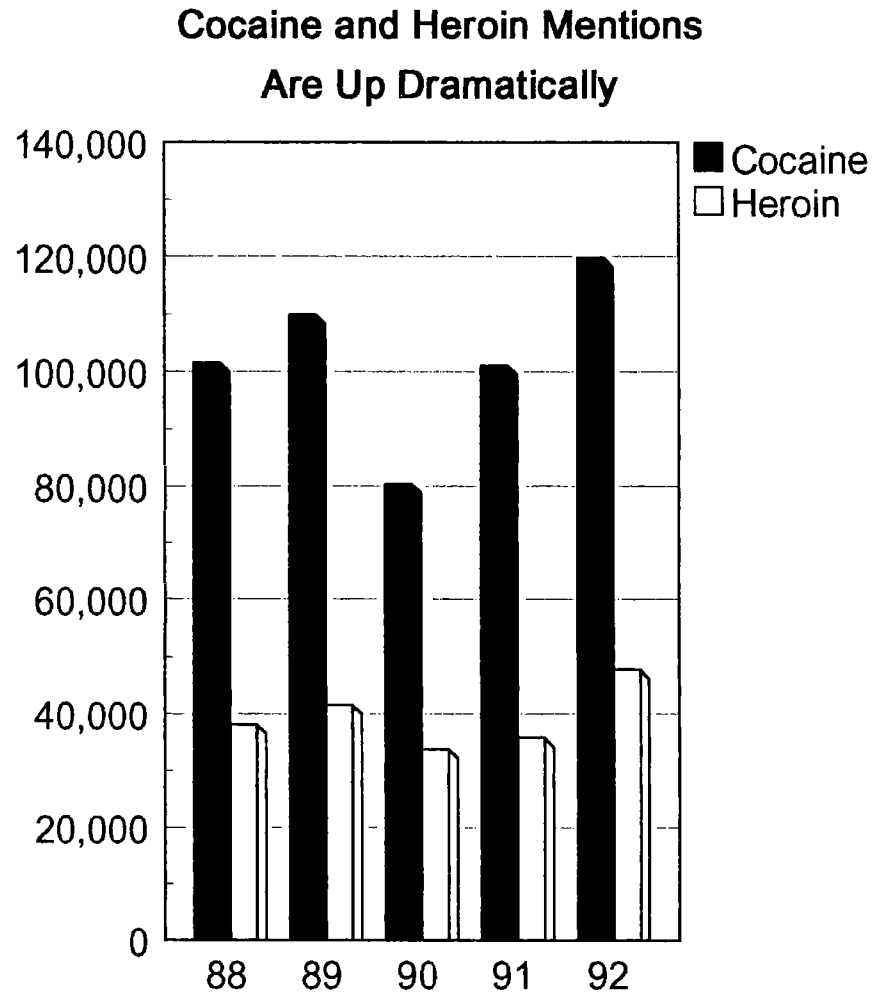
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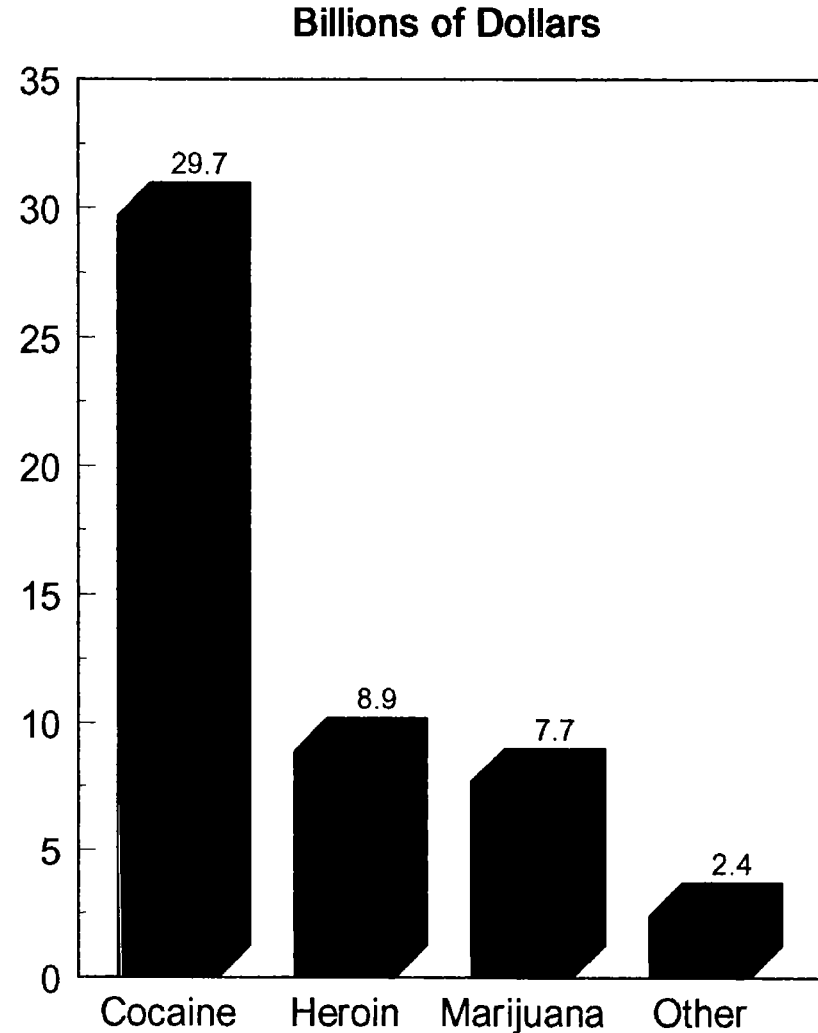
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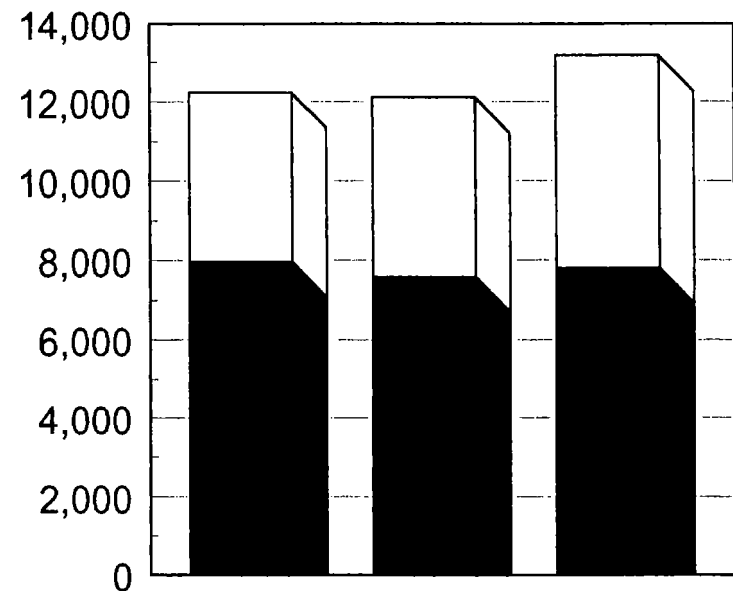
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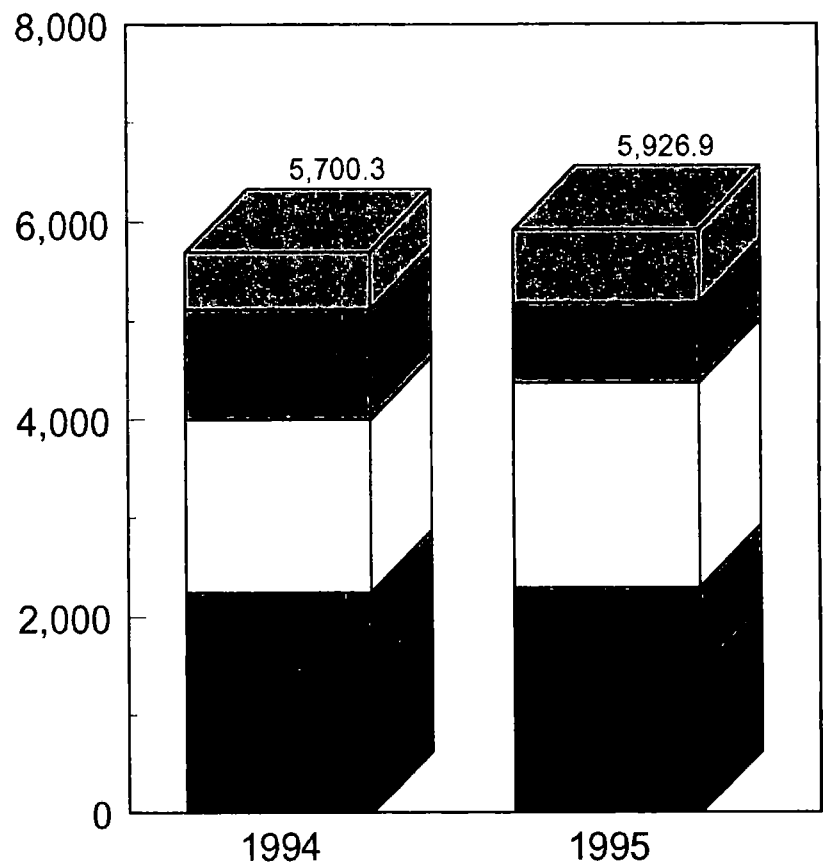
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- **Focusing on Source Countries:** \$72 million in new funds for source country programs to support the controlled shift of resources from the transit zones to the source countries.

Criminal Justice System

- The Strategy commits the full force of Federal investigative and prosecutive tools to target major drug trafficking organizations.
- The objective is to reduce illicit drug trafficking both in and directed at the United States through apprehension, prosecution, conviction, and forfeiture.
- Key law enforcement initiatives:
 - (1) putting 100,000 more cops on the streets over the next 5 years, and
 - (2) banning the manufacture, transfer, or possession of assault weapons.

Budget Authority in Billions of Dollars



■ Investigations ■ Prosecution □ Corrections
■ S/L Assist. ■ Other

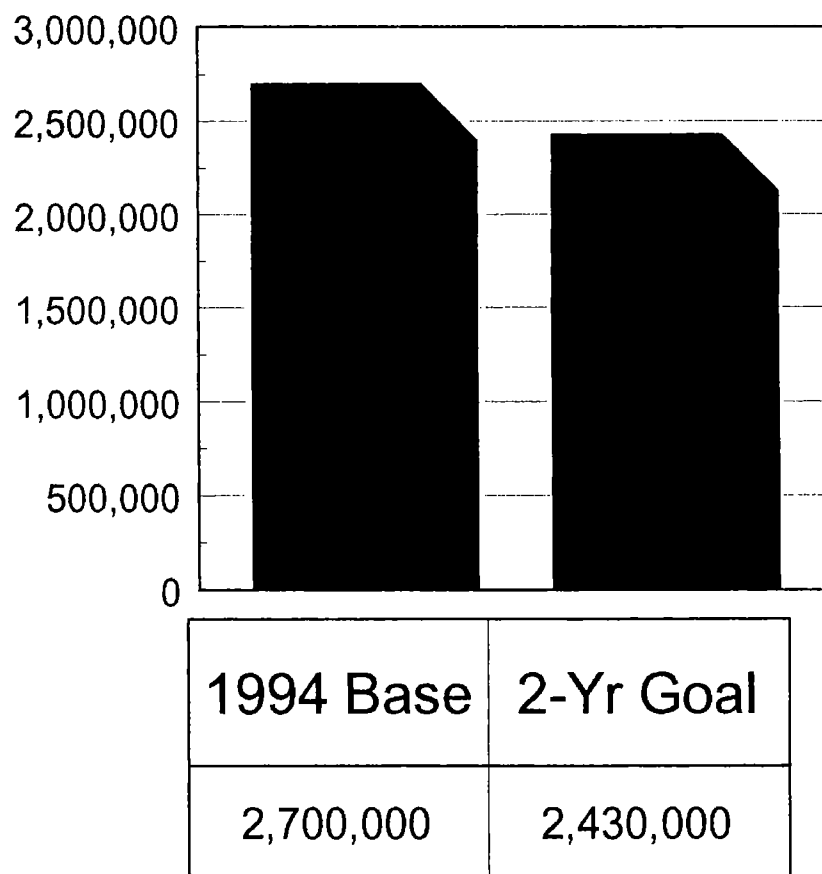
Other Funding Highlights

- Research activities up \$27 million overall. Largest increase is within the National Institutes for Health (including NIDA), which will increase by \$18 million.
- INS border control activities increase \$11 million.
- Defense increases \$6 million for more emphasis on dismantling cartels and law enforcement support.
- Funding for the formula portion of the Byrne Grant has been eliminated but the discretionary amount is doubled.
- Coast Guard is \$52 million less due to the completion of the acquisition of OPBAT assets and the shift in resources to Haiti.
- Customs' Air and marine programs are \$31 million less, however, the P-3 surveillance program is intact.
- HUD's Drug Elimination Program is restructured to include violence prevention in public housing (total request is \$265 million).
- The Strategy proposes to improve program delivery by linking Federal programs at the local level.

Targeting Hardcore Users (example)

- 140,000 users will be provided treatment beginning in FY 1995.
 - about 74,000 will receive treatment from the \$355 million for the Substance Abuse Block Grant.
 - Expectations are that the Crime Bill will provide resources to enable an additional 64,000 users to receive treatment.
- These estimates do not include additional drug treatment that will be provided from the Community Empowerment program to pregnant women and mothers, and their children.

Goal: Reducing Hardcore Users 5 Percent

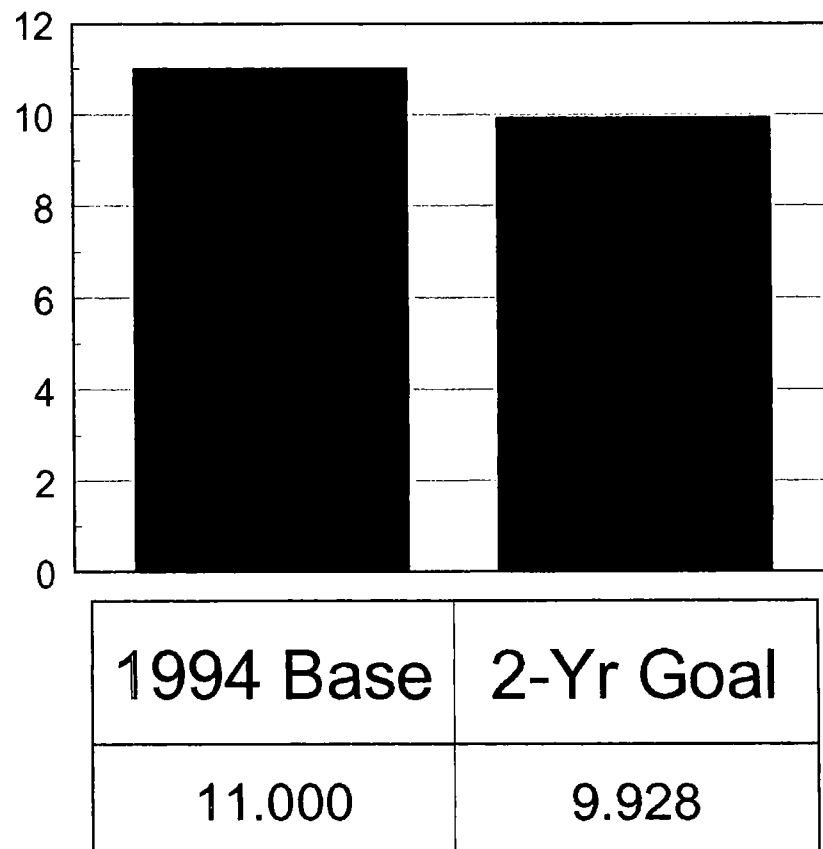


Note: Based on ONDCP estimates of hardcore users (cocaine and heroin). ONDCP/SAMHSA are developing new methodology to survey these users

Targeting Casual Use (example)

- Household Survey and the Monitoring the Future Survey will track progress in reducing the number of casual users.
- Household Survey Indicators tracked:
 - Any illicit drug use
 - 30-day cocaine use
 - 30-day marijuana use
 - 30-day adolescent alcohol use
 - 30-day adolescent tobacco use
 - 30-day adolescent use of any illicit drugs
 - 30-day inhalant use
- These illicit drugs will also be tracked using the Monitoring the Future Survey

Current (30-day) Any Illicit Drug Use Example



Note: the Household Survey results for 1993 to be released in June 1994 will serve as the basis for this goal (and for other measures).

Strategy Highlights (page 1)

- The Strategy targets the problem of chronic hardcore drug use and the violence that surrounds it. *THIS IS THE HEART OF THE NATION'S CURRENT DRUG CRISIS*
 - It views drug dependence as a chronic, relapsing disorder requiring extensive treatment, rehabilitation, habilitation, and aftercare.
- The Strategy focuses on the need to empower local communities with an integrated plan of education, prevention, treatment, and law enforcement.
 - The Strategy stresses the need to maintain a *STRONG* consistent "no use" message. It reaffirms the Administration's strong opposition to legalization.

Strategy Highlights (page 2)

- The Strategy supports the passage of a tough crime bill to put more police on the street and commits the full force of Federal law enforcement against the major drug trafficking organizations.
- The Strategy supports community-based initiatives through community coalitions or partnerships, the National Service Program, and the Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Program.
- The Strategy changes international drug control policy by refocusing efforts away from the transit zones to the source and transit countries, while maintaining a flexible interdiction response.

1994 Strategy Goals

(page 1)

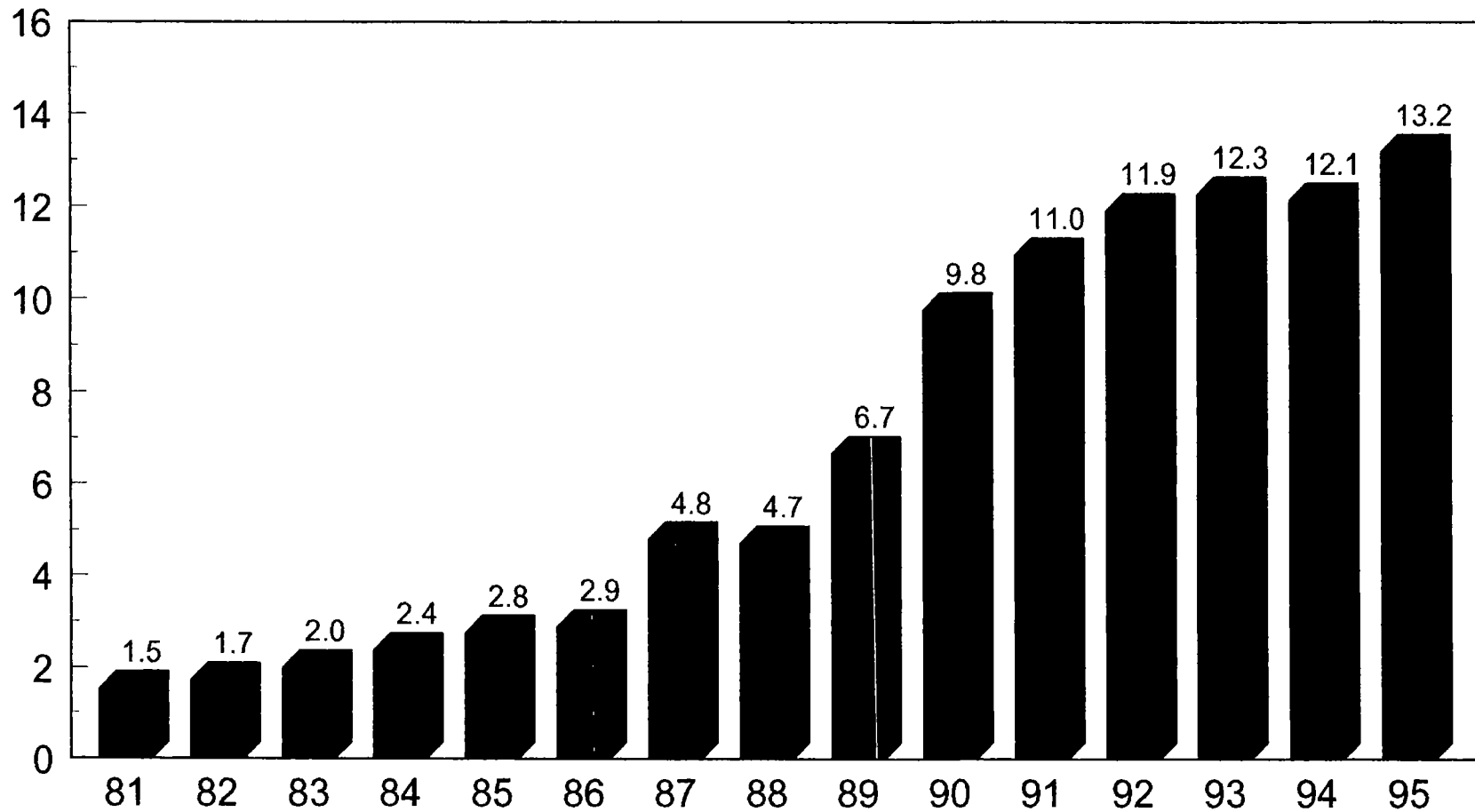
- GOAL 1: Reduce the number of drug users in America.
- GOAL 2: Expand treatment capacity and services and increase treatment effectiveness so that those who need treatment can receive it. Target intensive treatment services for hardcore drug-using populations and special populations, including adults and adolescents in custody or under the supervision of the criminal justice system, pregnant women, and women with dependent children.
- GOAL 3: Reduce the burden on the health care system by reducing the spread of infectious disease related to drug use.
- GOAL 4: Assist local communities in developing effective prevention programs.
- GOAL 5: Create safe and healthy environments in which children and adolescents can live, grow, learn, and develop.
- GOAL 6: Reduce the use of alcohol and tobacco products among underage youth.
- GOAL 7: Increase workplace safety and productivity by reducing drug use in the workplace.
- GOAL 8: Strengthen linkages among the prevention, treatment, and criminal justice communities and other supportive social services, such as employment and training.

1994 Strategy Goals (page 2)

- GOAL 9: Reduce domestic drug-related crime and violence.
- GOAL 10: Reduce all domestic drug production and availability, and continue to target for investigation and prosecution those who illegally import, manufacture, and distribute dangerous drugs and who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals.
- GOAL 11: Improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement capabilities, including interdiction and intelligence programs.
- GOAL 12: Strengthen international cooperation against narcotics production, trafficking, and use.
- GOAL 13: Assist other nations to develop and implement comprehensive counternarcotics policies that combine efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, destroy narcotrafficking organizations, and interdict narcotrafficking in both the source and transit countries.
- GOAL 14: Support, implement, and lead more successful enforcement efforts to increase the costs and risks to narcotics producers and traffickers to reduce the supply of illicit drugs to the United States.

Federal Drug Control Budget, 1981-1995

Budget Authority in Billions of Dollars



1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

- The 1994 Strategy targets the problem of hardcore drug use and the violence that surrounds it. This is the heart of the Nation's current drug crisis.
 - It proposes a new \$355 million treatment initiative to get 74,000 hardcore addicts off the street and into treatment where they belong.
 - It calls for passage of a tough and smart crime bill that will help treat at least an additional 64,000 addicts in the criminal justice system.
 - It calls for passage of the Health Security Act to make the first-ever guarantee of drug treatment services available to the more than 58 million Americans who have no coverage at all for some time each year.
 - The Strategy's goal: to reduce hardcore drug use by an average annual rate of 5%.
- The Strategy strengthens our drug prevention efforts and maintains the strong "no use" message required to keep our kids from experimenting with drugs in the first place.
 - It proposes an increase of \$191 million in school-based drug and violence prevention -- Safe and Drug-Free Schools.
 - It rejects the legalization of illegal drugs as a potential answer to the drug problem.
 - It calls for a national meeting of substance abuse prevention experts to help turn around kids who have a new-found interest in certain illegal drugs.
 - The Strategy's goal: to reduce the number of casual drug users at an average annual rate of 5%.
- The Strategy recognizes the need to empower communities with an integrated plan of education, prevention, treatment and law enforcement -- and explicitly rejects the false choice between law enforcement and treatment programs.
 - It proposes a dramatic increase in community policing programs to help neighborhood residents take back their streets.
 - The overall FY 95 budget proposes an increase of more than 300% for state and local law enforcement.
 - The Strategy goes hand-in-hand with the Administration's other community-based efforts -- such as National Service and Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities -- to ensure that crime, drugs and violence are addressed at the grass roots level.
- The Strategy expands our international drug control efforts by not simply waiting for drugs to come to our border, but by going right to the source countries where illegal drugs are produced.

TALKING POINTS ON 1994 DRUG STRATEGY

- Today, the President and Lee Brown unveiled the Administration's 1994 Drug Strategy and the largest federal drug budget ever -- \$13.2 billion. It's a realistic, balanced strategy that -- after years of rhetoric -- focuses on the most difficult facet of America's drug problem -- hardcore drug use.

DEMANDING THAT HARDCORE DRUG USERS BE TREATED

- Treating America's drug problem must start with an aggressive effort to break the cycle of hardcore drug use. This won't be easy, but we can't continue to ignore it. Hardcore drug users fuel the demand for drugs in this country and put the great strains on our society in the forms of increased crime and health costs, reduced productivity, homelessness, higher welfare costs and more.
- Heavy drug users consume a majority of the nation's illegal drug supply. Although hardcore users account for only about 20% of all cocaine users, they consume about two-thirds of the available cocaine.
- Most important, hardcore drug use is linked -- directly and indirectly -- to a disproportionate amount of crime and violence. One study found that more than 50% of hardcore drug users not in treatment were engaged in recent illegal activity, and another study revealed that 53% of the murders in New York during a six-month period were drug-related.
- It makes sense to treat hardcore drug users. Not only have countless studies shown that drug treatment reduces criminality, but treatment also has been shown to save money. According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, for every \$1 spent on treatment, \$7 is returned to society in the form of reduced public spending (\$3) and increased productivity (\$4).
- That's why the 1994 Strategy calls for \$355 million to be spent on a new initiative to treat 74,000 hardcore drug users -- the largest such proposal to date. And that's why the 1994 drug strategy calls for passage of crime legislation that will treat at least an additional 64,000 hardcore users in the criminal justice system.
- **If we're going to reduce the harm these addicts impose on society, we must demand that they get off the streets and into treatment -- and we'll help them do that. But if hardcore users don't get the message -- we'll use our courts, jails and prisons to make sure they do.**

SENDING A STRONG "NO USE" MESSAGE TO OUR KIDS

- After years of a general decline in casual drug use, recent surveys indicate that the use of certain drugs (marijuana, LSD and inhalants) may be on the rise -- along with an increase in the feeling that drugs are "cool" and not that dangerous. We must let our

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THE PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY CORRECTIONAL CENTER:

The Prince George's County Correctional Center opened in February, 1987. It is an independent agency, responsible for the operation of two separate adult correctional facilities: the County Department of Corrections and the Community Corrections Center at Hyattsville.

The Center's mission is to detain pre-trial suspected offenders, to ensure their appearance at trial, and to hold short-term sentenced offenders until legally released.

The Center is divided into 12 self-contained housing units, with an average of 48 cells per unit. The management system consists of direct supervision of inmates in a barrier free environment.

THE AWAKENING PROGRAM:

"The Awakening" is a 90-day residential substance abuse program which is housed in one of the Center's units. Initiated two years ago, the unit is supervised by a team of specially trained treatment counselors, and monitored by correctional security personnel. It is funded through a grant from the State of Maryland Governor's Drug and Alcohol Abuse Commission.

Most of the inmates are there by court order. Many are serving sentences for drug or alcohol-related offenses, are probation violators on the verge of having their parole revoked, or are serving time before a trial. All are affected by drug or alcohol abuse. They go through extensive group and individual counseling and have highly structured daily activities.

The Center's reintegration strategy is focused completely on reducing recidivism by adequately preparing the participants to return to their communities and lead productive, drug-free lives. They screen those who are motivated to make a change in their lifestyle and only those who are considered viable are entered into the system.

WHY THE FINAL DRUG STRATEGY IS BEING UNVEILED AT PGCCC:

President Clinton's final drug control strategy proposes the largest increase in resources to date for treating the hard-core, chronic drug users while still maintaining a tough line on enforcement. The Prince George's Correctional Center is representative of this kind of collaborative and concerted effort to deal with not only drug use but its inevitable connection to crime.

With the treatment resources the drug strategy outlines, the chances of reducing drug-related crimes -- a large percentage of overall crime and violence -- becomes a reality. As Lorene Lake, a former counselor with the Awakening program said, "Just locking them up is not the answer. We find that the longer you keep a person in treatment, the longer their lives of crime will be interrupted."

PARTICIPANTS AND MEMBERS OF THE AUDIENCE

On the Program:

The President
The Vice President
Director Lee Brown
Sam Saxton, Director, Prince Georges Department of Corrections
Adele Hayes, Director, The Awakening Program
Joseph Mundo, former inmate from the Awakening Program

On the Dais:

Attorney General Reno
Donna Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services
Henry Cisneros, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development
Frederico Pena, Secretary of Transportation
Richard Riley, Secretary of Education
Jesse Brown, Secretary of Veterans Affairs

In the Audience:

The audience consists of 500 individuals, most of whom are local law enforcement officials, community members, judges, social workers, and the staff of the Prince Georges County Correctional Facility. The audience also includes 30 current inmates from The Awakening Program. In addition:

Members of Congress:

Senator Joseph Biden
Senator Barbara Mikulski
Senator Paul Sarbanes
Rep. Steny Hoyer
Rep. Albert Wynn
Rep. Neal Smith
Rep. John Conyers
Rep. Benjamin Gilman

Administration Officials:

Deputy Secretary Madeleine Kunin
Deputy Secretary Tom Glynn
Special Assistant to the President for AIDS policy, Kristine Gebbe
Ambassador Robert Gelbard
Peter Edelman, Counselor to the Secretary of HHS

Administration Officials (con't):

Phil Lee, Asst. Secretary of HHS for Health
Stephen Green, Acting Administrator for DEA
Eduardo Gonzalez, Director, US Marshalls Service
Ron Noble, Asst. Secretary of Treasury for Enforcement
Margaret Milner Richardson, Commissioner of the IRS
George Wise, Commissioner of US Customs Service
JoAnn Harris, Asst. Attorney General for the Criminal Division
Admiral J. William Kime, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard
David W. Carey, Director of the Counternarcotics Center for the CIA
Ed Scott, Asst. Secretary of Veterans Affairs

State and Local elected officials:

State Comptroller Goldstein
Senator Mike Miller
Speaker Caspar Taylor
St. Treasurer Lucille Maurer
Prince George's Co. Executive Parris Glendening

Prince Georges County Council Members:

Jo Ann Bell
Richard Castaldi
Frank Casula
Stephen Del Guidice
James Fletcher
Anne MacKinnon
Sue Mills
Hilda Pemberton

Upper Marlboro Town Commissioner Helen Ford

District Representatives:

Del. James Proctor
Del. Joseph Vallario
Del. Gary Alexander

Other VIPs:

David B. Mitchell, Chief of Police, Prince Georges County
Fred Thomas, Chief of Police, Washington D.C.
Joseph Califano, Director, Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia
Jim Burke, Chair, Partnership for a Drug-Free America

Dr. Lee Brown
National Drug Control Strategy
Prince George's County Correctional Center
February 9, 1994

Let me start by thanking everyone who is here today to join us in announcing the Administration's 1994 National Drug Control Strategy. We've worked long and hard since you first asked me to join your Cabinet, Mr. President, to get to this point, and I am both proud and honored to be here today with you, the Vice President, my colleagues in the Cabinet, and all of our other guests.

When I started this job about 6 months ago, I brought with me the perspective of a career law enforcement official whose experience started on the streets of San Jose, CA as an undercover narcotics officer and most recently ended as the New York City's Police Commissioner. Thirty years ago, when I confronted petty drug dealers on the streets, this Nation had a different drug problem than it has today. Back then, fewer than 4 million persons has tried illegal drugs, and most people didn't question that drugs were dangerous, physically harmful -- and, yes, illegal.

I didn't fear for my life on the streets back then either.

Today, our drug situation has dramatically changed. Nearly 80 million Americans have tried illegal drugs, and the news on most fronts remains quite bad. Hardcore drug use in particular continues unabated: it fuels the demand for drugs; it drives up the numbers of crimes and the incidence of violence in our communities; it increases health care costs for all Americans; and puts a continued drain on the engine of our economy. And two weeks ago, we received the bad news that -- after years of casual drug use generally declining -- more of our youth are either experimenting with drugs or thinking that it might be okay to experiment with them.

But perhaps the saddest truth about today's drug problem is that -- not only do I and others fear for the lives of police officers who have taken my place on the streets -- we fear for the lives of our children when they're in school and even of our family members when they walk out the front door of their homes. It should not be this way.

With the 1994 National Drug Control Strategy, we've confronted these issues as never before. The Strategy takes on the difficult problem of hardcore drug use -- the heart of the Nation's drug problem -- and sounds the alarm on sending a strong "no use" message to our youth about the dangers of drugs, guns and gangs. It tells our communities that we will be partners with them -- helping them put more police on the street and more. It tells other countries equally committed in the fight against drugs that we will keep our commitment to help them take on the drug traffickers and cartels.

This is a realistic, balanced approach to dealing with the drug problem, and -- despite tough fiscal times -- is backed by the funds required to put it into action. It is the most comprehensive strategy ever -- and it represents an unprecedented level of cooperation between the cabinet agencies to take on the Nation's drug problem.

Now, it is my pleasure to introduce the Vice President of the United States.



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

DRUG CONTROL BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

BACKGROUND

- o The FY 1995 request totals \$13.2 billion. This is 9 percent or \$1.0 billion more than the 1994 enacted level of \$12.1 billion.
- o The amount for demand reduction is \$5.4 billion or 41 percent of total drug control resources; supply reduction is \$7.8 billion or 59 percent.
 - Resources for demand reduction programs increase by \$827 million from \$4.5 billion in FY 1994 to \$5.4 billion in FY 1995; resources for supply reduction programs increase \$217 million or 3 percent from \$7.6 billion in FY 1994 to \$7.8 billion in FY 1995.
 - The supply/demand ratio of 59%/41% in the FY 1995 request compares to 63%/37% in FY 1994 and 65%/35% in FY 1993.
- o In terms of the functional split, the following areas increase:
 - The largest dollar increase is for "Education, Community Action, and the Workplace" (prevention and community-based programs), which increase \$448 million or 28 percent.
 - The next largest dollar increase is for "Drug Treatment", which increases \$360 million or 14 percent.
 - The third largest increase is for Criminal Justice programs, which increases \$227 million or 4 percent.
 - The fourth largest increase is for International Programs, which increase \$76 million or 22 percent.
 - Research increases \$27 million or 5 percent.
- o The following functional areas decrease:
 - Interdiction is \$94 million less than the 1994 enacted level of \$1.3 billion.
 - Intelligence is 0.4 percent less than the 1994 enacted level of \$163 million.

FY 1995 BUDGET INITIATIVES

1. **TREATING HARDCORE USERS:** This \$355 million initiative is targeted specifically for programs to reduce hardcore drug use. Coupled with resources expected from the enactment of the Crime Bill, a total of 140,000 more hardcore users will receive treatment each year. (The \$355 million will treat an estimated 74,000 users; the crime bill will treat at least 64,000 users.)
 - \$310 million for HHS' Substance Abuse Treatment and Prevention Block Grant to treat 74,000 more hardcore users (part of the 140,000 discussed above).
 - \$35 million for a new treatment demonstration program for the hardcore user population.
 - \$10 million for the expansion of treatment services for American Indian and Alaska Native populations.

This initiative should close the current treatment gap of 1.1 million by 9 percent by 1996.

2. **ENSURING SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS:** The FY 1995 request includes \$660 million for school-based drug and violence prevention programs, an increase of \$191 million over the FY 1994 request level for two programs:
 - Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities program is a newly proposed \$480 million prevention program to replace the \$370 million Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program, which expires on September 30, 1994. This programs allows funding for drug education and prevention activities and adds violence as a key component of the program.
 - Safe Schools Program creates a program of targeted Federal assistance to local school districts to address the problem of increasing violence in our schools. The program totals \$20 million in FY 1994 and the President is requesting \$100 million in FY 1995. This program will provide competitive grants to local education agencies with serious school crime, violence, and discipline problems.
3. **EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES TO COMBAT DRUG-RELATED VIOLENCE:** The FY 1995 request includes a total of \$1.0 billion for community-based efforts. Included in this amount is \$733 million for the Community Policing, Empowerment Zone, and the Community Partnership Program.

- The drug component of the Community Policing Initiative to provide 100,000 cops is \$585 million (half is scored as prevention and the other half is scored as law enforcement).
- Empowerment activities are local efforts based on strategic, comprehensive plans. \$50 million is requested for Empowerment in FY 1995 to support residential and nonresidential drug treatment and prevention programs for pregnant women, mothers, and their children.
- Community Partnerships funding is maintained at the FY 1994 enacted level of \$115 million; about \$37 million of the total \$115 million is funding for new partnerships resulting from resources becoming available from the completion of the grant cycle for some of the existing partnerships.
- The HIDTA program will be expanded to include distribution HIDTAs. The total request is \$98 million, \$12 million more than the 1994 enacted level.

4. **SOURCE COUNTRY PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT:** The FY 1995 request of \$428 million is \$76 million more than the FY 1994 enacted level of \$251 million. \$72 million of the increase is for the Department of State programs for source countries (under a new consolidated account) to support activities such as training of law enforcement, judicial reform, crop control, sustainable development, source and transit country interdiction, and demand reduction efforts

Budget Summary Tables

Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Function	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 President's Request	FY 94–FY 95 Change	
				\$	%
Criminal Justice System	5,685.1	5,700.4	5,926.9	226.6	4.0%
Drug Treatment	2,339.1	2,514.1	2,874.4	360.3	14.3%
Education, Community Action, and the Workplace	1,556.5	1,602.4	2,050.7	448.2	28.0%
International	523.4	351.4	427.8	76.4	21.7%
Interdiction	1,511.1	1,299.9	1,205.6	(94.3)	–7.3%
Research	499.1	504.6	531.6	27.0	5.3%
Intelligence	150.9	163.4	162.8	(0.6)	–0.4%
Total	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8	1,043.6	8.6%
Four-Way Split					
Demand Reduction	4,301.9	4,544.0	5,370.5	826.5	18.2%
	35.1%	37.4%	40.7%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	5,928.9	5,941.0	6,175.9	235.0	4.0%
	48.3%	49.0%	46.9%		
International	523.4	351.4	427.8	76.4	21.7%
	4.3%	2.9%	3.2%		
Interdiction	1,511.1	1,299.9	1,205.6	(94.3)	–7.3%
	12.3%	10.7%	9.1%		
Total	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8	1,043.6	8.6%
Supply/Demand Split					
Supply	7,963.4	7,592.3	7,809.4	217.1	2.9%
	64.9%	62.6%	59.3%		
Demand	4,301.9	4,544.0	5,370.5	826.5	18.2%
	35.1%	37.4%	40.7%		
Total	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8	1,043.6	8.6%
Demand Components					
Prevention (w/o research)	1,556.5	1,602.4	2,050.7	448.2	28.0%
Treatment (w/o research)	2,339.1	2,514.1	2,874.4	360.3	14.3%
Research	406.3	427.4	445.4	18.0	4.2%
Total, Demand	4,301.9	4,544.0	5,370.5	826.5	18.2%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 President's Request
Department of Agriculture			
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	6.5	6.5
U.S. Forest Service	9.6	9.6	9.8
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	12.9	14.6	14.8
Total, Agriculture	28.9	30.7	31.0
Corporation for National and Community Service	9.7	28.5	43.0
Department of Defense	1,140.7	868.2	874.2
Department of Education	700.8	599.1	782.3
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families	88.9	89.9	89.9
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	31.2	36.6	36.6
Food and Drug Administration	6.8	6.8	6.8
Health Care Financing Administration	231.9	261.8	292.2
Health Resources and Services Administration	20.9	33.4	38.7
Indian Health Service	44.9	43.3	51.2
National Institutes of Health (NIDA)	404.2	425.2	443.7
Social Security Administration	4.6	20.0	22.8
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration	1,299.0	1,360.9	1,603.2 ¹
Total, HHS	2,132.4	2,278.1	2,585.2
Department of Housing and Urban Development	175.0	315.0	315.0
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	19.4	22.4	18.1
Bureau of Land Management	10.0	5.2	5.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Park Service	8.7	8.8	8.8
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.4	1.3	1.0
Total, Interior	40.6	38.7	34.1
The Federal Judiciary	405.6	452.9	505.5
Department of Justice			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	484.3	575.6	487.0
U.S. Attorneys	207.2	207.9	208.7
Bureau of Prisons	1,432.3	1,407.7	1,670.2
Crime Control Fund	0.0	0.0	567.6
Criminal Division	18.0	19.1	19.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	756.6	768.1	767.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	257.0	257.2	262.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	147.0	157.4	168.3
INTERPOL	1.9	1.9	2.0
U.S. Marshals Service	247.9	235.1	255.6
Office of Justice Programs	661.4	520.1	135.7
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	385.2	382.4	369.9
Support of U.S. Prisoners	196.8	222.1	262.6

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

¹ Excludes \$45.0 million that will be transferred from the ONDCP Special Forfeiture Fund for hardcore drug treatment.

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 President's Budget
Department of Justice (continued)			
Tax Division	1.2	1.2	1.2
Weed and Seed Program Fund	6.6	6.6	6.7
Total, Justice	4,803.3	4,762.5	5,184.3
Department of Labor	65.1	64.8	80.5
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Operations	15.2	11.7	10.0
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	86.0	86.0	98.0
Gift Fund	0.2	0.3	0.0
Special Forfeiture Fund	15.0	12.5	52.5
Total, ONDCP	116.4	110.5	160.5
Small Business Administration	0.2	0.2	0.2
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters ²	147.8	100.0	—
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs ²	52.3	15.4	—
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.1	0.3	0.3
International Narcotics Control Program	—	—	231.8
Total, State	200.2	115.7	232.1
Agency for International Development²	139.8	44.9	—
Department of Transportation			
U.S. Coast Guard	310.5	314.6	263.1
Federal Aviation Administration	21.0	24.8	16.5
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	23.8	34.4	27.7
Total, Transportation	355.3	373.8	307.3
Department of the Treasury			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	151.0	153.8	153.5
U.S. Customs Service	561.0	536.1	505.5
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	21.9	20.5	18.2
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	14.7	14.6	15.7
Internal Revenue Service	91.8	90.3	94.6
U.S. Secret Service	56.6	57.1	57.3
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	143.5	230.2	208.8
Total, Treasury	1,040.5	1,102.6	1,053.6
U.S. Information Agency	9.3	9.8	10.0
Department of Veterans Affairs	901.5	940.3	981.1
Total Federal Program	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8
Supply Reduction	7,963.4 64.9%	7,592.3 62.6%	7,809.4 59.3%
Demand Reduction	4,301.9 35.1%	4,544.0 37.4%	5,370.5 40.7%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

² The funding estimates for these accounts in FY 1995 have been incorporated in the Department of State's International Narcotics Control Program request as part of a planned consolidation. (See page 133 for program description.)



OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
Washington, D.C. 20500

PRESS RELEASE

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
February 9, 1994

Contact: Pat Wheeler (202) 395-6792
Jim Miller (202) 395-6780

Today the President transmitted his 1994 National Drug Control Strategy to the Congress. The plan is accompanied by a budget request of a record \$13.2 billion. This is \$1.1 billion, or 9% more, than the 1994 level, with most of the increase -- over \$800 million -- allocated to drug prevention, education, and treatment services.

"The strategy we announce today is the most comprehensive anti-drug strategy ever," the President said.

It was noted that the National Drug Control Strategy reflects a major shift in the way the nation responds to the drug abuse problem.

- * It recognizes that chronic hardcore drug use and the violence that surrounds it, are at the heart of the nation's current drug crisis;
- * It emphasizes the need to empower local communities with an integrated plan of prevention, education, treatment, and law enforcement, and;
- * It changes the way the U.S. carries out international

drug control policy by refocusing interdiction efforts away from transit zones to working directly with source and transit countries.

It was also noted that the public wants action taken against crime and to end the senseless violence, much of which is directly associated with drug abuse.

"No nation can fight crime and drugs without fighting the problem of drug addiction. This strategy targets both," The President said.

Dr. Lee P. Brown, Director, Office of Drug Control Policy, said:

"Until now, National Drug Control Strategies shied away from chronic, hard-core drug use. But all too often, it is the hard-core user that is involved in crime. If we are to stem the tide, we must make more treatment available and mount the most effective possible drug abuse prevention and education programs. The new National Drug Control Strategy does just that.

"It will provide capacity to treat more than 140,000 chronic drug abusers and it will revitalize our school-based prevention programs, " He said. "That is absolutely vital given the recent HHS study findings that more 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students were using drugs and that they saw less risk to using drugs than in the past.

"We will take action now. I will not stand by and allow a new generation of our youth to get caught in a cycle of illicit drug use and drug dependency."

The National Drug Control Strategy estimates that there are

approximately 2.7 million hard-core drug users in the U.S. Drug use, and particularly IV drug use, often associated with chronic drug use, is also directly related to the spread of AIDS. It is estimated that more than 30% of all AIDS cases in the U.S. are a result of injection drug use.

The National Drug Control Strategy establishes as one of its targets the reduction of chronic drug use through treatment at an average annual rate of 5%.

Overall, it establishes as an objective, the reduction of all illicit drug use by an average of 5%.

Dr. Brown also pointed out that the National Drug Control Policy not only significantly increases drug treatment capacity and support for prevention and education but provides solid support for both domestic and international law enforcement efforts. "In fact," he said, "the President's budget for drug-related law enforcement activities increases by nearly \$227 million, an increase of 4%, and international efforts by 22%."

Drug Treatment

The National Strategy proposes an increase of \$355 million to expand treatment opportunities for chronic drug abuser, the largest such effort to date. In concert with the crime bill, this will provides funding sufficient to increase treatment capacity for hard-core users by 140,000 annually.

In addition, the President's Health Security Act guarantees basic drug use treatment services to all Americans.

Protecting Children through Education and Prevention

The Strategy proposes an increase of \$191 million for the Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities Program and the Safe Schools Programs. It sets forth the specific objectives of ensuring that 100% of youth in grades K-12 receive violence prevention education by the year 2000 and reverses the recent increase in the

prevalence of illicit drugs and the reduction of illegal alcohol and tobacco use among students.

Making the Streets Safe

The Strategy recognizes that demand reduction programs -- drug treatment, prevention and education -- cannot succeed if drugs are readily available. Similarly, it recognizes that drug law enforcement programs will not succeed if the Nation's appetite for illegal drugs is not curbed. Both must work in partnership.

To make streets safe, the Strategy advocates passage of the crime bill in order to put more police on the streets; expand community policing; expand treatment for incarcerated chronic hard-core drug users; increase the number and use of boot camps for non-violent offenders; provide for drug courts to offer counseling, treatment and drug testing for non-violent offenders; and include reasonable gun controls such as a ban on assault weapons.

Beyond the crime bill, the Strategy commits the full force of Federal investigative and prosecutive capabilities to target major drug trafficking organizations in order that they may be disrupted, dismantled, and destroyed. The Administration will work toward making drugs harder to obtain and more costly in terms of apprehension, prosecution, conviction and forfeiture.

Specific law enforcement objectives include putting 100,000 more police on the streets to reduce crime; and ban the manufacture and sale of assault weapons, the drug trafficker's weapon of choice.

Empowering Citizens through Community Action

The Strategy recognizes that the most effective means of preventing drug use and keeping drugs out of neighborhoods and schools is by mobilizing all elements of the community through coalitions or partnerships. Therefore, the Strategy will expand the number of cooperative efforts such as community coalitions, targeting neighborhoods hardest hit by drug violence. It will also work to ensure that all nine of the President's Empowerment Zones and 95 Enterprise Communities are implemented and address drug use and trafficking in their community-based empowerment plans over the next two years. A second objective of the Strategy is to double the number of community anti-drug coalitions by 1996.

Focusing on Source Countries

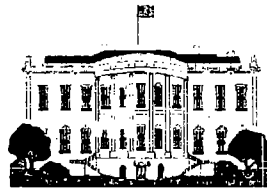
The new international Strategy calls for a "controlled shift" in emphasis from transit zones to source countries. The term "Controlled Shift" is used because it is anticipated that the shift could, in turn, precipitate changes in tactics by drug cartels. This requires drug control agencies to be prepared to respond to changes as they occur.

Experience has shown that cocaine cartels and other drug trafficking organizations are vulnerable to sustained enforcement efforts by committed governments. Members of such organizations fear loss of profits and fear arrest when they know it will lead to conviction followed by significant punishments and seizure of assets. With the improvement in the U.S. capability to collect intelligence and build cases against major traffickers, the international program has the potential to continue to increase in effectiveness. Cooperation with other nations that share our political will to defeat the international drug syndicates is at the heart of the international strategy. Its primary goals are to increase multilateral and other organizations' response to the drug threat; and to aggressively increase illicit crop eradication to stop fast developing opium and to reduce coca cultivation by 1996.

#

Breaking the Cycle of Drug Abuse

1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY



Federal Drug Control Spending by Function
FY 1993 – FY 1995
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 President's Budget	FY94 – FY95 Change \$	%
Criminal Justice System	5,685.1	5,700.4	5,926.9	226.6	0.0
Drug Treatment	2,339.1	2,514.1	2,874.4	360.3	0.1
Education, Community Action, and the Workplace	1,556.5	1,602.4	2,050.7	448.2	0.3
International	523.4	351.4	427.8	76.4	0.2
Interdiction	1,511.1	1,299.9	1,205.6	(94.3)	(0.1)
Research	499.1	504.6	531.6	27.0	0.1
Intelligence	150.9	163.4	162.8	(0.6)	(0.0)
Total	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8	1,043.6	0.1

Four Way Split

Demand Reduction	4,301.9	4,544.0	5,370.5	826.5	0.2
	35.1%	37.4%	40.7%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	5,928.9	5,941.0	6,175.9	235.0	4.0%
	48.3%	49.0%	46.9%		
International	523.4	351.4	427.8	76.4	21.7%
	4.3%	2.9%	3.2%		
Interdiction	1,511.1	1,299.9	1,205.6	(94.3)	-7.3%
	12.3%	10.7%	9.1%		
Total	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8	1,043.6	8.6%

Supply/Demand Split

Supply	7,963.4	7,592.3	7,809.4	217.1	2.9%
	64.9%	62.6%	59.3%		
Demand	4,301.9	4,544.0	5,370.5	826.5	18.2%
	35.1%	37.4%	40.7%		
Total	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8	1,043.6	8.6%

Demand Components

Prevention (w/o research)	1,556.5	1,602.4	2,050.7	448.2	28.0%
Treatment (w/o research)	2,339.1	2,514.1	2,874.4	360.3	14.3%
Research	406.3	427.4	445.4	18.0	4.2%
Total, Demand	4,301.9	4,544.0	5,370.5	826.5	18.2%

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 President's Request
Department of Agriculture			
Agricultural Research Service	6.5	6.5	6.5
U.S. Forest Service	9.6	9.6	9.8
Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	12.9	14.6	14.8
Total, Agriculture	28.9	30.7	31.0
Corporation for National and Community Service	9.7	28.5	43.0
Department of Defense	1,140.7	868.2	874.2
Department of Education	700.8	599.1	782.3
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families	88.9	89.9	89.9
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	31.2	36.6	36.6
Food and Drug Administration	6.8	6.8	6.8
Health Care Financing Administration	231.9	261.8	292.2
Health Resources and Services Administration	20.9	33.4	38.7
Indian Health Service	44.9	43.3	51.2
National Institutes of Health (NIDA)	404.2	425.2	443.7
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration	1,299.0	1,360.9	1,603.2 ¹
Social Security Administration	4.6	20.0	22.8
Total, HHS	2,132.4	2,278.1	2,585.2
Department of Housing and Urban Development	175.0	315.0	315.0
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	19.4	22.4	18.1
Bureau of Land Management	10.0	5.2	5.2
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Park Service	8.7	8.8	8.8
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.4	1.3	1.0
Total, Interior	40.6	38.7	34.1
The Federal Judiciary	405.6	452.9	505.5
Department of Justice			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	484.3	575.6	487.0
U.S. Attorneys	207.2	207.9	208.7
Bureau of Prisons	1,432.3	1,407.7	1,670.2
Crime Control Fund	0.0	0.0	567.6
Criminal Division	18.0	19.1	19.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	756.6	768.1	767.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	257.0	257.2	262.4
Immigration and Naturalization Service	147.0	157.4	168.3
INTERPOL	1.9	1.9	2.0
U.S. Marshals Service	247.9	235.1	255.6
Office of Justice Programs	661.4	520.1	135.7
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement/Task Forces	385.2	382.4	369.9
Support of U.S. Prisoners	196.8	222.1	262.6
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)			

¹ Excludes \$45.0 million that will be transferred from the ONDCP Special Forfeiture Fund for hard-core drug treatment.

Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1993–FY 1995

(Budget Authority in Millions)

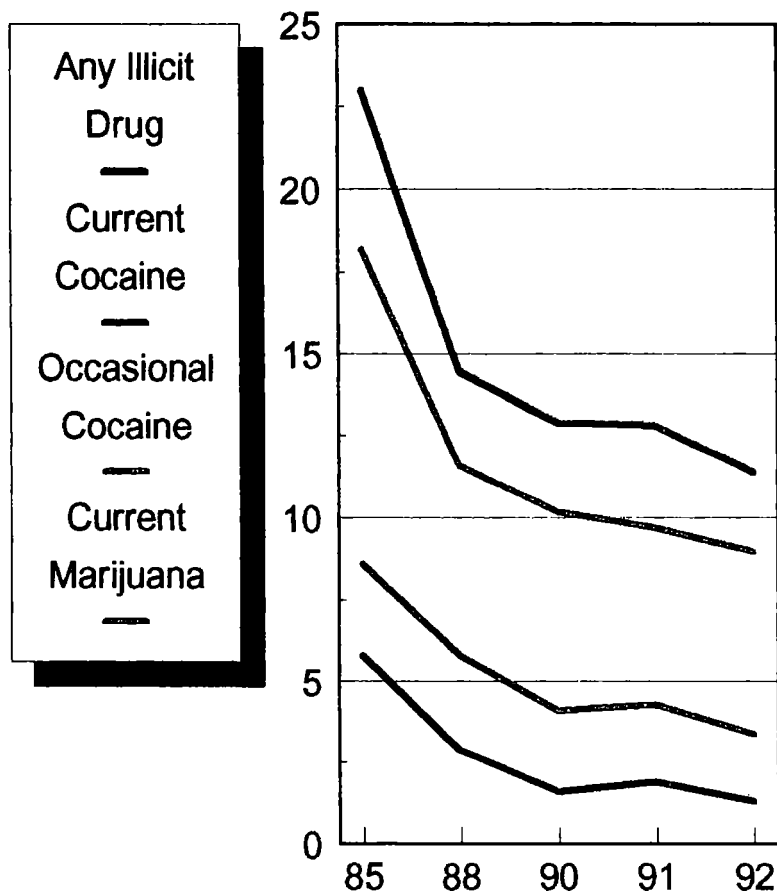
	FY 1993 Actual	FY 1994 Estimate	FY 1995 President's Budget
Department of Justice (continued)			
Tax Division	1.2	1.2	1.2
Weed and Seed Program Fund	6.6	6.6	6.7
Total, Justice	4,803.3	4,762.5	5,184.3
Department of Labor	65.1	64.8	80.5
Office of National Drug Control Policy			
Operations	15.2	11.7	10.0
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	86.0	86.0	98.0
Gift Fund	0.2	0.3	0.0
Special Forfeiture Fund	15.0	12.5	52.5
Total, ONDCP	116.4	110.5	160.5
Small Business Administration	0.2	0.2	0.2
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters ²	147.8	100.0	—
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs ²	52.3	15.4	—
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.1	0.3	0.3
International Narcotics Control Program	—	—	231.8
Total, State	200.2	115.7	232.1
Agency for International Development²	139.8	44.9	—
Department of Transportation			
U.S. Coast Guard	310.5	314.6	263.1
Federal Aviation Administration	21.0	24.8	16.5
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	23.8	34.4	27.7
Total, Transportation	355.3	373.8	307.3
Department of the Treasury			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	151.0	153.8	153.5
U.S. Customs Service	561.0	536.1	505.5
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	21.9	20.5	18.2
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	14.7	14.6	15.7
Internal Revenue Service	91.8	90.3	94.6
U.S. Secret Service	56.6	57.1	57.3
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	143.5	230.2	208.8
Total, Treasury	1,040.5	1,102.6	1,053.6
U.S. Information Agency	9.3	9.8	10.0
Department of Veterans Affairs	901.5	940.3	981.1
Total Federal Program	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8
Supply Reduction	7,963.4	7,592.3	7,809.4
	64.9%	62.6%	59.3%
Demand Reduction	4,301.9	4,544.0	5,370.5
	35.1%	37.4%	40.7%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

² The funding estimates for these accounts in FY 1995 have been incorporated in the Department of State's International Narcotics Control Program request as part of a planned consolidation. (See the *1994 National Drug Control Strategy: Budget Summary* for program description.)

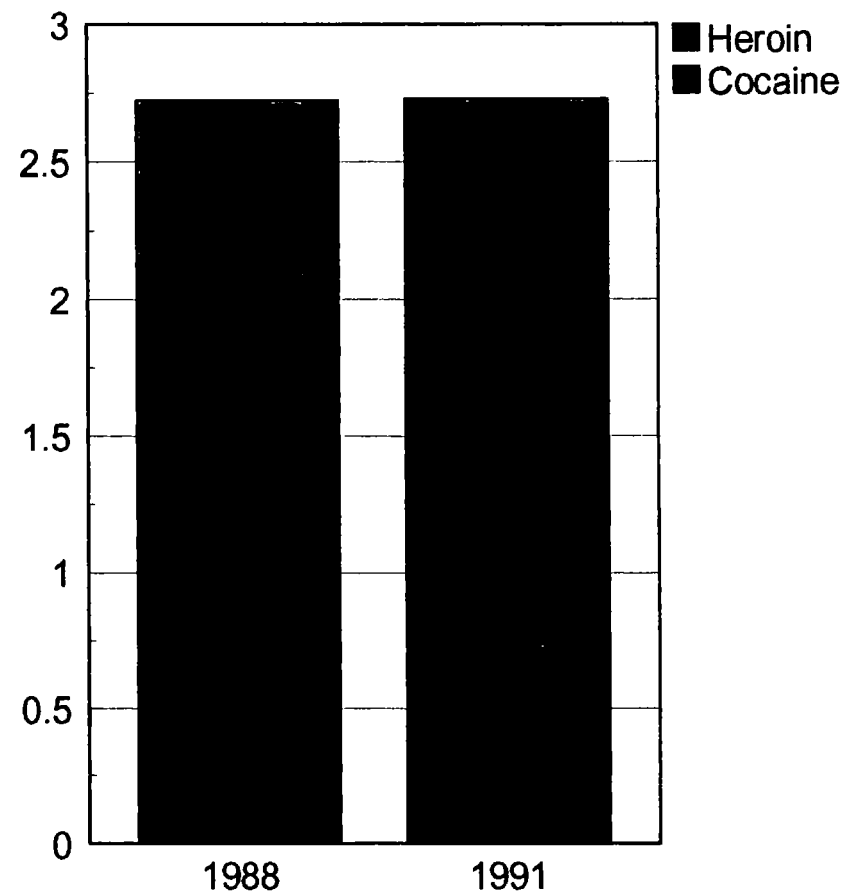
The Drug User Population

Casual Use Declining
Millions of Users



Source: Household Survey

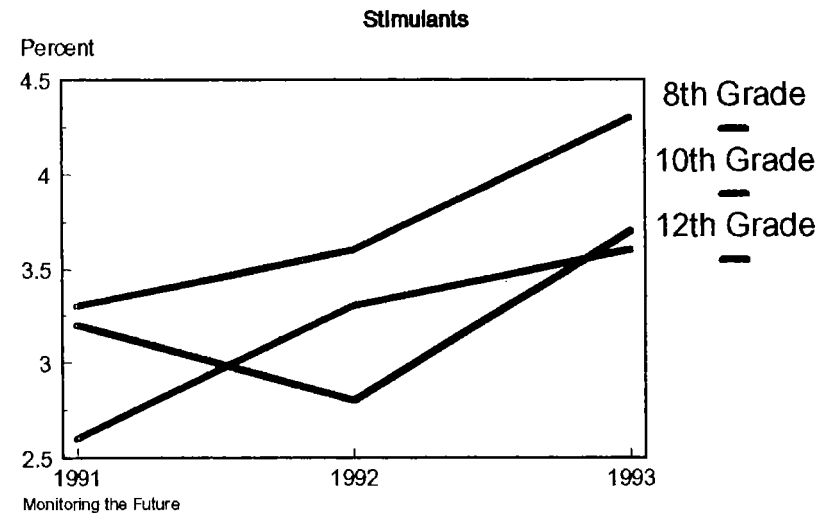
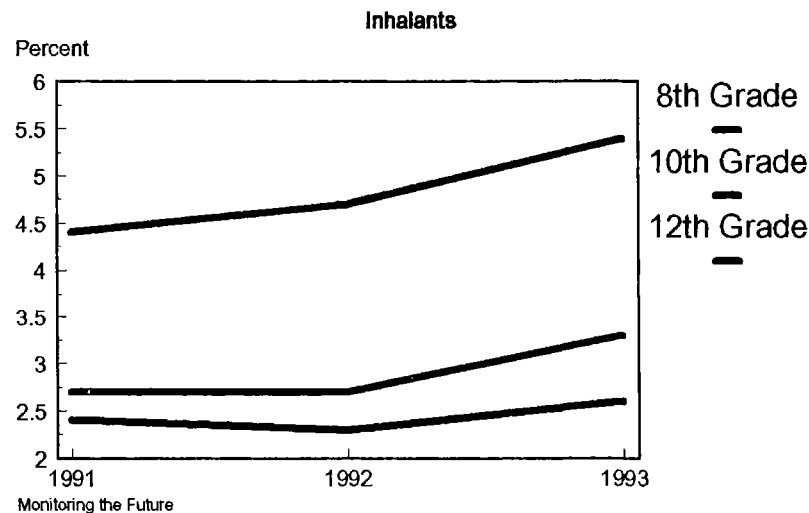
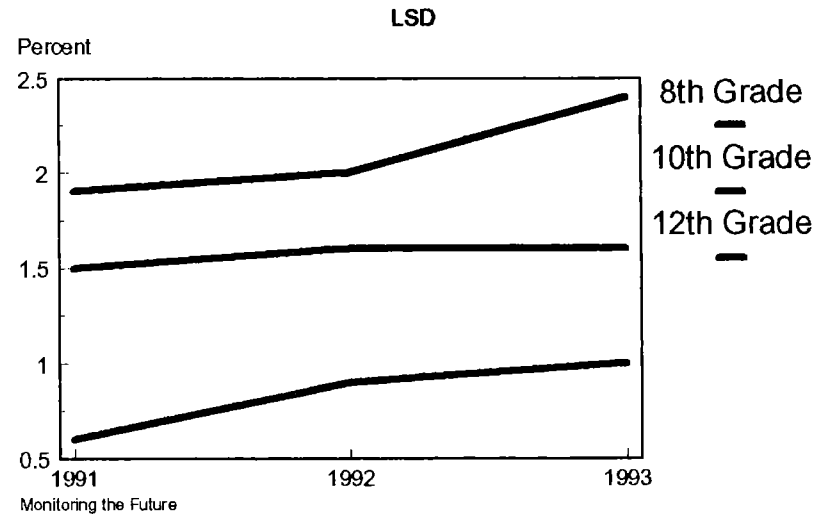
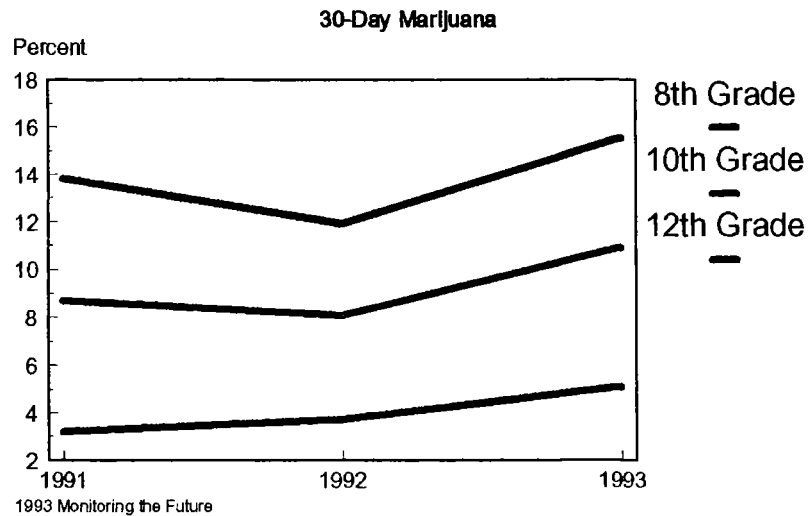
Hardcore Use Continues Unabated
Millions of Users



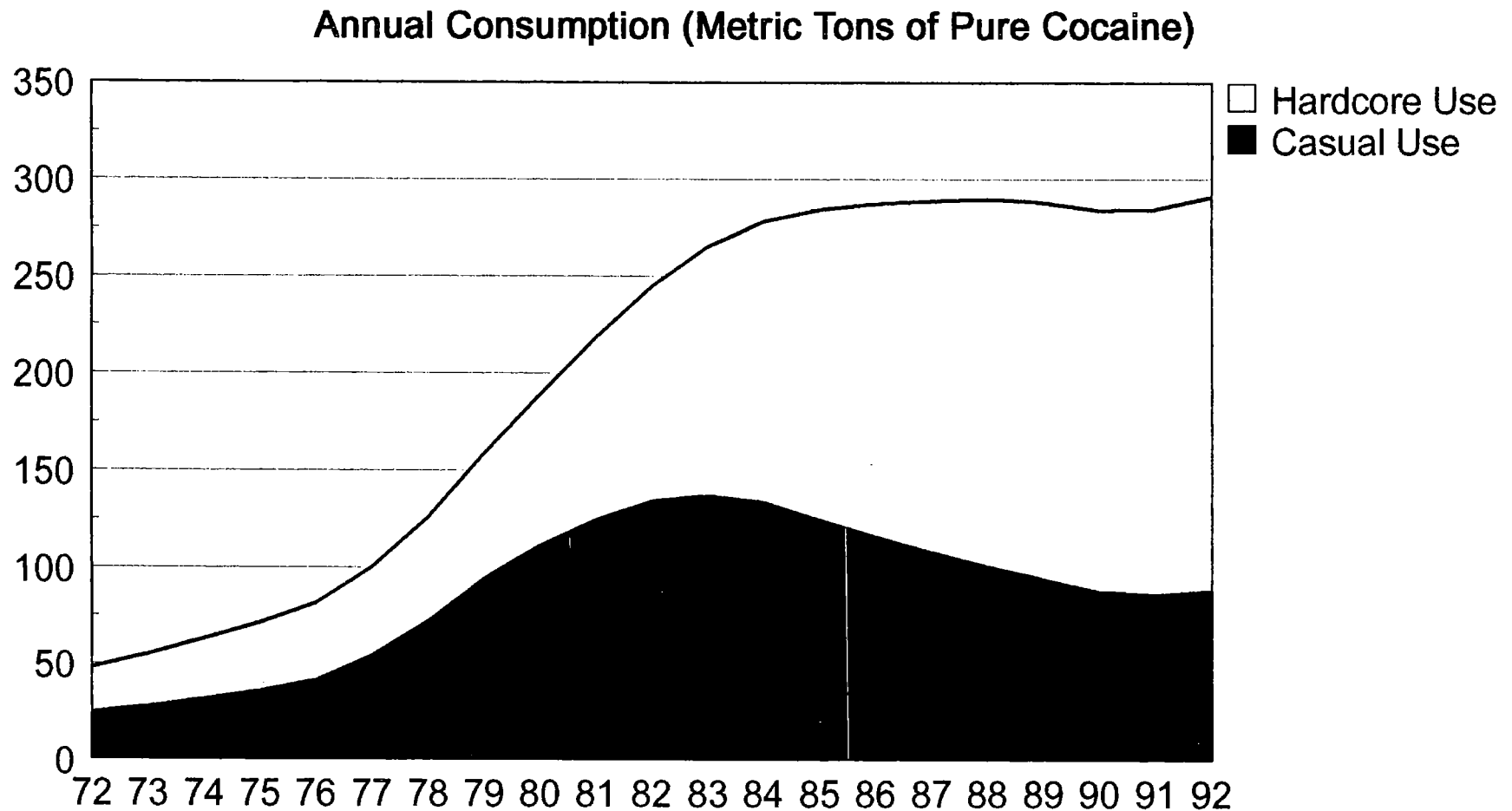
ONDCP estimates.

Hardcore users include individuals who use illicit drug at least weekly and exhibit behavioral problems stemming from their drug use.

Problem: 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Casual Use on the Rise



Drug Consumption By Type of User



Source: RAND Work in Progress for ONDCP.

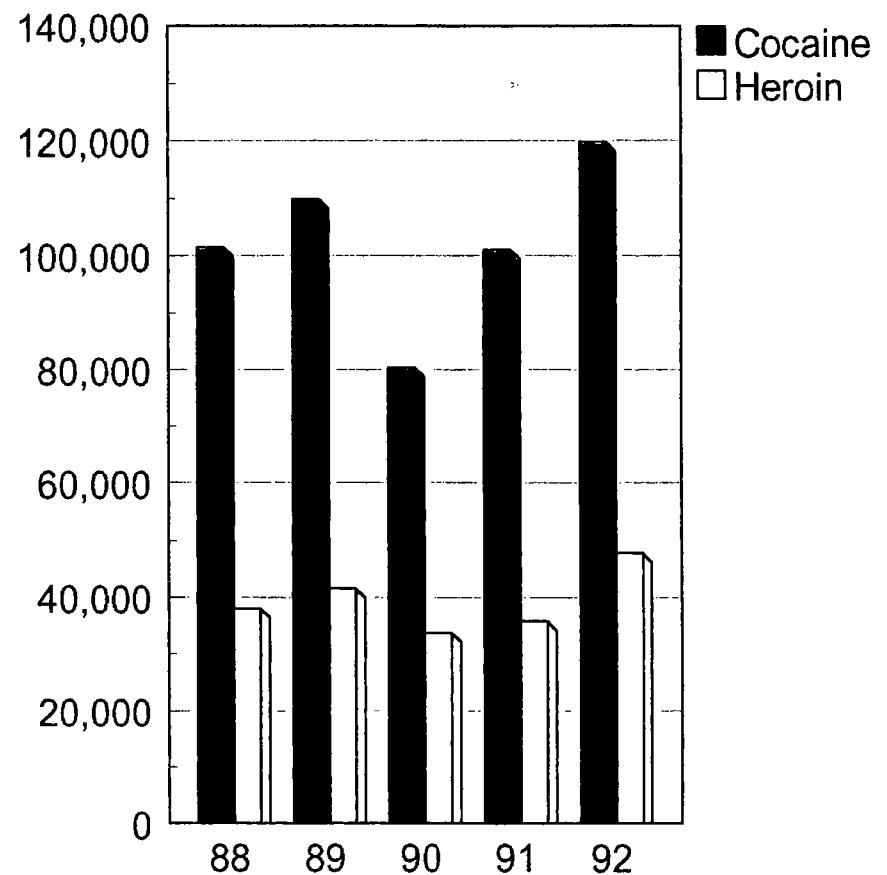
Drug and Crime Linkage

- Drug users commit a disproportionate amount of crime.
 - A survey of hardcore drug users not in treatment found that over 50 percent reported illegal activity in the 30 days prior to the survey.
 - The same survey found that 42 percent of those sampled had income derived in part from illegal sources, mostly from property crimes.
 - There are over 1 million arrests annually for drug abuse violations.
 - NIJ's DUF data show that roughly one-half of arrestees test positive for cocaine.

Drug Use and Health Costs

- Health costs of drug use are enormous and will likely increase as chronic users seek medical attention for their drug-related problems.
- DAWN reports that the need for detox and chronic health problems are the principal reasons for seeking medical assistance.
- The CDC estimates one-third of new AIDS cases are related to injection drug use.
- A recent study of women in California found that 5.2 percent of mothers in that State tested positive for illicit drug use just prior to delivery.

Cocaine and Heroin Mentions
Are Up Dramatically



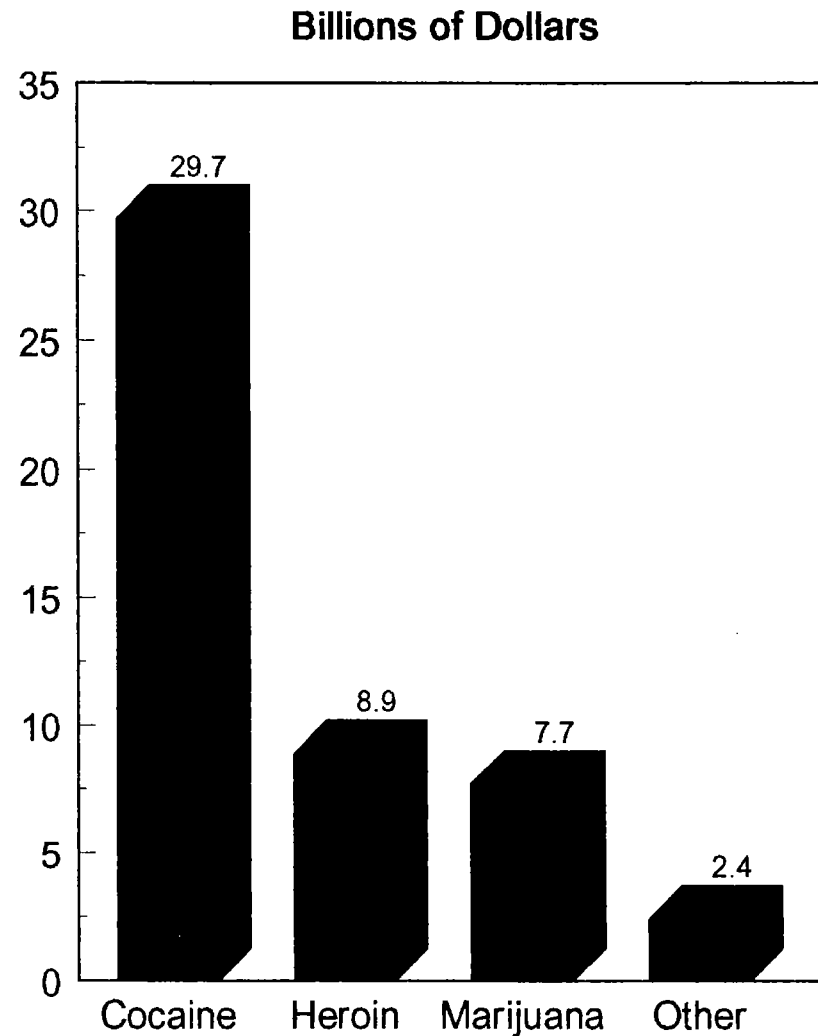
Source: Drug Abuse Warning Network

Drug Use and Social Costs

- One study prepared by the Institute for Health Policy at Brandeis University estimated the total economic cost of drug abuse (excludes alcohol and tobacco) at \$67 billion in 1990, up \$23 billion from \$44 billion in 1986.
 - Includes treatment cost, productivity losses, and costs associated with crime, destruction of property, and other losses.
- Researchers at the University of Southern California using the same methodology estimated the economic cost of drug abuse at \$76 billion in 1991.
 - Drug abuse costs are projected to reach \$150 billion by 1997 if current drug use trends continue.

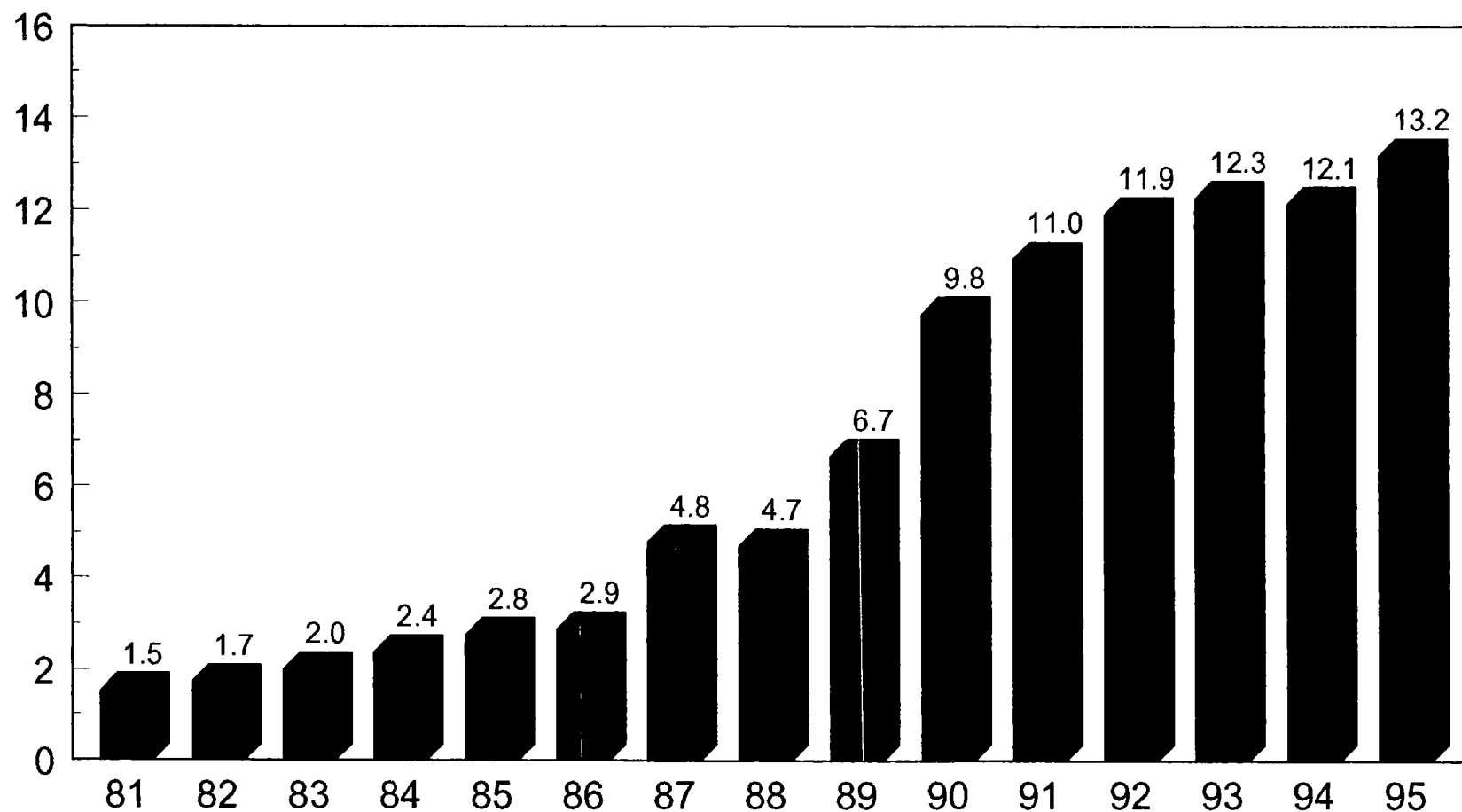
Retail Market for Illegal Drugs

- In 1991 Americans spent about \$49 billion on illegal drugs.
- Cocaine comprises almost 60 percent of this spending.
- By comparison, Americans spent \$19 billion for books, \$28 billion for toys and sports supplies, and \$53 billion for audio and visual products.



Federal Drug Control Budget, 1981-1995

Budget Authority in Billions of Dollars



Federal Drug Control Spending by Function, FY 1993 - FY 1995

(\$ in millions)

	FY 1993 Actual	FY1994 Enacted	FY 1995 Request	FY94-95 \$ Change	FY94-95 % Change
Drug Treatment	2,339.1	2,514.1	2,874.4	+360.3	14.3%
Prevention *	1,556.5	1,602.4	2,050.7	+448.2	28.0%
Criminal Justice	5,685.1	5,700.4	5,926.9	+226.6	4.0%
International	523.4	351.4	427.8	+76.4	21.7%
Interdiction	1,511.1	1,299.9	1,205.6	-94.3	-7.3%
Research	499.1	504.6	531.6	+27.0	5.3%
Intelligence	150.9	163.4	162.8	-0.6	-0.4%
TOTAL	12,265.3	12,136.2	13,179.8	+1,043.6	8.6%

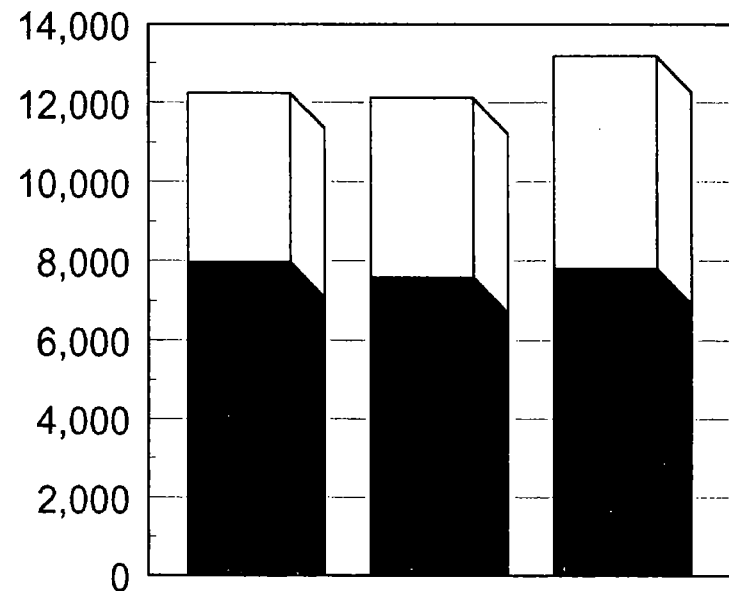
* Education, Community Action, and the Workplace

Supply and Demand Resources

- Of the total \$13.2 billion requested for drug control in FY 1995:
 - 59 percent is for supply reduction programs, and
 - 41 percent is for demand reduction programs.
- The FY 1995 request is \$1.0 billion more than the FY 1994 enacted level.
 - \$827 million of the increase in total resources is for demand reduction programs, and
 - \$217 million is for supply reduction programs.

Supply/Demand Resources

(\$ in millions)



	FY 1993	FY 1994	FY 1995
Supply 	7,963.4	7,592.3	7,809.4
Demand 	4,301.9	4,544.0	5,370.5

Major Strategy Budget Initiatives

- **Reducing Hardcore Use through Treatment:** \$355 million plus Crime Bill resources increases the number of hardcore users in treatment by almost 140,000 per year.
- **Ensuring Safe and Drug Free Schools:** \$191 million for two programs: the Safe Schools Program, and the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grant Program.
- **Empowering Communities:** \$1.0 billion in total resources for community programs including (1) \$568 million for Community Policing (2) \$50 million for Community Empowerment (3) \$115 million for Community Partnerships and (4)\$98 million for HIDTA.
- **Focusing on Source Countries:** \$72 million in new funds for source country programs to support the controlled shift of resources from the transit zones to the source countries.

Other Funding Highlights

- Research activities up \$27 million overall. Largest increase is within the National Institutes for Health (including NIDA), which will increase by \$18 million.
- INS border control activities increase \$11 million.
- Defense increases \$6 million for more emphasis on dismantling cartels and law enforcement support.
- Funding for the formula portion of the Byrne Grant has been eliminated but the discretionary amount is doubled.
- Coast Guard is \$52 million less due to the completion of the acquisition of OPBAT assets and the shift in resources to Haiti.
- Customs' Air and marine programs are \$31 million less, however, the P-3 surveillance program is intact.
- HUD's Drug Elimination Program is restructured to include violence prevention in public housing (total request is \$265 million).
- The Strategy proposes to improve program delivery by linking Federal programs at the local level.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

More than two thirds of the members of President Clinton's Cabinet participate in the National Drug Control Strategy. Ten Members of the Cabinet will participate in events throughout the country to highlight their Department's role in the fight against drugs.

CABINET DRUG STRATEGY EVENTS

Principal: Secretary Christopher

Date: Feb. 9, 1994 - 3:30pm

Location: Department of State, Diplomatic Reception Room,
8th floor

Background: Meeting with Ambassadors of countries who receive drug enforcement funds, international organizations and other federal representatives. The meeting is a briefing on the Department of State's counter-narcotics strategy.

Press Contact- Mike McCurry - 647-6607

Principal: Secretary Bentsen

Date: Feb. 10, 1994 10:00 - 11:00am

Location: Customs Head Quarters
1301 Constitution
Washington, DC

Background: On December 31, 1993, Customs special agents seized twenty-five pounds of heroin and arrested five individuals who were attempting to smuggle the heroin from West Africa in the U.S. This was the largest heroin seizure ever in D.C. The Secretary will present a plaque to the Agents and Inspectors who participated in the seizure and will make remarks to the Customs anti-drug agents regarding the Presidents National Drug Control Strategy.

Press Contact- Hamilton Dix - 622-2930

Principal: Attorney General Reno

Date: Feb. 14, 1994 - 12:00 - 1:15pm

Location: Philadelphia, PA

Background: The Attorney General will meet with selected members of the Violent Traffickers Project. The Project is a coordinated approach to identifying, investigating and prosecuting organizations with a history for violence and narcotics trafficking within the Philadelphia area. She will also tour a two block radius seeing the problem first hand.

Press Contacts- Caroline Aronovitz
Julie Anbender - 514-2007

Principal: Secretary Reich

Date: Feb. 14, 1994

Location: Washington, DC

Background: The Secretary will to kick off the Department of Labor's "Workplace Partnerships" -- a workplace substance abuse initiative. He will visit a workplace in the Washington, DC area to announce the availability of a new information kit for the business community designed to provide them with information and materials on substance abuse.

Press Contact: Mary Meagher - 219-8211

Principal: Secretary Shalala

Date: Feb. 14, 1994

Location: Chicago, IL

Background: The Secretary will address the Chicago Luncheon Forum on Drugs, Crime and Public Health. The purpose of this round-table is to foster dialogue across institutional boundaries concerning solutions to society's drug problem.

Press Contact- Avis LaVelle - 690-7850

Principal: Secretary Cisneros

Date: Feb. 14, 1994 - 10:30am

Location: Outhwaite Homes
Cleveland, OH

Background: The Secretary will visit the Miracle Village Drug Treatment Program. The 90 day on-site drug treatment program for women and children endeavors to wholistically treat the family unit. The Secretary will also visit the Recovery Village, a 24 month, on-site supportive recovery program also located at Outhwaite Homes.

Press Contact- Sharon Maeda - 708-0980

Principal: Secretary Pena

Date: Feb. 11, 1994 - 2:30 - 4:00pm

Location: West Sacramento, CA

Background: The Secretary will visit a Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) course where California Highway Patrol (CHiPs) and other law enforcement officers learn how to identify motor vehicle operators suspected of drug impaired driving. The course was developed by the United States Department of Transportation.

Press Contact- Ellen Berlin - 366-4531

Principal: Secretary Riley

Date: Feb. 10, 1994 - 9:45am-10:45am

Location: Langston Hughes Middle School
11401 Ridge Heights Road
Reston, VA
(behind South Lakes High School)

Background: The Secretary will meet with student counselors, "peer helpers" and student peer mediators. These students aid in drug prevention and intervention in the school. Senator Robb will join the Secretary.

Press Contact- Rick Miller - 401-2571

Principal: Secretary Jesse Brown

Date: Feb. 14, 2:00pm

Location: VA Medical Center
50 Irving St. NW
Washington, DC
Tom Williams, Director

Background: The Secretary will visit with veteran patients receiving care for substance abuse treatment at the Washington VA Medical Center. The visit will include a press briefing on the wide range of substance abuse treatment services provided by the VA and a discussion of the VA's leadership in incorporating vocational training and rehabilitation in substance abuse treatment.

Press Contact- Bill Sawchak - 535-8076

Principal: Director Lee Brown

Date: Feb 11, 1994 - 12:00pm

Location: Windham Austin Hotel
Ben White Blvd.
Austin, TX

Background: Director Brown will deliver the keynote address at the Office of Texas Attorney General's conference: Criminal Justice system and the Minority Community- Building a Partnership.

Date: Feb. 14, 1994

Location: Mexico

Background: Director Brown will visit new Attorneys General, meet with President Salinas and other senior Mexican officials on Counter-narcotics issues and review U.S.-Mexico cooperation in drug control efforts.

Date: Feb. 18, 1994 - 12:00pm

Location: Crystal City, VA
Crystal City Marriott Hotel

Background: Director Brown will deliver the luncheon address during the National Federation of Parents National Leadership Conference.

Press Contact- Pat Wheeler 395-6792

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THE ADMINISTRATION'S 1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

TALKING POINTS

Background

- o The United States remains in the midst of a drug epidemic. Drugs, correlate violence, crime, HIV transmission, productivity loss, continue to wreak havoc among Americans.
- o While data show that the intermittent or casual use of illicit drugs and other substances has continued to decline overall since the mid-1980s, several areas are more problematic.
- o Of greatest importance, hard-core drug use has remained the same for more than five years. Efforts to reduce the number of users in this area have not been successful -- and it is hard-core use that generates the worst problems for individuals, communities and, broadly, the nation.
- o Drug-related violence, much the result of the drug trade, has continued to increase, while drug-related violence continues at unacceptably high levels and has spread to suburban and rural America.
- o Another problem involves the nation's youth, who have begun to show increases in use after a long period of decline. It is very troubling that this has been accompanied by decreases in their perception of risk.
- o The supply situation is no better. The supply of cocaine and heroin remains sufficient to meet the market demand, even though our interdiction and foreign country programs keep many tons of these drugs from reaching our streets. Measured by continued high purity levels and depressed prices, drug availability remains high.
- o Making the situation more difficult has been the continuing, dangerous loss of national focus about the threat of illicit drug use and its consequences.
- o Now is the time to move the national drug policy debate forward. With some 2.7 million hard-core users on the streets and with Americans spending some \$49 billion on illegal drugs, action must be taken.

The 1994 National Drug Control Strategy

- o The 1994 National Drug Control Strategy is a bold plan to redirect and reinvigorate the nation's fight against drug use and drug trafficking. It builds on the foundation of the 1993

Interim National Drug Control Strategy, which highlighted three focal points for a new national drug control plan:

- The problem of hard-core use and related violence. These problems are at the heart of the nation's current drug crisis.
 - The need to empower America's communities to fight drug use and distribution with an integrated plan of education, prevention, treatment, and law enforcement.
 - The need to change the way we carry out our international drug control policy, and redirect the emphasis of our international programs away from interdiction towards support for source and transit countries.
- o The 1994 National Drug Control Strategy addresses the current situation from the following perspectives:

A. Treating America's Drug Problem

- The Strategy mounts an aggressive effort to break the cycle of hard-core drug use. It recognizes that drug dependence is a chronic, relapsing disorder that needs, in addition to treatment, adequate rehabilitation -- in some cases, habilitation -- and aftercare.
- The Strategy seeks to increase the number and nature of treatment opportunities for hard-core users both within and outside of the criminal justice system.
- Beginning in FY 1995, it proposes to raise the number of hard-core users in treatment by almost 140,000 per year.
- As part of the President's Health Security Act, the Strategy also envisions the first ever guarantee of basic drug use treatment services for every American. Basic substance abuse treatment benefits will be available to the more than 38 million Americans who are not covered by a health plan.

B. Protecting Our Children through Education and Prevention

- Nowhere is the need for education greater than in teaching children about the dangers of substance abuse, and means to resist it.
- In addition to providing substantial additional funding for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program and the Safe Schools Programs, the Strategy places special emphasis on comprehensive, community-based programs that are known to be effective in reducing the use of drugs by young people.

- To ensure that our prevention efforts are effective, the Strategy envisages the establishment and expansion of revised programs following the release of an immediately forthcoming, exhaustive evaluation of substance abuse prevention programs.

B. Making America's Streets Safe

- Demand reduction efforts must be accompanied by programs that reduce the supply of drugs to our nation's streets.
- To this end, the Strategy supports the passage of a tough, smart crime bill that will put more police on the streets; expand community policing; expand drug treatment for incarcerated hard-core users; increase the number of drug courts, make more boot camps available; provide counseling, treatment and drug testing for non-violent offenders.
- The Strategy also calls for appropriate gun controls to take guns off the streets -- including a total ban on the sale of assault weapons.
- The Strategy, further, commits the full force of Federal investigative and prosecutive tools against the major drug trafficking organizations, to reduce illicit trafficking in and directed at the United States.

C. Empowering Citizens through Community Action

- The Strategy encourages the creation of community coalitions or partnerships that can mobilize all elements of society against both drug use and drug distribution.
- The 1994 Strategy will expand the number of cooperative efforts, targeting neighborhoods hardest hit by drug use and related crime and violence.
- Over the longer term, the President's Empowerment Zones and Enterprise Communities Program will help build community-led programming, and support communities that seek to help themselves.

D. Focusing on Source Countries

- U.S. counternarcotics strategy is to support source countries that demonstrate the will to act decisively against the drug trade, and to bring international pressure on those that do not act to restrain drug trafficking. Special focus will continue to be placed on the traffic in cocaine, with the heroin trade as a second, but important, target.
- The Strategy calls for a vigorous international

enforcement effort that includes improved intelligence and drug law enforcement collection and analysis, and greater and more effective focus on the major trafficking organizations.

- The Strategy maintains a strong border interdiction effort, with close coordination between involved Federal agencies, and between these agencies and State and local law enforcement.
- The Strategy envisions a gradual shift of emphasis from interdiction in the transit zone to source country programs, while maintaining a flexible response to confront new trafficking patterns.

E. The Pursuit of New Ideas for Drug Control

- The Strategy places great emphasis on identifying, through research, new priorities and directions for drug control programs, and evaluating current programs for their effectiveness.
- Special emphasis is placed on improving and developing new methods for data collection, and for improving the quality, timeliness, and relevance of existing data collection efforts.

Strategy Goals and Objectives

- o The Strategy seeks to achieve one overarching goal: the reduction of the overall level of drug use in America. Against this, it sets three priorities for achievement by 1996. These are:
 - 1. Reducing the number of hard-core users;
 - 2. Reducing the negative health and social consequences of drug use; and
 - 3. Reducing the number of persons who use drugs experimentally, occasionally or on a current basis.
- o Beyond this, the Strategy sets other goals with specific objectives that are to be achieved by 1996. These are:
- o Expanding Treatment Capacity and Services and Increasing Treatment Effectiveness Priority objectives for 1996 include:
 - Enacting National Health Care Legislation that makes drug treatment part of a basic health care package.
 - Increasing the capacity of the treatment system.

- Using effective outreach and referral programs to facilitate entry by hard-core users.
 - Providing substance abuse treatment for adult drug users in custody or in the criminal justice system.
 - Providing treatment for heavy drug users who are otherwise in contact with the criminal justice system.
 - Providing treatment for adolescents under court supervision or in other youth service settings.
 - Increasing the capacity of programs that offer comprehensive drug treatment to women and dependent children.
 - Increasing the number of personnel trained in treatment counseling.
- o Reducing the Spread of Infectious Disease Related to Drug Use Priority objectives for 1996 include:
- Ensuring that States that receive block grants are in compliance with the law requiring HIV and TB screening of all clients.
 - Reducing the spread of infectious disease due to drug use.
 - Increasing the number of referrals between public health care programs and drug treatment facilities.
- o Assisting Communities to Develop Effective Prevention Programs Priority objectives for 1996 include:
- Increasing prevention research and demonstration programs to improve understanding of effective prevention means, and ensuring the wide availability to communities of effective approaches.
 - Strengthening public awareness of the consequences of drug use, and of the need to support community approaches to the problem.
 - Providing prevention action standards and offering assessments to community prevention programs.
- o Creating Safe Environments for America's Children Priority objectives for 1996 include:
- Increasing the number of community-based drug prevention programs, including community partnerships.

- Encouraging all educational agencies and institutions to develop drug and violence prevention programs.
- Increasing the number of after-school, weekend and vacation education and recreation services.
- Promoting the institution of community policing.
- o Reducing the Use of alcohol and tobacco produces among underage youth
 - Our priority objective here is ensuring that anti-drug prevention efforts target alcohol and tobacco use among underage youth.
- o Reducing Drug Use in the Workplace Priority objectives for 1996 include:
 - Compiling and disseminating standards and guidelines for Employee Assistance Programs (EAPs).
 - Encouraging all employers to implement comprehensive drug-free workplace programs that include clear policies, employee education and supervisor training, and offer EAPs.
 - Encouraging organized labor to implement drug-free workplace programs in cooperation with industries.
 - Ensuring that all Federal Government workplaces are drug-free.
- o Strengthening Linkages among the prevention, treatment and criminal justice communities Priority objective for 1996 include:
 - Increasing the number and/or capacity of Offender Management Programs.
 - Encouraging and enabling Community Partnership Programs to adopt early warning systems on new drug use patterns for communities, and to provide needed linkages of services for children, youth, and families of drug users.
 - Encouraging law enforcement approaches that reduce drug flow to communities, prevent consequences caused by drug use and distribution, and expand the use and effectiveness of the criminal justice system to coerce abstinence and treatment.
- o Reducing Domestic Drug-Related Crime and Violence This means:
 - Empowering communities to address problems of drug use

and related violence through community-based efforts, and augmenting the role of community programs to include drug-related crime and violence.

- Seeking to ensure swift, certain and appropriate punishment for drug offenders, while expanding the number of drug courts or pretrial diversion alternatives for first-time, non-violent offenders.
 - Coordinating comprehensive Federal, State and local efforts to ensure that all levels of the trafficking problem are attacked vigorously, while focusing investigative and prosecutorial efforts against violent crime.
- o Reducing domestic drug production and distribution, while continuing to target for investigation and prosecution illegal drug importers, manufacturers and distributors 1996 objectives include:
- Focusing Federal and non-Federal enforcement efforts at disrupting, dismantling and destroying major drug trafficking organizations.
 - Better defining the size and scope of domestic marijuana production and trafficking, and targeting enforcement programs against these.
- o Improving the Efficiency of Federal Drug Law Enforcement Capabilities, including Interdiction and Intelligence Programs Objective for 1996 include:
- Identifying and eliminating duplication of effort by Federal agencies, and improving interagency coordination.
 - Conducting "flexible interdiction" to enable effective use of air and maritime interdiction capabilities.
 - Developing means to improve the effectiveness of anti-drug law enforcement efforts to stop the flow of drugs along the Southwest border.
 - Ensuring that intelligence collection and dissemination meets the needs of law enforcement
- o Strengthening International Cooperation against Narcotics Production, Trafficking and Use This means:
- Raising international concern about the global drug threat, and mobilizing international opinion against drug production and trafficking.
 - Working with countries to develop and enforce stronger international standards to deny traffickers access to

drug-producing chemicals, control money laundering, and thwart drug smuggling.

- Motivating multilateral organizations to institute appropriate programs where U.S. access is limited.
 - Providing counternarcotics assistance to countries that demonstrate the political will and commitment to reducing the production and trafficking of illegal drugs..
 - Motivating countries to routinely monitor drug use trends and consequences, and develop data that can describe the costs and effects of drug production, while encouraging at-risk countries to develop effective anti-drug public awareness, demand reduction and training programs.
- o Assisting Other Countries to Develop and Implement Comprehensive Counternarcotics Policies and Programs Our 1996 objective include:
- Focusing U.S. assistance on building judicial, enforcement social institutions in key drug producing and transit countries.
 - Pursuing sustainable development programs in cooperating source countries, while encouraging source countries to use sustainable development projects to extend government authority into drug-producing regions.
 - Providing information and training to strengthen source and transit country counternarcotics operations, and working with major source countries to ensure coordinated anti-drug chemical and anti-money laundering initiatives.
- o Making more successful enforcement efforts to increase the risks of operations to producers and traffickers Our 1996 objective include:
- Assisting Colombia, Bolivia and Peru to initiate or intensify crop control efforts.
 - Sustaining crop control efforts in Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, Pakistan, Laos and Thailand; preventing poppy production from spreading to other Latin American countries; and, through multilateral institutions, increasing effective crop control programs in Burma and Afghanistan.
 - Leading and supporting enhanced bilateral and multilateral criminal investigations to identify, apprehend and convict drug kingpins and their top associates.

The Fiscal Year 1995 Drug Control Budget

- o For Fiscal year 1995, the President is requesting \$13.2 billion for dedicated drug control programs.
 - This represents an increase of \$1.1 billion, or 9 percent, more than the FY 94 enacted level.
 - \$7.8 billion -- or 59 percent -- is for supply reduction programs.
 - \$5.4 billion -- or 41 percent -- is for demand reduction programs.
- o The FY 1995 request provides additional resources in four major program areas:
 - A. Reducing hard-core use through treatment
 - The total FY 1995 funding request for treatment is \$2.9 billion, an increase of \$360 million (14.3 percent) over FY 94. Of this:
 - \$310 will go to the HHS Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant;
 - \$35 million will go to a new HHS treatment demonstration program for the hard-core population;
 - \$10 million for go the expansion of treatment services for American Indian and Alaskan Native populations.
 - B. Ensuring Safe and Drug-Free Schools
 - The FY 1995 request includes \$660 million for school-based drug and violence prevention programs, an increase of \$191 over the FY 94 funding level. The increase is associated with the newly proposed Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program, and the Safe Schools Program.
 - C. Empowering Communities to Combat Crime and Drug-Related Violence
 - The FY 1995 request requests a total of \$1.1 billion for community-based efforts.
 - This includes \$568 million for the drug component of the community policing effort.
 - \$50 million is also included for the drug-related portion of the Community Empowerment Program, directed by the Department of Housing

and Urban Development.

- \$115 million is requested for the Community Partnership Program, to help communities develop effective, comprehensive, antidrug strategies.
- \$98 million is requested for the ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program, an increase of \$12 million.

D. Increased International Program Efforts

- The 1995 request seeks an increase of \$73 million for the Department of State, to support source country efforts to reduce the supply of drugs.

TALKING POINTS: 1994 STRATEGY

- o Next week, the Administration will release the 1994 National Drug Control Strategy.
- o It builds on the foundation laid down in the 1993 Interim National Drug Control Strategy released last September which highlighted three focal points for a new antidrug plan:
 - It recognized that the problem of chronic hardcore drug use and the violence that surrounds it.
 - It emphasized the need to empower local communities with an integrated plan of education, prevention, treatment, and law enforcement. This will allow us to target casual or intermittent drug use as well as to expand resources for hardcore users.
 - It changed the way we carry out international drug control policy by focusing interdiction efforts away from the transit zones to the source and transit countries.
- o Our Strategy will reduce the crime and health consequences that surrounds hardcore drug use.
 - Drug users commit a disproportionate amount of **crime**. For example, a survey of hardcore users not in treatment found that over 50 percent reported illegal activity in the 30 days prior to the survey. DOJ's DUF data show that about one-half of arrestees test positive for cocaine.
 - An Institute for Health and Aging study estimates that substance abuse accounted for \$4.1 billion of **Medicaid** costs in 1991.
 - Another study estimates that the total **economic cost** of drug abuse at \$67 billion in 1990.
- o The 1994 Strategy will provide an aggressive plan for reducing drug use, especially hardcore drug use.
 - The Administration recognizes that drug dependence is a chronic, relapsing disorder, which is characterized by a craving that is difficult to extinguish.
 - The 1995 Strategy proposes the largest increase in resources to date for drug treatment.
 - The Crime Bill will also provide additional resources for treatment of incarcerated hardcore users.

- We expect that the resources in our initiatives combined with resources from the Crime Bill will enable this nation to treat an additional 140,000 per year.
- o The Strategy will also provide substantial resources for drug prevention education. This is critical in light of the 1993 Monitoring the Future Survey results, which showed that marijuana, hallucinogen, and other drug use up among our nation's youth.
 - To create safe and drug free environments, the 1994 Strategy includes a substantial increase in resources for two Administration programs: the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program, and the Safe Schools program.
 - In addition, we intend to double the number of community antidrug coalitions (Community Partnerships) by 1996. Such coalitions give communities the means to build and implement comprehensive antidrug strategies to combat the problems of drug use and the attendant crime and violence.
- o Community empowerment is key to the success of the Strategy and there are many initiatives planned in the National Drug Control Strategy.
 - In addition to the effort to expand the number of antidrug community coalitions, the Strategy provides resources for the Community Empowerment Program. The drug portion of this program provides residential and nonresidential drug and alcohol prevention and treatment programs for pregnant women and mothers, and their children.
 - Our HIDTA program will be expanded to include a new type of HIDTA that targets the problem of hardcore drug use in drug distribution areas.
 - Community policing will be greatly enhanced through funds provided by the Crime Bill. This will provide 100,000 cops on the beat.
- o Finally, the Strategy provides a substantial increase in resources for international program efforts.
 - Additional resources in FY 1995 will be used to reduce the availability of illicit drugs through activities such as training of law enforcement personnel, judicial reform, crop control, sustainable development, interdiction, and demand reduction efforts.
 - Our strategy is to pursue foreign policy on a broad front of institution building, dismantling of drug related organizations, and source and transit country interdiction.

o What are the benefits of this program?

- We will reduce the number of hardcore and casual drug users; our goal is to reduce the number of users in each population at an average annual rate of 5 percent.
- Society will benefit from the reduced crime and health consequences associated with hardcore drug use.
- The worldwide community will benefit from enhanced efforts to reduce illicit drug production and drug trafficking organizations.