

FILES

Jose Cerda
OEOB, Room 222
Domestic Policy Council
January 1993 - May 1995

BOX 11

Public and Private Sector Consolation

Reducing the Impact of Drugs

State and Local Spending

Senate Judiciary Committee and the International Narcotics Control
Caucus

Tough Decisions (January 1992)

The President's Strategy: Has it Worked (September 1992) (2 copies)

Lessons of the Past . . . Steps Toward the Future (April 1993)

A Prescription for Action (February 1994)

ENCLOSURES FILED OVERSIZE ATTACHMENTS

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NADA 3742

ORGANIZATION PUBLICATIONS

American Alliance for Rights and Responsibilities

The Winnable War (1991)

American Bar Association

Policy Recommendation (March 1986)

New Directions for National Substance Abuse Policy (2 copies)

California Narcotic Officers' Association

The Myths of Legalization (1994)

Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse

The Cost to America's Health Care System

Institute for Health Policy (2 copies)

Join Together

Community Action Guide to Prevention (2 copies)
Policies for Prevention (2 copies)
Financing Substance Abuse Services (2 copies)
Community Leaders Speak Out Against Substance Abuse

Kaiser Family Foundation

Needle Exchange (1993)

NASADAD

State Resources and Services (December 1992)
State Resources and Services (March 1994)

NIDA

Briefing for Jose Cerda (December 1993)

RAND

Controlling Cocaine (1994)
Modeling the Demand for Cocaine (1994)

BOOKS

Kids, Drugs, and the Law by David G. Evans (1985)

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

WORKING DRAFT - 12/2/93

1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR CONSULTATION

WORKING DRAFT - 12/2/93
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**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG
CONTROL POLICY**

WORKING DRAFT - 12/2/93

**REPORT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY**

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR CONSULTATION

**Pursuant To The
National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988**

(P.L. 100-690, Section 1005, Title I, Subtitle A)

January 1994

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SEPTEMBER 2, 1993**

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- A. SECTION 1005, ANTI-DRUG ABUSE ACT OF 1988**
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INTRODUCTION

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the President to develop and annually submit to Congress a National Drug Control Strategy. The law also requires the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to help formulate the Strategy in consultation with a wide array of experts and officials, including the heads of the National Drug Control Program agencies, the Congress, State and local officials, and members of the private sector.

The drug problem is a national problem. Drugs are not a problem solely of the poor, or minorities, or inner-city residents. In fact, the majority of these citizens do not use drugs, but they are the victims of those who do. The development of the 1994 National Drug Control Strategy was not just a Federal undertaking, but a collaborative one that included State and local governments, the private sector, schools, religious institutions, community groups, and individual Americans.

The consultation process consisted of three components beginning in August 1993. First, over 850 letters were sent to members of the Cabinet, senior Federal officials, and department and agency heads; each United States Senator and Representative; directors and executives of public interest groups and private individuals; the Governor of each State and Territory; and local officials. Section I of this report contains a sample letter from the Director soliciting input to the National Strategy, a sample letter from the Director acknowledging receipt of a response, a listing of responses received, and a synthesis of the views and recommendations that were received. Section II contains a detailed summary of the views and recommendations from each respondent.

Second, in addition to individual requests for input, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy convened four separate panels of drug abuse prevention, treatment, research, and criminal justice experts to discuss various aspects of the illicit drug problem and solicit the views and recommendations of the panel members. Summaries of each panel session included in Section III. Section III is followed by two appendices: (1) Appendix A contains Section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 which requires the Director to consult with the parties discussed above, and (2) Appendix B lists the names of the groups and individuals who were included in the consultation process.

Third, the consultation process also contained an informal component, that is, numerous personal and telephone conversations by the Director and his staff with drug control prevention, treatment, criminal justice, intelligence, and research and technology experts throughout the United States. Only the first two components of the consultation process are addressed in this report.

SECTION I

**SAMPLE LETTER: REQUEST FROM THE DIRECTOR FOR
VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE NATIONAL STRATEGY**



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

AUG 31 1993

Mr. Gordon Raley
Executive Director
National Assembly of National Voluntary
Health and Social Welfare Association
1319 F Street, N.W., Suite 601
Washington, DC 20004

Dear Mr. Raley:

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the President to develop and annually submit to Congress a National Drug Control Strategy. The law also requires that my Office help formulate the Strategy in consultation with a wide array of experts and officials, including, Congress, State and local officials, and members of the private sector. Therefore, I am writing to solicit your advice as I begin development of the National Drug Control Strategy for 1994.

The only effective drug strategy is one that incorporates both supply and demand initiatives. Only by applying a vigorous, comprehensive, and coordinated strategy that includes treatment, prevention, law enforcement, interdiction, and source-country efforts can we expect to reduce drug production, distribution, and use. I am encouraged by the support that drug programs have received -- both in Congress and around the country -- and I am seeking your contributions and support during the development of the next Strategy. Please be aware that your input is advisory in nature and that the policy deliberation process includes not only consideration of your recommendations, but those of the National Drug Program Departments and agencies and the Congress as well. Final policy will be determined only after the total Strategy development and clearance process is completed.

Since the next Strategy is due to Congress by February 1, 1994, I would appreciate receiving your recommendations in writing by October 1, 1993. I look forward to working with you in the important months ahead.

Sincerely,

Lee P. Brown
Director

**SAMPLE LETTER: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM THE DIRECTOR
OF RECEIPT OF RESPONSE**



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

Dear :

Thank you very much for your views and comments concerning the development of the 1994 National Drug Control Strategy.

President Clinton's vision of America is one where all Americans have a chance of achieving their hopes and dreams. He envisions an America renewed by reduced drug use and drug-related crime and violence.

To achieve this vision, it is imperative that our Nation's anti-drug effort be a collaborative one that includes Federal, State, and local governments; the private sector; schools; religious institutions; community groups; and the efforts of individual Americans. Your advice and input is important to me, and I will consider it carefully. It is my hope that together we can launch an effort to make our country safer and more secure.

Again, thank you for your views and comments.

Sincerely,

Lee P. Brown
Director

LIST OF RESPONSES RECEIVED

**1994 National Drug Control Strategy
Public and Private Sector Consultation - Responses Received**

As of December 2, 1993

Total Responses = 152

Total Summaries = 125 (one response w/27 co-signers)

Federal Depts/Agencies (11)

Department of Defense
Department of the Interior
ACTION
Central Intelligence Agency
Border Interdiction Committee
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of the Treasury
Department of Veterans Affairs
Department of Education
Department of Transportation
Department of Labor

U.S. Senators (5)

Orrin G. Hatch	R-UT
Arlen Specter	R-PA
Strom Thurmon	R-SC
Phil Gramm	R-TX
Harlan Mathews	D-TN

U.S. House of Representatives (48)

Bob Filner	D-CA
Benjamin Gilman	R-NY
William Goodling	R-PA
Earl Hutto	D-FL
Solomon Ortiz	D-TX
Owen Pickett	D-VA
Deborah Price	R-OH

Jack Quinn	R-NY
Barney Frank	D-MA
Henry Gonzalez	D-TX
Porter Goss	R-FL
Tony Hall	D-OH
George Hochbreuckner	D-NY
William Hughes	D-NJ
E. Clay Shaw, Jr.	R-FL
Peter Visclosky	D-IN
Robert Walker	R-PA
Romano L. Mazzoli	D-KY
Newt Gingrich	R-GA
Henry J. Hyde	R-IL
Richard K. Armey	R-TX
Bill McCollum	R-FL
Tom DeLay	R-TX
Jon Kyl	R-AZ
Ernest J. Istook	R-OK
Steve Buyer	R-IN
Gerald B. Solomon	R-NY
Rod Grams	R-MN
John Linder	R-GA
Michael Castle	R-DE
Barbara Vucanovich	R-NV
Thomas J. Bliley, Jr	R-VA
Joe Barton	R-TX
Jim Ramstad	R-MN
John T. Doolittle	R-CA
Jim Kolb	R-AZ
Susan Molinari	R-NY
Steve Horn	R-CA
Jay Dickey	R-AR
Philip M. Crane	R-IL
Cass Ballenger	R-NC
Jack Fields	R-TX
Tillie Fowler	R-FL
Thomas Ewing	R-IL
Howard P. McKeon	R-CA
Richard W. Pombo	R-CA
Bobby L. Rush	D-IL
Bill Richardson	D-NM

Private Interest Groups/Individuals

(55)

National Consortium of TASC Programs
National Legal Aid and Defender Assoc.
Harrisburg, PA United Methodist Church
American Bar Assoc. Special Committee on the Drug Crisis
American Federation of Gov't Employees, AFL-CIO
National Assoc. of Elementary School Principals
The National Assoc. of Criminal Justice Planners
The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services, Inc.
National Collaboration for Youth
Employee Health Program
National Assoc. of Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Counselors
United Way of America
The Twentieth Century Fund
National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc.
The Milton Eisenhower Foundation
National Research Council
American Federal of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
National Family Partnership
National Federation of State High School Associations
National Assoc. of Black Narcotics Agents
National Governors Assoc.
The International Assoc. of Lions Clubs
American Methadone Treatment Assoc., Inc.
National Assoc. of State Alcohol and Drug Abuse Directors, Inc.
American Society of Addiction Medicine
Chief of Police, St. Louis, MO
Texans' War On Drugs
American Jail Assoc.
The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
U.S. Conference of Mayors
Elks Drug Awareness program
Rotary International
American Pharmaceutical Assoc.
U.S. Chamber of Commerce
National Alliance of State Drug Enforcement Agencies
National Assoc. for Perinatal Addiction Research and Education
American Correctional Association
YMCA of the USA
Chief of Police, Houston, TX
The Police Foundation
Rand Corporation
Corporation Against Drug Abuse

Employee Assistance Professional Assoc., Inc.
Chief of Police, Tucson, AZ
Chief, New York State Assembly Committee on Alcoholism & Drug Abuse
The International Drug Strategy Institute
Employee Assistance Partnership of Greater New York, Inc.
Center for Science in the Public Interest
Director of Safety, Cincinnati, OH
Chief of Police, San Diego, CA
Partnership For A drug Free America
National Assoc. of Manufacturers
Univ. of Pennsylvania Medical Center
American Red Cross
Sheriff, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin

Governors (or their rep.) (28)

New Mexico
Maryland
Missouri
New Jersey
Michigan
Nevada
New Hampshire
Montana
Iowa
Puerto Rico
Massachusetts
Kansas
New Mexico Dept. of Children, Youth & Families
Kentucky
Wyoming
Ohio
Arizona
Oklahoma
West Virginia
Vermont
South Dakota
Wisconsin
Idaho
Maine
Virgin Islands
Maryland Bureau of Drug Enforcement
Missouri Department of Health
Illinois

Mayors (5)

Denver, CO
Virginia Beach, VA
Austin, TX
Honolulu, HI
Philadelphia, PA

SYNTHESIS OF VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CONSULTATION

GROUPS AND INDIVIDUALS - SYNTHESIS OF VIEWS/RECOMMENDATIONS

This section of the report provides a synthesis of the views and recommendations solicited from agencies, groups, and individuals. The synthesis is organized into three functional categories: Domestic Programs, International Programs, and Community Programs. The synthesis includes a view or recommendation if it was offered by three or more agencies, groups, or individuals.

DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

General Views

- Continue to emphasize a comprehensive Strategy (11)
- Increase training for drug control program personnel (10)
- Emphasize/improve coordination of drug control and treatment programs (14)
- Shift more resources to Demand Reduction (26)

Drug Abuse Education

- Focus on violence in schools (5)
- Expand the D.A.R.E. Program (8)
- Emphasize education children about drugs (11)
- Support continuation of Drug-Free Schools funding (5)

Prevention

- Emphasize a comprehensive community-based approach (5)
- Focus on youth (22)
- Expand demand reduction activities (21)
- Emphasize the role of the family (15)

- Emphasize reducing drugs in the workplace (13)
- Focus on alcohol (26)
- Focus on tobacco (8)
- Eliminate Block Grant categorical funding restrictions (10)
- Emphasize drug abuse in rural areas (6)

Treatment

- Expand treatment capacity (30)
- Focus on hard-core use (5)
- Focus on drug treatment in the President's Health Care proposal (11)

Research

- Focus research priorities on "What Works" (19)

Alternative Treatment/Sanctions

- Expand alternative sanctions for non-violent offenders (13)
- Divert non-violent offenders into treatment (15)

Domestic Drug Enforcement Intelligence

- Improve intelligence coordination

Domestic Drug Law Enforcement

- Increase police presence (4)
- Expand Community Policing (9)
- Support credible sentencing policies (11)
- Improve coordination of Federal, State, and local efforts (7)
- Support death penalty for drug kingpins (28) (one letter/27 co-signers)

- Build more prisons (28) (one letter/27 co-signers)
- Continue to support asset forfeiture (8)
- Support gun control (3)

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

- Focus on international and domestic drug trafficking organizations (10)
- Strengthen/maintain interdiction efforts (10)
- Refocus international funding priorities (7)
- Review current interdiction efforts (3)
- Improve intelligence efforts (5)

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

- Emphasize support to and importance of community efforts (18)
- Focus on violence in the schools (5)
- Emphasize a comprehensive community-based approach to prevention (5)
- Focus on youth (22)
- Emphasize the role and importance of the family (15)
- Increase police presence (4)
- Expand Community Policing (9)
- Expand alternative sanctions for non-violent offenders (13)

SECTION II

INTRODUCTION

1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY SUMMARIES OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR VIEWS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The attached summaries are divided into six categories:

Federal Departments and Agencies

Senators

Representatives

Private Sector

Governors

Mayors

Each summary has an administrative control number in the lower left corner of the page. Control numbers consist of a letter keyed to the category (underlined above) and a sequential number within the category.

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Federal Agencies

Divider Title: _____

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Summary

The Department of Defense (DOD) will continue to pursue a wide range of activities in support of its fundamental counterdrug objectives: (1) to support law enforcement in reducing the threat cocaine poses to the Nation and to Central and South America and (2) to expand demand reduction programs.

The Department will continue to allocate resources to increase the effectiveness of U.S. and foreign law enforcement counterdrug activities in the source countries of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru as well as the adjacent countries of Venezuela, Ecuador, and Brazil. The Department also will increase support efforts against drug cartel kingpins and their infrastructures.

In addition to the international efforts outlined above, the Department will continue to reduce the demand for illegal drugs within DOD, implement an adjacent community outreach program, and support drug law enforcement agencies at critical border areas and ports of entry (particularly the Southwest border). Lastly, resources will be allocated to support a more cost-effective program to interdict drugs in transit to the United States.

Recommendations

- Shift focus of U.S. international strategy from transit zone to source countries.
- Improve—both quantitatively and qualitatively—foreign, drug-related intelligence activities.
- Continue integration, enhance capability, and achieve interoperability of DOD command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, and information assets.
- Emphasize National Guard support to cocaine interdiction efforts in the high-intensity drug-trafficking areas, with priority given to the southwest U.S. border and ports of entry.
- Continue demand reduction efforts through drug abuse awareness, treatment, and prevention programs within the DOD community.
- Share demand reduction experience and conduct civilian community outreach activities focused on youth (particularly inner-city youth).
- Continue statutory lead agency mission responsibilities.
- Continue technology development programs.

ACTION

The Federal Domestic Volunteer Agency

Summary

Prevention must be focused on more than education or awareness about illicit drugs. Initiatives should incorporate positive activities for youth. The growth of volunteer participation in positive youth activity—as mentors, tutors, coaches, activity leaders, project organizers, etc.—is impressive. Organizations such as Boys and Girls Clubs of America, Boy Scouts, and Girl Scouts, among others, have built prevention themes into their programming.

Continued, strong law enforcement (e.g., arrest, incarceration, innovative strategies, and alternative sanctions) is critical to prevention efforts because it evidences and reinforces society's firm opposition to drug use.

The National Service Program is ideally suited for involvement in community-oriented policing projects; neighborhood-based drug prevention projects; the organization and provision of positive activities—recreational, educational, and service related—for youth; and some forms of community-based intervention and counseling.

Recommendations

- Emphasize efforts to prevent the use of illicit drugs among youth, with particular emphasis on youth from low-income communities and other high-risk categories.
- Make greater and more effective use of citizen volunteers in prevention efforts.
- Emphasize the active and visible support of parents.
- Involve community-based, youth-serving organizations in prevention efforts.
- Continue emphasis on pilot and demonstration projects.
- Fully engage religious institutions in prevention efforts.
- Emphasize linkage between earlier “gateway” use of alcohol and/or tobacco and later “hard” drug use.
- Enhance Federal interagency cooperation and coordination for demand reduction activities.
- Acknowledge the link between enforcement and prevention.
- Involve the resources of the new National Service Program in the implementation of the National Drug Control Strategy.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Summary

Emphasis on supply reduction efforts should include the importance of suppressing domestic production, especially on public lands for both marijuana cultivation and clandestine drug production laboratories. Support of joint task forces should continue to receive emphasis as well as asset forfeiture as a means of taking the profit out of drug sales, production, and trafficking; sponsoring programs focused on money laundering; suppressing drug production in source countries; and continuing development of high technology initiatives.

Demand reduction efforts expand drug education beyond elementary school-aged children to older school-aged children and other at-risk groups; continue emphasis on Drug-Free Workplace programs, particularly the education, training, and treatment components; seek innovative ways to enter into cooperative working agreements with other Federal agencies to identify and make available local drug demand reduction programming resources; and recognize the success of workplace drug abuse prevention, testing, and employee assistance programs on increasing employee productivity.

Recommendations

- Strengthen efforts to deter domestic drug production and manufacturing.
- Emphasize multiagency Federal, State, and local joint law enforcement efforts.
- Focus Federal efforts on large-scale trafficking organizations and emphasize asset seizure and forfeiture.
- Strengthen Federal efforts in high-intensity drug-trafficking areas.
- Improve and expand information and data collection programs.
- Expand drug education programs to reach the maximum number of children and adults (particularly school-aged children and at-risk groups).
- Emphasize employee education and treatment programs.
- Emphasize multiagency demand reduction efforts.
- Encourage Federal agency involvement in community-based programs.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Summary

To combat money laundering, international and Federal cooperation should be promoted, and joint operations among Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies should be increased. To reduce gun violence, the Brady Bill should be supported. Law enforcement access should be restored to obtain information on Internal Revenue Service Form 8300, which reports on cash payments over \$10,000 received in a trade or business.

Interdiction is a critical element of the national strategy, and the Treasury Department would like to participate actively in the evaluation of interdiction's effectiveness.

Recommendations

- Promote international cooperation in combating money laundering.
- Review procedures of regulating or overseeing nonbank financial activities.
- Focus on developing legal and investigative tools to attack illicit funds and promote international solutions to problems posed by wire transfers.
- Encourage Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to increase the number of joint operations they conduct against money laundering.
- Develop and enhance the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence through increased cooperation among Federal agencies.
- Focus interdiction efforts on denying smugglers access to air space and reducing the permeability of the U.S. border.
- Continue the development and implementation of electronic information systems to target high-risk cargo and persons, and develop more efficient, less intrusive technology and techniques to identify smuggled narcotics.
- Reduce gun violence by supporting the Brady Bill, exploring controls for domestic assault weapons, and ensuring the integrity of persons licensed as Federal firearms dealers.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

Summary

Intelligence information and coordinating intelligence efforts are invaluable to the drug war. The role of the intelligence community should be outlined clearly in the Nation's drug strategy, and foreign intelligence priorities should be highlighted. Increased heroin flow into the United States warrants serious concern, and regional approaches should be developed to address the unique challenges in various parts of the world.

Recommendations

- Emphasize close coordination of antidrug intelligence efforts at all levels.
- Continue the use of all intelligence resources, including human sources and technical means.
- Give top priority to disrupting and identifying vulnerabilities in major cocaine and heroin trafficking organizations.
- Use the intelligence community to assess trends in drug production and trafficking and future drug threats.
- Use the intelligence community to enlist the support of foreign governments and institutions to combat drugs.
- Counter the transnational nature of trafficking organizations.
- Reemphasize the need to coordinate efforts with host Nation intelligence agencies and law enforcement institutions.
- Increase sharing of investigative and operational leads between foreign and domestic operations against major trafficking organizations.
- Address the problem of increased heroin flow into the United States by exploring possible Government leverages (e.g., declaring a country a major human rights violator).
- Develop regional approaches to combating drugs internationally.

BORDER INTERDICTION COMMITTEE

Summary

Border interdiction programs and programs that focus on source countries and transit zones contribute to supply and demand reduction globally. To optimize their effectiveness, programs should complement each other whenever possible.

Recommendations

- Continue emphasis on border interdiction.
- Increase emphasis on cooperation, technical training, and international assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Summary

The Department has identified seven major themes that incorporate those issues that must be addressed as part of a comprehensive approach to reducing the demand for drugs.

The strategy must underscore the fundamental importance of prevention and treatment. The shift of focus from previous strategies must be coupled with an actual shift in allocation of resources. The strategy should include not only a discussion of those services included in the health care reform package but also of how those items will be addressed that are not covered by health care reform.

There are several issues relating to the overall topic of treatment that merit special attention. These include identifying and developing treatment services that truly work, targeting resources to special populations, consolidating grant programs, linking other social programs with treatment services, and increasing State accountability.

Prevention efforts must be comprehensive and coordinated. A successful substance abuse prevention strategy is a multifaceted endeavor. Education is only one aspect. Other important aspects are information, alternatives, community mobilization, environment and social policy, and identification and referral of early users.

Research must be continued and used to explore every aspect of substance abuse to include the linkage between drug-using behavior and the spread of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus). Drug and alcohol abuse and violence also are linked inextricably. Alcohol is the number one drug of abuse in this country. Any governmentwide strategy regarding drugs must necessarily strive toward a better understanding of the relationship between drugs and violence and the correlation between a diminution of drug and alcohol abuse and violence.

Recommendations

- Shift priorities from supply to demand reduction activities.
- Describe the nexus between health care reform and substance abuse services.
- Reexamine the treatment funding stream.
- Ensure comprehensive and coordinated treatment efforts.
- Continue emphasizing the importance of federally sponsored research.
- Emphasize the relationship between drugs and violence.
- Address alcohol abuse and underage use throughout the strategy.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Summary

Drug abuse is a chronic illness often accompanied by psychiatric comorbidities and complex psychosocial problems. A national education campaign should be promoted to change public perception from viewing drug abuse as a volitional act rather than a chronic illness.

Treatment programs should be evaluated and should emphasize a continuum of services. Empirical research should be promoted to determine treatment effectiveness, and the availability of supervised, structured community living programs should be increased.

Recommendations

- Maintain expanded treatment capacity that was experienced in the last several years.
- Emphasize hard-core drug use as a long-term, chronic illness.
- Promote accurate diagnosis and treatment of concurrent psychiatric diagnoses.
- Promote a continuum of substance abuse treatment services with an emphasis on long-term, low-cost residential treatment and ambulatory care programs.
- Ensure that treatment staff are capable of executing patient-treatment matching strategies and diagnosing and treating concurrent psychiatric disorders.
- Increase the availability of supervised, structured community living programs in which recovering users can participate for an indefinite period.
- Develop a national policy to allow involuntary treatment for hard-core drug users.
- Include alcohol as a drug in demand reduction activities.
- Support treatment program evaluation and empirical research relevant to treatment effectiveness.
- Continue emphasis on training primary care providers to identify and address casual drug use and encourage the development of brief intervention approaches for casual drug use.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Summary

The Strategy should emphasize themes that are contained in the Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities reauthorization proposal (listed below). In addition to these themes, the Strategy should balance the initiatives for reaching hard-core users with those targeting casual drug users and youth. Prevention should be embraced as a key segment of a national, comprehensive response to alcohol and other drug (AOD) use. The Strategy should support comprehensive drug and alcohol programs that address a broad range of risk factors.

The issue of underage alcohol use should be emphasized, and research should be expanded to determine the most promising strategies of educational intervention for children with fetal alcohol syndrome/effects.

Recommendations

- Emphasize prevention research to improve the quality of drug and violence prevention programs.
- Promote greater accountability among State and local education agencies for Federal funds.
- Target Federal drug funds, based on school age, poverty data, and high-intensity drug abuse.
- Increase coordination among Federal, State, and local drug programs.
- Emphasize the link between drug use and violence, and use categorical drug funding to fight violence in schools.
- Establish a training and technical assistance center to address AOD use by college students.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Summary

The Department of Transportation (DOT) considers the continued support of ongoing initiatives and programs essential to reduce the demand for and supply of illicit drugs. DOT supports a balanced approach to drug demand reduction in the United States, increased emphasis on developing source and transshipment nation counterdrug capabilities, and effective supply reduction interdiction at home and abroad.

Demand reduction efforts should focus on education and training efforts, workplace drug testing programs, grant programs to State and local governments for research, and legislative mandates for drug abuse identification and sanctions. Supply reduction efforts should focus on joint operations involving maritime, air, and land interdiction to interrupt the movement of illicit drug products between source countries and the United States.

Recommendations

- Improve the collection, coordination, analysis, and dissemination of drug-related intelligence.
- Continue to emphasize and improve interagency cooperation and coordination.
- Emphasize the pursuit of international agreements that address overflight and entry, shipboarding, intelligence, and other issues.
- Continue to emphasize drug-free workplace programs, deterrent drug testing of safety sensitive employees, and employee access to employee assistance programs.
- Continue to support the Federal Highway Administration efforts centered on preventing drug users from operating trucks and buses on the Nation's highways.
- Continue to support Federal Aviation Administration demand reduction initiatives concerning drug abatement program requirements for United States air carriers, including drug testing.
- Continue to support the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration efforts in monitoring State compliance with Federal legislation mandating driver's license revocation/suspension actions for individuals convicted of drug-related crimes.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Summary

The Department of Labor's primary drug control-related concern is on problems of workplace substance abuse. The impact of substance abuse on the ability of the current and future workforce to attain the skill levels crucial to meeting the challenges of the workplace in the twenty-first century is also of great concern. The Secretary of Labor expresses his desire to take a leadership role on issues related to the workplace and offers the Department to head an interagency committee to promote the sharing of information, the coordination of efforts, and the exploration of new initiatives.

Recommendations

- Conduct research to determine the relationship between workplace substance abuse and worker health, safety, and performance. Heretofore, information on workplace substance abuse has been mainly anecdotal.
- Determine "what works." Evaluate the effectiveness of workplace substance abuse programs.
- Disseminate the results of information collection, research, and evaluation efforts in a timely manner and as widely as possible.
- Place a priority on assisting the small business community develop substance abuse programs (72 percent of the workforce is employed by employers with fewer than 250 employees).

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U.S. Senators

Divider Title: _____

SENATOR ARLEN SPECTER (R/PA)

Summary

The overall contribution of international and border interdiction efforts to the success of supply reduction is minimal. The price of cocaine has been stable for several years, indicating that the supply is essentially stable. At the same time, the supply of heroin recently has increased. The interdiction policy has been a failure.

While strategies initially cut demand, especially among the middle class, they had almost no effect on hard-core drug users. More resources must be put into drug treatment, including treatment for prison inmates, and antidrug use education programs.

Recommendations

- The key to long-term success against illicit drug use is education and treatment.
- Correct the imbalance in funding supply and demand reduction efforts from the present two-thirds/one-third ratio.
- Correct the failed interdiction policy.
- Focus resources on treatment and education.
- Expand the role of the Federal Government in investigating and prosecuting violent drug traffickers, and increase the use of the Armed Career Criminal Act.

SENATOR STROM THURMOND (R/SC)

Summary

Senator Thurmond's letter states that he looks forward to Director Brown's views on S. 1356 and its desirability as part of the National Drug Control Strategy.

Recommendation

- Commend attention to S. 1356, the Neighborhood Security Act of 1993, a comprehensive anticrime bill that "is well drafted to serve as the foundation for an effective drug control strategy."

SENATOR ORRIN G. HATCH (R/UT)

Summary

The merger of the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) into the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) may signal a lack of commitment to drug enforcement. This merger could seriously disrupt the Nation's drug control efforts. The strategy must explain how the merger will improve drug control efforts and help accomplish the overall goals of the strategy.

There are proposals being debated that would diminish the Federal role in the prosecution of certain drug offenses. Any policy that does not direct prosecutors to pursue certain types of drug offenses, either by amount or type of drug, is tantamount to decriminalization.

Rural America has a serious crime and drug problem. Federal law enforcement presence in these areas is inadequate and should be strengthened.

The link between drug abuse and violent crime is indisputable. No strategy can afford to ignore this link, especially where violent street gangs are concerned.

Incorporate into the strategy the emphasis on additional resources to State and local law enforcement agencies for community-policing programs.

Recommendations

- Maintain commitment to drug enforcement, continue funding at adequate levels, study carefully the proposal to merge the DEA into the FBI, and continue the prominent leadership role of Federal law enforcement.
- Increase emphasis on rural drug control.
- Address the growing problem of gang violence and other drug-related violence.
- Address adequately the need to treat and hold accountable the chronic, hard-core drug abusers.
- Continue a vigorous interdiction effort.
- Demonstrate a meaningful and strong commitment to proven and innovative education and prevention efforts.
- Demonstrate a continued commitment to both Federal law enforcement personnel and State and local law enforcement assistance.

SENATOR PHIL GRAMM (R/TX)

Summary

It is important that the Government demonstrates its willingness to identify, prosecute, and incarcerate those individuals whose criminal behavior threatens United States citizens.

Recommendations

- Emphasize the importance of mandatory minimum terms of imprisonment for violent criminals and drug traffickers.

SENATOR HARLAN MATHEWS (D/TN)

Summary

Senator Mathews is committed to a vigorous comprehensive and coordinated strategy. During Senator Mathew's service with Governor Ned McWherter, Tennessee developed a comprehensive and coordinated approach to combatting alcohol and drug abuse entitled Governor's Alliance for a Drug Free Tennessee.

Recommendations

- Grant States more flexibility to develop programs that are responsible to local needs and resources.
- Work to enhance the coordination of programs between the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services.

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U.S. Representatives

Divider Title: _____

REPRESENTATIVE BENJAMIN A. GILMAN (R/NY)

Summary

Reducing one of the most effective overseas antidrug operations will signal that the United States has lost the will to carry the battle against illegal drugs to the source. It also will undermine the efforts of foreign governments and individuals who have taken action at the urging of the United States—often at great personal cost.

Reducing interdiction efforts inevitably will lead to more drugs entering the country, thus undercutting education and treatment programs and making crime worse than it is now.

Years of experience have taught what works and what has minimal impact. An effective antidrug strategy must include an array of essential components that includes reduction of supply by eradication at the source and interdiction and increased domestic enforcement. An effective strategy also must include reducing demand by assisting States in education and enhancement of treatment and rehabilitation.

Recommendations

- Maintain support for U.S. presence in drug-producing and transit countries as well as interdiction efforts.
- Do not support reorganization of the Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics Matters.
- Strategy should address supply and demand reduction components simultaneously, without any undue emphasis on one element to the detriment of the others.

REPRESENTATIVE E. CLAY SHAW, JR. (R/FL)

Summary

Representative Shaw strongly opposes the National Security Council proposal to redirect antidrug funds away from military interdiction and has written to President Clinton to explain his views in detail.

The U.S. armed forces have become effective and essential in the Nation's antidrug efforts. These efforts have yielded record and increasing seizures and deserves continued support.

Representative Shaw supports expanded drug treatment but does not believe that additional treatment or more aid to drug producing and trafficking nations must come at the expense of military interdiction efforts.

While the exact amount is not known of illegal drugs diverted to other markets as a result of U.S. interdiction efforts, it is known that drugs interdicted will not reach U.S. citizens particularly the children.

Recommendations

- Opposes proposal to "redirect" funding away from current military interdiction efforts.
- Feels both demand and supply reduction efforts are necessary but not at the expense of reduced military interdiction efforts.
- Believes that reduced interdiction efforts signal traffickers that their shipments will find freer access and result in more drugs reaching U.S. shores.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM J. HUGHES (D/NJ)

Summary

In the past several years, the division of resources between supply and demand reduction efforts has too heavily favored supply reduction. The United States must readjust its priorities to reflect the reality that demand reduction efforts have the greatest potential for reducing drug abuse.

The lack of emphasis in previous strategies on hard-core addicts was a serious flaw and must be corrected. Serious addicts may be more difficult to turn around, but they also represent a greater threat to society. They demand a tremendous amount of attention and resources from public institutions such as law enforcement, public health, and public welfare agencies. Successful intervention with addicts certainly will be at a lower rate than with casual users, but this does not justify downplaying these efforts.

Recommendations

- There is a need for greater efforts and resources directed to demand reduction initiatives.
- Education, prevention, and treatment efforts have the greatest potential for reducing drug abuse.
- Strategy must address all forms of drug abuse—from occasional users to hard-core addicts.
- It is a serious mistake to abolish the Drug Enforcement Administration and merge it into the Federal Bureau of Investigation (attached is a copy of Representative Hughes' letter to Attorney General Janet Reno).

REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER (D/NY)

Summary

Representative Hochbrueckner believes that use of E2C aircraft on a large scale could very well shut down drug smuggling on the east coast. He strongly recommends that the U.S. Navy be directed to use its aircraft and carriers to conduct interdiction activities as part of its normal training.

The United States should use foreign aid as a carrot and stick to discourage foreign drug production and encourage Third World farmers to grow food crops rather than drug crops.

Representative Hochbrueckner describes his initiative in eastern Long Island, New York, to create an information exchange among school districts that will allow schools to share their experiences with and programs for drug use prevention.

Recommendations

- Strengthen the U.S. border interdiction system by promoting the use of E2C Hawkeye early warning aircraft.
- Impose sanctions on nations that export drugs to the United States.
- One of the most important elements in an overall strategy is to keep drugs out of the schools.

REPRESENTATIVE PORTER GOSS (R/FL)

Summary

The United States should link its foreign aid to the host country's progress in eradication efforts and support that country's efforts to institute police and judicial reforms.

Representative Goss believes that the United States should expand coordination of the interdiction efforts of all Federal and State agencies and make prudent use of the armed forces. U.S. armed forces should not be authorized to shoot down suspect aircraft—the margin for error is too great.

Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organizations (R.I.C.O.) statutes should allow greater authority to confiscate the assets and property of drug traffickers and provide that the burden of proof lies with those offenders who ask to reclaim their property.

Willful offenders must be dealt with harshly. Penalties should be harsh for producers and drug traffickers and sufficient to deter repeat offenders.

U.S. efforts should be expanded toward educating youth on the damaging effects of drugs. Treatment programs should be aimed at saving both the casual user and the hard-core addict. Treatment options must be examined continually and weighted against the overwhelming supply reduction problems.

Recommendations

- Support national and international eradication efforts.
- Develop a national interdiction program.
- Broaden the scope of R.I.C.O. statutes.
- Develop coordinated national penalties and expand the “boot camp” concept.
- Expand prevention and treatment efforts.
- Do not merge the Drug Enforcement Agency into the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

REPRESENTATIVE HENRY B. GONZALEZ (D/TX)

Summary

The United States' current policies are failing profoundly and in an unprecedented manner. The drug problem has skyrocketed.

The United States must make certain that drug traffickers' ill-gotten bounty does not support legitimate business and thereby become an integral part of the community by creating a false economy.

Recommendations

- Enhance treatment and prevention programs.
- Increase support for families and neighborhoods.
- Strengthen educational and employment systems.
- Take away the ability of drug traffickers to launder their money.

REPRESENTATIVE TONY P. HALL (D/OH)

Summary

Representative Hall believes that an effective drug control strategy should incorporate both supply and demand reduction initiatives. There has been and continues to be a large increase in the number of violent crimes being committed by U.S. youth.

The Know Foundation in Dayton, Ohio, is a nonprofit organization which focuses on indepth education to prevent drug and alcohol abuse. The Know Foundation teaches control of life choices and understanding the consequences for each decision.

Recommendations

- Develop a balanced drug control strategy.
- Brings to the director's attention The Know Foundation program.

REPRESENTATIVE PETER J. VISCLOSKY (D/IN)

Summary

The United States can no longer afford inconsistent policies, fluctuating law enforcement budgets, or overloaded court systems.

The Nation's citizens must educate their children, not with rhetoric and simple slogans, but with strong and solid evidence that drugs will destroy a person's body and mind. They must accept the fact that a quick-fix solution does not exist.

The United States must prepare itself for the "long haul." Drug education classes must begin at the primary level and continue until the next generation of Americans has a complete understanding of the danger of drugs. Drug treatment must be available to those who need it.

Recommendations

- Shift efforts to demand reduction.
- Emphasize education, prevention, and treatment as the only true, long-term solutions to drug abuse.
- Increase the number of local law enforcement personnel.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBERT S. WALKER (R/PA)

Summary

For the last 5 years, a drug-free workplace policy has been included in appropriations legislation to ensure that Federal departments, agencies, and instrumentalities are free from illegal use and possession of controlled substances by Federal employees.

Recommendations

- Continue support for drug-free workplace laws and initiatives.
- Not all agencies are fully implementing this policy and are urged to commit to the complete enforcement of the policy.

REPRESENTATIVE BARNEY FRANK (D/MA)

Summary

The large amounts of money being spent on border interdiction should instead be spent on helping local law enforcement agencies cope with the problems of drugs. Further, spending priorities should include treating anyone who is addicted to drugs and wishes to be treated.

Recommendations

- Reduce substantially funds spent on interdiction.
- Increase funding to local law enforcement agencies.
- Provide treatment to any drug addict who wishes to be treated.

REPRESENTATIVE JACK QUINN (R/NY)

Summary

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program provides a fifth-grade curriculum that stresses conflict resolution, self-esteem, drug and violence resistance techniques, and problemsolving. The extensive use of the DARE program has resulted in the networking of police officers trained to educate U.S. elementary students about drug abuse prevention.

At a time when large cities are faced with rising drug-related crime and a declining financial capacity to fight that crime, it is imperative that the Federal Government maximize its resources and continue funding successful programs. Representative Quinn expressed concern that the City of Buffalo's grant for continued funding was denied.

Recommendations

- Strongly endorse the Drug Free Schools and Communities Program of the Department of Education.
- Strongly endorse DARE.
- Encourage continued endorsement of the Drug Free Schools and Communities Program.

REPRESENTATIVE OWEN PICKETT (D/VA)

Summary

Law enforcement with respect to illegal drug users and “retailers” is best handled at the local level by State and local law enforcement agencies. Interdiction is best handled by a well-coordinated Federal program.

Recommendations

- Pursue stronger cooperation and a fair share of resources for State and local law enforcement.
- Develop a single-manager model to coordinate, direct, and implement the Federal interdiction program.
- Educate, for the long-term, U.S. youth to reject substance abuse.

REPRESENTATIVE BILL GOODLING (R/PA)

Summary

H.R. 1122 would provide enhanced penalties for first-time drug offenders not involved in felony drug activity but who possess a firearm at the time of an offense. Under current law, no penalties exist for individuals who commit misdemeanor drug offenses with firearms present.

With a second or subsequent drug crime involving possession of a firearm, the bill calls for both a prison term and a fine in addition to the penalty resulting from the drug crime itself. The bill also would make it illegal to sell or transfer a firearm to any other individual if he or she has been indicted or convicted of a drug crime. Lastly, the bill would make it illegal for a person convicted of a drug crime to own a gun for 5 years after conviction.

Recent attention has been focused on schools hit hardest by the drug problem. It also is important, however, to examine the effect alcohol abuse has had in many schools and communities.

Recommendations

- Encourage support of enhanced penalties for possession of a firearm during certain drug crimes.
- Continue emphasis on education as an equal partner with treatment and law enforcement.
- Recognize the need to emphasize the prevention of alcohol abuse in the Drug Free Schools and Communities programs.

REPRESENTATIVE DEBORAH PRYCE (R/OH)

Summary

Both supply and demand reduction initiatives must be incorporated in the strategy to reduce drug use as well as drug production and distribution.

Many U.S. children today do not have the benefit of the multidimensional influence of some of the basic institutions of American society (e.g., parents and family, schools, and churches).

All U.S. children today are faced with situations and temptations never dreamed of by previous generations. The United States must avoid the loss of its significant segment of its next generation.

Recommendations

- Be concerned about the increase in violent and drug-related crime in the United States' juvenile population.
- Support increased or enhanced penalties for drug-related crimes for adults who have involved, exploited, or endangered minors or children in the commission of drug-related crimes.
- Focus on both the drug education and drug treatment needs of U.S. youth.
- Link vocational training and job placement opportunities for juveniles as well as adults.

REPRESENTATIVE EARL HUTTO (D/FL)

Summary

The War on Drugs plan of the Bush Administration provided increased funding and the initiation of many new programs. However, dollars alone will not completely reverse the drug dependency trend of the Nation. Quality education and treatment programs must be instituted to decrease demand, especially for U.S. youth.

Recommendations

- Develop a new approach to dealing with the drug problems of the United States.
- Focus on prevention.
- Develop more innovative ways to use the military in the fight against drugs.
- Impose more stringent penalties on those convicted of drug-related offenses.

REPRESENTATIVE BOB FILNER (D/CA)

Summary

Of great concern is the flow of illegal drugs from Mexico and the effect this has on residents of San Diego County as well as the rest of California and the Nation.

Recommendations

- Include in the strategy ways to address the illegal drug flow into the United States from Mexico.
- Increase the number of personnel in the Border Patrol and Customs Service.
- Give the Border Patrol the authority to arrest drug smugglers.
- Allow the Border Patrol to benefit from drug asset seizures.

REPRESENTATIVE SOLOMON P. ORTIZ (D/TX)

Summary

Representative Ortiz attached detailed inputs he received from the chiefs of police of Harlingen and Brownsville, Texas; the Coastal Bend Council on Alcohol and Drug Abuse; the Cameron County Housing Authority; and the Coalition of Alcohol and Drug Education Networking Agencies (CADENA).

Key points from the chiefs of police include the following: jail and prison overcrowding; youth violence; support for funding of increased police presence in communities and “boot camps”; and increased drug education, counseling, and treatment.

Key points on prevention and treatment include the following: targeting prevention efforts toward young children, increased treatment capacity, find out “what works” in prevention and treatment, encourage community partnerships, and emphasize drug prevention education.

Recommendations

- Increase cooperation between all levels of government, public and private agencies, and community organizations.
- Address the drug problem from a Crime Control Strategy rather than from a drug strategy perspective.
- Focus on youth violence.
- Increase law enforcement presence in U.S. communities, mandate D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) programs, and require community policing objectives.
- Fix the juvenile justice system and increase recreation facilities and opportunities for U.S. youth.
- Ensure a balance of effort among education, prevention, intervention, treatment, enforcement, and interdiction.

REPRESENTATIVE ROMANO L. MAZZOLI (D/KY)

Summary

The suggestions submitted by Representative Mazzoli were made by the A.W.A.R.E Coalition—a joint agency of the governments of Louisville and Jefferson Counties, Kentucky. A.W.A.R.E is an organization that works to curtail alcohol and other drug abuse through better coordination of local efforts in the areas of prevention, intervention, treatment, education, and law enforcement.

Treatment should be available to every individual who wants and needs it. This issue needs to be addressed within the current U.S. health care reform package. Many forms of treatment should be available, including acute, residential, and half-way house modalities.

More resources need to be made available for prevention efforts. There are models of prevention (particularly those of researchers David Hawkins and Richard Catalano) that show great promise and are documented through research and evaluation.

It has become obvious that to reduce the supply side of illegal drugs through law enforcement and even military efforts has not been effective. Consider combining the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Drug Enforcement Agency if it will be more cost-effective, cut down on the “turf” issues, and subsequently be more effective overall. It is time to channel resources to support local law enforcement agencies’ efforts, especially community-oriented policing and other innovative enforcement programs.

Recommendations

- Make treatment available to every individual who wants it and needs it. Address this issue within the current U.S. health care reform package.
- Encourage community-based centers that are culturally sensitive.
- Make more resources available for prevention efforts.
- Channel resources to support local law enforcement agencies’ efforts, especially community-oriented policing and other innovative enforcement programs.
- Consider raising taxes on alcohol and tobacco. Use money from increased taxes to transition tobacco farmers and workers to other crops.
- Enact a State zero tolerance law of drinking and driving in regard to those under 21 years of age.

REPRESENTATIVE NEWT GINGRICH (R/GA)*

Summary

The most important thing this administration can do in formulating a drug control strategy is to put a stop to actions that create the perception that the white flag has been raised in the War on Drugs. Announcements and trial balloons floated over the past few months have created the impression that this Administration is not committed to pursuing the tough drug control policies advocated by the Reagan and Bush Administrations. Especially disturbing are reports that the Attorney General has argued successfully against including the death penalty for drug kingpins and mandatory minimum sentences for certain drug-related crimes in recently introduced Democratic crime bills. The Administration has shown further signs of retreat through a major staff reduction at the Office of National Drug Control Policy and a large cut in the State Department's International Narcotics Matters budget.

Reversing the perception of retreat is a good first step toward regaining the antidrug momentum. Along with this and maintaining educational efforts, the campaign also can be accelerated by considering tough new law enforcement measures. The Republican Leadership's Task Force on Crime has drafted an innovative crime bill that proposes such measures. H.R. 2872, the Crime Control Act of 1993, enhances the effectiveness of minimum sentences, increases prison construction funding, imposes the death penalty for drug kingpins, and enhances sentences for drug-related crimes, such as drug trafficking near schools, the use of minors in committing drug crimes, criminal gang activities, and drive-by shootings. The bill also establishes a new regional prison system to help States keep their most violent offenders in prison for the duration of their sentences.

Recommendations

- Reverse the perception that the Federal Government is retreating in the War on Drugs.
- Support tough minimum sentences for drug-related violent crimes.
- Increase funding for the construction of prisons.
- Advocate the death penalty for drug kingpins.
- Enforce drug-free workplace requirements at all Government agencies.

* This letter also was signed by the following Republican Representatives:**

Henry J. Hyde (IL)
Richard K. Armey (TX)
Bill McCollum (FL)
Tom DeLay (TX)
Jon Kyl (AZ)
Ernest J. Istook (OK)
Steve Buyer (IN)
Gerald B. Solomon (NY)
Rod Grams (MN)
John Linder (GA)
Michael Castle (DE)
Barbara Vucanovich (NV)
Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (VA)
Joe Barton (TX)
Jim Ramstad (MN)
John T. Doolittle (CA)
Jim Kolb (AZ)
Susan Molinari (NY)
Steve Horn (CA)
Jay Dickey (AR)
Philip M. Crane (IL)
Cass Ballenger (NC)
Jack Fields (TX)
Tillie Fowler (FL)
Thomas Ewing (IL)
Howard P. McKeon (CA)
Richard W. Pombo (CA)

** Note: R.020 through R.046 are assigned to the above Representatives for administrative control purposes. The next summary is R.047.

REPRESENTATIVE BOBBY L. RUSH (D/IL)

Summary

A change in the emphasis of U.S. national drug policies is critical. The principle concern in this arena is that drug treatment is seldom available to those citizens who would most benefit from it. The Federal Government has emphasized, for more than a decade, interdiction and prosecution and building jails rather than drug treatment centers. Because of this, the lives of millions of Americans have headed on a hopeless downward spiral of despair and imprisonment rather than on a hopeful ascent of treatment and recovery.

Recommendations

- Recognize that many who are convicted of drug-related crimes are sentenced and jailed without regard to needed treatment.
- Acknowledge that there is an inescapable link between drugs, crime, and guns in U.S. society.

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NATIONAL CONSORTIUM OF TASC PROGRAMS

Summary

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) is an organization that intervenes along the criminal justice continuum and emphasizes the importance of treatment and effective institutional and diversion programs for substance abusing offenders. The National Consortium of TASC Programs recognizes that this is a time of fiscal restraint and believes that most of the recommendations listed below could be adopted with current dollars. The consortium believes it is less expensive to intervene with treatment options than it is to incarcerate offenders for either short- or long-term periods.

Recommendations

- Establish a 5-year categorical grant program to State alcohol and drug abuse authorities specifically to create, enhance, and expand TASC programs according to the model developed for the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).
- Develop a model that integrates criminal justice substance abuse treatment into the health care reform package.
- Designate TASC as the mechanism for coordinating all substance abuse interventions in the criminal justice system.
- Create more capacity for community-based treatment services for criminal justice clients referred from courts, jails, and prisons.
- Fund TASC programs through justice and health block grants, including the mechanics for coordinating drug treatment and offender management.
- Increase the BJA Formula Grant Program to provide treatment and related services for community correctional settings and jail-based treatment programs.
- Develop a model for true drug treatment courts with multiple track options for the various offenders, and encourage replication of these models.
- Fund BJA to support a joint program of cross-disciplinary training for States and community treatment providers to facilitate increased utilization of TASC and treatment services for offender populations.

NATIONAL LEGAL AID AND DEFENDER ASSOCIATION

Summary

Because of political resistance in previous Administrations, funding for indigent defense has fallen on hard times. Federal funding crises have occurred in the past 2 years since Congress' strong message about the importance of indigent defense in the 1990 bill. The National Legal Aid and Defender Association recommends a balance of funding to ensure that monies are available to support all components of the system, including indigent defense, and to further the common goal of expediting and improving the processing and disposition of drug cases.

Recommendations

- Move toward a more balanced, broad-based blend of supply and demand reduction strategies.
- Discuss in the next National Drug Control Strategy a need for balanced funding for all components of the criminal justice system, with specific discussion of indigent defense and Congress's action.
- Address concerns that past drug policies have short changed prevention, education, and treatment, resulting in the incarceration of persons who would have benefited from treatment.
- Address concerns that past drug policies have produced a disparate enforcement impact on African-Americans while at least 80 percent of drug abusers are white.
- Address concerns that State and local courts are crippled because there are hundreds of millions of Federal dollars for police and prosecution budgets with no corresponding funding for other components of the system.

UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

Harrisburg, PA

Summary

The United Methodist Church of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, proposes a national drug and drug violence summit and is ready to offer expertise and volunteers to assist with the implementation of such a program. The main points the summit should address are summarized below.

Recommendations

- Issue a call to a national drug and drug violence summit to address problems of addiction and related violence.
- Share viable models for antidrug programs for both individuals and communities.
- Develop skills for community leaders to work with groups such as neighborhood councils, social services, and the criminal justice system.
- Promote deeper analysis and reflection on the cultural values and racial stereotypes that distort the crisis, and analyze the attitudes that condone drug abuse and drug violence.
- Focus on the impact of drug and alcohol abuse on women and the implication for children, families, and communities.
- Analyze domestic policies and spending priorities as well as global dimensions.
- Develop strategies for respective geographical areas and concrete plans for home communities.
- Share and critique outlines for various community models.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

Summary

The American Bar Association convened a working group of more than a dozen national organizations to develop a statement of consensus principles regarding a national drug control policy. This summarizes a draft of the document that the workgroup is preparing to submit in early November.

Recommendations

- Recognize that a comprehensive drug control policy must address the prevention and treatment of alcohol and tobacco addictions.
- Focus illicit drug policy on individuals with severe drug problems and on frequent criminal offenders, rather than on those who engage in occasional drug use.
- Support law enforcement approaches that prevent and reduce violence, including “community policing” and “problemsolving policing.”
- Repeal Federal statutes that establish minimum mandatory sentences for drug offenders, but retain Federal sentencing guidelines.
- Examine current Federal forfeiture laws to determine if there has been a substantial injustice to individuals who have not committed an offense. Direct a portion of assets seized from forfeiture to prevention and treatment activities.
- Evaluate the catastrophic effect of the “war on drugs” on minorities, particularly black males, and develop specific interventions to address the problem.
- Support an analysis of treatment—including a determination as to how much treatment is needed, who needs it, and what type works best—and allocate resources accordingly.
- Provide treatment services to drug abusing offenders in prison and on probation and parole, and expand alternatives for nonviolent, drug-dependent individuals.
- Train health care providers and provide them with incentives to identify and intervene in the substance abuse concerns of their patients.
- Support community-based prevention efforts to reach more youth out of school and adults in the workplace.
- Create fiscal incentives for State and local communities to develop ways of addressing alcohol and other drug problems, with emphasis on the coordination and integration of public health, criminal justice, education, and social services.

- Establish a funding strategy at the Federal level that mobilizes traditional systems and community residents to develop approaches and strategies at the neighborhood level. Provide communities with training opportunities to assist them in mobilizing and advocating.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, AFL-CIO

Summary

Although members of the American Federation of Government Employees are committed to an effective drug control policy, Federal workers were deeply offended by the previous Administration's attempts to impose random drug testing on a workforce that is overwhelmingly drug free. Independent investigations conducted by the General Accounting Office repeatedly have confirmed that the Federal Government's random drug-testing programs are costly and inefficient. The Government needs to ascertain what works and what does not work in this area and to implement change where necessary.

Recommendations

- Consider wholesale elimination of random drug testing on federal employees with the possible exception of testing being limited to those individuals who occupy positions affecting real governmental interest in safety and security.
- Devise educational strategies to inform Federal employees of the health and safety risks associated with substance abuse, and direct efforts to develop effective employee assistance programs.
- Join with the Department of Health and Human Services to determine the effectiveness of drug programs currently supported by the Federal Government.
- "Reinvent" the Reagan/Bush random drug-testing program.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

Summary

The suggestions made by the National Association of Elementary School Principals focus on children and youth. This association believes that early intervention pays off later. Recommendations are provided below.

Recommendations

- Clean up the streets; children pass drug dealers and users daily on their way to school.
- Support drug prevention efforts in the schools by restoring funds to the Drug-Free Schools program.
- Assist children who have health problems due to their mothers' use of drugs during pregnancy and provide counseling to the mothers.
- Aim drug prevention education at the early years.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANNERS

Summary

There is a sizable gap between those who need treatment and those who receive it in jail and on probation. In those isolated instances where drug treatment is provided, there are few examples of coordinated drug treatment between treatment providers in jails and probation departments. In addition, there is a tremendous gap in the country's knowledge base regarding which types of drug treatments work on which types of abusers. It is critical that outcome measures be established and data collected to rectify this knowledge deficiency.

Recommendations

- Bring attention to those in need of treatment at the local correctional level and demand better coordination between jail and probation officials in the delivery of such treatment.
- Place more focus on drug treatment outcomes in the 1994 strategy; establish outcome measures and collect data in this area.

THE NATIONAL NETWORK OF RUNAWAY AND YOUTH SERVICES, INC.

Summary

The National Network believes that comprehensive approaches to strengthen families and communities will ultimately affect both the supply of and demand for drugs. The Network also believes that all young people should have the opportunity to be safe and lead healthy and productive lives. The prevention of alcohol and other drug use is critical and can prevent broken families and wasted years of expensive confinement in this Nation's jails and hospitals. The recommendations below exemplify the National Network's beliefs.

Recommendations

- Support the Youth Development Block Grant program as an important strategy in drug control.
- Match Congress' authorization levels by recommending \$50 million for basic centers and \$25 million for transitional living programs in the Fiscal Year 1995 budget.
- Reauthorize the Education and Drug Prevention Program for Runaway and Homeless Youth and the Education and Drug Prevention Relating to Youth Gangs program at \$20 million each.
- Award Federal grants directly to service providers so that communities can develop services that meet the expressed needs of local youth and families.
- Encourage coordination between Federal drug prevention programs so there is less duplication and more efficient use of limited Federal dollars.
- Incorporate a community youth development focus and emphasize skills development in prevention activities.
- Involve youth in planning and decisionmaking as well as in service delivery.

NATIONAL COLLABORATION FOR YOUTH

Summary

The Youth Development Block Grant (YDBG) is a proposed \$2 billion per year Federal initiative to expand community-based development programs for youth ages 6 to 19. The YDBG proposal has been developed by the National Collaboration for Youth, a coalition of 15 major national youth-serving organizations which collectively serve more than 25 million youth per year. The YDBG's key features include emphasizing prevention, directing funds to local communities, targeting low-income communities, supporting local initiative youth strategies, building on the strength of community-based organizations, and leveraging Federal funds with private resources.

Recommendations

- Invest in prevention efforts that are more cost-effective and that pay future dividends in the lives of youth compared with interdiction.
- Support youth development strategies that strengthen young people and make them more resilient to the use and abuse of drugs. Fund programs that help children and youth develop the values and life skills needed to avoid drug use.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH PROGRAMS

Summary

The price of drug use can be more effectively raised by demand reduction efforts than by current supply reduction efforts. Supply reduction efforts can be justified only if they impact the user with a higher price or reduced availability, or if they send a message of societal disapproval. Not all price increases are measured in dollars. Perhaps more important are the social costs. The price of drug use also can be increased by conducting workplace drug testing, which is linked to job security, and testing those on probation or parole, and combining this testing with appropriate consequences for drug use.

“Treatment on demand” is an attractive phrase but a potential trap. It suggests that all who want treatment should get it, but it also suggests a completely voluntary system. There is nothing voluntary about successful treatment. Treatment on demand must be coupled with provisions for long-term followup testing.

Recommendations

- Make the drug user the principal focus.
- Add teeth to treatment plans (i.e., provide followup testing).

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE COUNSELORS

Summary

With health care reform at the top of Congress' agenda, this is an appropriate time to undertake a massive national prevention, treatment, and education program about alcohol and other drug use. Although the tragedy of illicit drug use has preoccupied the public's interest for more than a decade, alcoholism and related problems are much more widespread and persuasive. It is imperative that alcohol be named as a drug within the strategy.

Emphasizing treatment as an alternative to incarceration for nonviolent offenders could move this society toward a more humane and manageable approach to the health and social costs of addiction. As the Nation moves toward national health reform, treatment services will be expanded and more people will be eligible for these services. It is essential that certified alcohol and other drug abuse professionals are available and that training programs are instituted to instruct and train the increased number of providers that will be needed.

Recommendations

- Expand the drug policy focus to include alcohol and provide a comprehensive HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection public education program.
- Equalize funding for treatment and interdiction.
- Emphasize treatment as an alternative to incarceration for nonviolent offenders and include as part of public policy a comprehensive drug treatment initiative.
- Adopt the American Society for Addiction Medicine's needs assessment criteria to match clients appropriately to treatment settings.

UNITED WAY

Summary

The United Way strongly supports efforts to combat drug abuse and, based on their ongoing interest and involvement, provided the following recommendations to strengthen the national drug control policy.

Recommendations

- Include a role for the voluntary nonprofit sector, which has a successful track record of complimenting public and private sector efforts.
- Support work at the local level, where grassroots efforts (i.e., the prevention programs of United Way agencies and local coalitions) demonstrate the potency of local buy-in and empowerment.
- Create a special emphasis on initiatives and programs for at-risk youth.
- Encourage U.S. attorneys and the States' attorney generals to use asset forfeiture revenues from drug confiscations to compliment funding for drug prevention and treatment programs.

AMERICAN CORRECTIONAL ASSOCIATION

Summary

Every day correctional facilities across the United States become more crowded. A great number of the individuals in these facilities are “severe” substance abusers. This country’s jails and prisons cannot keep up with the flow and, more importantly, do not have the funds or resources to provide the intense programming that these “special need offenders” require. Legislation should be enacted that mandates treatment for substance abusers as part of the court’s original sentence. A followup treatment period in the community is imperative for substance abuse treatment to be successful. Supervision could be monitored easily by existing community correctional staff (e.g., probation officers). Inmates who participate in intensive substance abuse treatment in conjunction with aggressive and valid work experience while in prison tend to be more successful after their release back into the community.

Recommendations

- Allocate funds for research to move inmate classification systems from security-concerned instruments to security- and treatment-focused instruments. Classification systems need to be able not only to determine substance abusers but also to identify the type of treatment needed based on the level of abuse.
- Enact legislation that mandates treatment for substance abusers as part of the court’s original sentence.
- Change the current legislation to allow for the further expansion of PIE (Prison Industries Enhancement) work programs.
- Make funds available to increase the number of therapeutic community beds supporting correctional programs.
- Make funds available for a general expansion of substance abuse staff training in the operation of treatment programs.
- Increase the number of community program beds to allow higher risk inmates to participate in drug treatment programs as their security classification permits.
- Explore the possibility of integrating substance abuse treatment for offenders into the President’s health care reform package.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

Summary

While supply-side strategies have had some positive impact in fighting the war on drugs, the costs of an overemphasis on these strategies are very high, not only in execution but in the spectacular rise in the prison population and the associated effects. Thus, national drug policy should shift to a more extensive and targeted demand-side approach. Such an approach should focus on identifying effective treatment modalities and encouraging more coordinated and cost-effective treatment systems.

The battles that are being won in the war against drugs are primarily among the middle class. The historical pattern of antidrug efforts in the United States, as identified by Dr. David Musto of Yale University, includes the downgrading of efforts when the middle class' fears or guilt is assuaged, leaving behind a residual problem in our low-income neighborhoods. It is in these high-risk neighborhoods where drug use is most destructive. Youth at risk in poor communities lack the external resources and supporting institutions that are available to middle-class youth, compounding the virulence and destructiveness both to the individual and the community. Thus, an enhanced demand-side strategy must target the limited resources that will likely be available to those most at risk in low-income communities and must do so in a way that builds on and enhances the strength of neighborhood institutions.

Recommendations

- Shift national drug policy priorities to a more extensive and targeted demand-side approach.
- Gradually increase expenditures for treatment of drug abusers.
- Focus research efforts on an analysis of the effectiveness of different treatment modalities.
- Encourage the implementation of a more coordinated and less costly treatment system such as that used by the State of Minnesota.
- Provide more support for prevention programs such as Partnership for a Drug Free America, D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), and STAR, especially in conjunction with neighborhood fighting-back activities and community policing efforts.
- Target resources at low-income communities.
- Implement a demand-side strategy in low-income communities in a way that builds on and enhances the strength of neighborhood institutions.

NATIONAL COUNCIL ON ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG DEPENDENCE, INC.

Summary

To date, a public health perspective has been lacking in national drug policy. Too little of the budget has been allocated to research, prevention, and education and treatment. There should be funding parity for demand reduction and supply reduction. One way to deal with demand reduction is to increase the availability of treatment. The National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc., strongly supports a comprehensive alcohol and drug treatment benefit that provides a continuum of care.

Recommendations

- Recognize the role that alcohol plays as a silent partner in illegal drug addiction.
- Integrate objective information about the risks associated with alcohol in all drug education curricula for all populations.
- Integrate alcohol into all Federal regulations requiring drug-free workplace policies.
- Expand the availability of employee assistance programs in the workplace.
- Explore and evaluate the role of the media, in both entertainment and advertising programming, as a source of influence on attitudes and alcohol- and other drug-using behavior, particularly among youth.
- Expand alcohol prevention research, focusing on environmental measures aimed at reducing high-risk drinking and making drinking to intoxication socially unacceptable.
- Support the development of alcohol and drug-free public housing for individuals and families in early recovery and other families with a commitment to sober living.
- Increase the availability of both alcohol and other drug use screening and treatment in prisons and community-based treatment alternatives for nonviolent offenders.
- Support the development of drug treatment for underserved populations including adolescents, women with dependent children, and pregnant women.
- Support training for treatment professionals and primary health care workers.
- Expand treatment outcome research, including the impact of various treatment modalities on meeting the needs of pregnant women, women with dependent children, adolescents, ethnic and racial minorities, and incarcerated persons.
- Support measures that protect both the confidentiality of addicted persons in treatment and their right to be free from discrimination based on their illness.

THE MILTON S. EISENHOWER FOUNDATION

Summary

Drug abuse and addiction is only one problem among numerous, interconnected ills afflicting society. Policymakers should implement a comprehensive strategy that recognizes the interconnectedness of social problems, utilizing programs and techniques which have been proven effective through demonstration projects and rigorous evaluations. Examples of such programs include Head Start, Job Corps, nonprofit community development corporations, community banking initiatives, and community policing strategies. The expansion of these programs is perhaps the most effective drug prevention strategy for the inner city given the durable link between drug abuse and deprivation.

Expanded drug abuse treatment, intensive outreach, and aftercare need to be linked closely with youth enterprise development, family support, intensive remedial education, and other services. Failure to address these issues will ensure that drug treatment will remain both expensive and ineffective. These initiatives must be accompanied by rigorous evaluations, including both qualitative process measures and quantitative impact measures.

Recommendations

- Recognize that control of the illegal drug supply is an unattainable goal.
- Focus on a demand-reduction strategy that addresses the myriad social problems linked to drug abuse and addiction.
- Expand treatment and prevention programs that have been proven effective through rigorous evaluations.
- Focus prevention programs on job training and education as a means of providing youth with the basic skills necessary to become productive citizens and resist the lure of drug dealing and drug abuse.
- Designate community-based, inner-city institutions as the first priority for delivering drug prevention and education services, with inner-city schools as the second priority delivery vehicle.
- Increase the respect and recognition given to community-based and culturally specific treatment regimens.
- Place greater emphasis on treatment strategies using the therapeutic community model.
- Increase funding to close the gap between treatment need and availability among the disadvantaged.
- Expand research regarding effective treatment methods for inner-city youth.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Summary

Biological and behavioral factors are central to addictions and substance abuse, yet our understanding of those factors is rudimentary and incomplete, leaving room for ideology rather than evidence to drive policy. The National Research Council currently is conducting seven studies in the areas of drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation that may alter this situation; however, preliminary efforts seem to indicate that the informational base on drug abuse may be too sparse for setting policy in comparison to other public health problems.

A better understanding of drug abuse must rest on a foundation of biomedical research. However like many other public health problems, drug abuse goes well beyond biological research; it also must include epidemiology, as well as research into the social and behavioral factors that contribute to drug abuse. Until further research is conducted in these areas, the development of practice guidelines may be premature.

Recommendations

- Coordinate prevention and treatment services.
- Link drug abuse to other public health problems such as AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) and tuberculosis.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Summary

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) believes that the focus on supply-side solutions which defined the previous Administration's War on Drugs was misguided and has proven to be largely ineffective in addressing the drug problem. A greater emphasis must be placed on the difficult question of how to reduce demand. Some of the answers to this problem are perhaps beyond the power of the Presidential Office. For example, it is AFL-CIO's strong belief that the real problem of drugs in the Nation's communities will not be solved until communities are able to offer young people the opportunity for good jobs and a secure future. However, the recommendations outlined below can be taken to help focus the Nation's attention and resources in a new direction.

Recommendations

- Shift emphasis from eliminating the supply of drugs to reducing the demand.
- Improve access to drug treatment programs for people at all economic levels.
- Conduct research on the cost-effectiveness of treatment and prevention programs to help individuals, employers, and school systems make informed decisions.
- Encourage employers and the public to view drug addiction as an illness.
- Deemphasize drug testing as a solution to the problem of drugs in the workplace. In addition to giving employers a false sense of security, drug testing is an expensive and badly flawed tool with great potential for misuse.

NATIONAL FAMILY PARTNERSHIP

Summary

The National Red Ribbon Celebration, sponsored by the National Family Partnership, is often the first time that an individual parent, child, community leader, or senior volunteer actually becomes involved in a drug prevention activity. It is a catalyst for communities to bond and band together to develop prevention plans and programs needed for their area.

Recommendations

- Primary prevention takes place in the family and should be given greater emphasis through increased recognition, support, and funding of parent-driven community groups working in prevention.
- The Office of National Drug Control Policy needs to recognize the National Red Ribbon Celebration as the current largest collaborative effort between the private and public sectors in drug use prevention. Such recognition will draw attention to the importance of America's volunteer parent movement.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL ASSOCIATIONS

Summary

Participation in high school activities gives young people a chance to grow and succeed as no other program at the secondary level affords. Such participation changes lives. However, although it has been acknowledged that opportunities are available through high school activities to positively impact youth, little action has been taken on the Federal level. The National Federation of State High School Associations believes that its programs should be an essential part of any drug-control strategy.

TARGET was established by the National Federation in 1984 as a nonprofit organization to assist schools in implementing or developing programs promoting drug-free lifestyles.

Recommendations

- Provide support for the use of high school activities as a means of reducing dropout rates, promoting healthy lifestyle development, and increasing community participation and involvement.
- Involve parents, through high school athletics and activities, in school prevention and education efforts.
- Increase the use of coaches and activity sponsors to communicate healthy lifestyle development messages.
- Assist the National Federation and its member State associations to stem the tide on the increasing number of violent incidents occurring at sponsored events.
- Address, in a comprehensive manner, the issue of steroids and other performance-enhancing drugs as called for by the 1990 Crime Control Act.
- Identify and develop collaborative partnerships with national organizations, such as the National Federation, to disseminate effective programs and services to programs at the grassroots level.
- Ask the Clinton Administration and Congress to revisit the cuts made in the funding of the Drug-Free School and Communities Act. This cut sent a signal to schools and communities that prevention and education efforts were viewed as decreasingly important to our Nation's leaders.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BLACK NARCOTICS AGENTS

Summary

The National Association of Black Narcotics Agents' primary objective is directed at working cohesively with local communities to combat the problem of narcotics, with an emphasis on the restoration of the American family. One of the ways in which this objective is accomplished is through the Youth Awareness Program (YAP). YAP is coordinated through the public schools' Partners in Education Program. YAP's three primary goals are (1) to raise the academic level of youth and improve school attendance, (2) to address underlying social needs and increase parental involvement, and (3) to improve communication and social skills through workshops and field trips. The goal and objectives of YAP work as an adjunct to the Drug Enforcement Administration's Demand Reduction Program.

Recommendations

- Demand control strategies should receive emphasis at least equal to that placed on supply-side strategies.
- Demand reduction initiatives should be comprehensive and sustainable, avoiding sporadic and/or fragmented solutions.
- Education should remain in the forefront of all efforts across all grade levels.
- Curricula should be designed to be taught by certified instructors trained in drug education.

NATIONAL GOVERNORS' ASSOCIATION

Summary

Drug abuse is a complex problem with no single solution. The next strategy should acknowledge the progress that has been made by the States. It should not mandate a few specific programs in a uniform manner. Instead, it should build on the innovative and successful programs that are already working in States, cities, and communities across the country. The strategy should encourage creative and innovative solutions to the problem of drug abuse.

Coordination and cooperation among State, local, and Federal agencies has increased because Governors have assumed active leadership roles in the development and implementation of statewide efforts to control drug abuse and trafficking in their States. The Federal Government can make an important contribution in accelerating the implementation of comprehensive statewide strategic plans by promoting the Federal, State, and local partnership needed to make an impact on the drug abuse and trafficking problem.

Recommendations

- Urge and promote consistent and certain Federal funding for State and local drug law enforcement, treatment, prevention, and education. The Federal Government must make a sustained and long-term commitment to fight drug abuse and trafficking.
- Prompt Federal departments and agencies to encourage flexibility among the States in establishing needed programs by developing regulations with an eye on flexibility and diversity.
- Encourage information sharing between all disciplines involved in the fight against drugs.
- Address the problem of drug abuse in rural areas.
- Identify and keep abreast of emerging drug threats, and do not become too focused on a single drug.
- Fund research efforts to determine which prevention and treatment programs are working best.
- Fund research on the "gateways" to drug use among youth.

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIONS CLUBS

Summary

Based on the results of a 1983 symposium comprised of experts from around the world, The International Association of Lions Clubs determined that it could best contribute to the war on drugs through gateway programs stimulating activities in local schools. Efforts are focused on an educational approach to prevention which stresses a positive message, a long-term commitment, parental orientation and motivation, and a professionally developed curriculum administered by specially trained teachers. The Lions-Quest educational program currently is being taught in 19,029 schools across the country.

Recommendations

- Promote the development of positive alternative activities for youth.
- Motivate and generate concern in young people for others (e.g., volunteerism).
- Develop prevention efforts that supplement teaching with practical applications in the community.

AMERICAN METHADONE TREATMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.

Summary

The American Methadone Treatment Association, Inc., is extremely concerned about the impact that health care reform and managed care will have on methadone treatment programs throughout the country. Research has repeatedly documented that a patient should continue in methadone treatment as long as he/she benefits from such care. Independent studies have also shown that more than 80 percent of methadone-maintained patients will relapse into pretreatment heroin abuse within 1 year of ending treatment. Methadone maintenance treatment is one of the most cost-effective interventions, providing a mix of services at the average annual national cost of \$3,500.

Recommendations

- Demand reduction initiatives should receive funding equal to that of supply-side initiatives.
- Open support should be given to the proven value of substance abuse treatment.
- Support should be given to research efforts aimed at evaluating the best mix of services for patients at each stage of their treatment.
- Health care reform policy must take into consideration the treatment needs of patients in recovery.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE DIRECTORS, INC.

Summary

A Federal task force on alcohol and drugs should be established to coordinate programs and policies at the national level. The task force would be formalized through interagency agreements between the Federal agencies and the White House Office on National Drug Control Policy. The Department of Health and Human Services would serve as the secretariat. Other key agencies would include the Departments of Justice, Education, Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Commerce, as well as other relevant programs.

The Institute for Mental Diseases exclusion currently prohibits State-licensed and/or -approved facilities with more than 16 beds from receiving reimbursement for alcohol and other drug treatment services. In addition, any patient in such a facility may not receive medicaid reimbursement for any health service. Medicaid-eligible individuals seeking alcohol and other drug services must become patients of a hospital at a substantially higher cost. This and other such barriers to drug treatment should be removed.

The metaphor of a War on Drugs neither reflects the goals of assistance and rehabilitation nor represents well-conceived social policy. In addition, the War on Drugs has fostered an insensitivity to a more serious national health problem—alcoholism. Embracing solutions rather than creating divisions is a major philosophical step that the Administration can take to affect true changes in the way Americans address substance abuse problems.

Recommendations

- Use the power of Federal leadership to empower not hinder States. Federal leadership should focus on supporting a process of State planning that is comprehensive, coordinated, and community-responsive.
- Place greater emphasis on alcohol and tobacco issues.
- Address HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) and AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) issues and policies.
- Increase funding significantly for treatment and prevention.
- Create an intergovernmental coordinating council to bring cohesion to Federal efforts.
- Reduce categorical restrictions currently articulated in Federal regulations.
- Divide resources equally between supply-side initiatives and demand reduction efforts.
- Discard the term “War on Drugs,” and replace it with more positive terminology.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF ADDICTION MEDICINE

Summary

At least 50 percent of the budget allocations should be spent on prevention and treatment. Medical services for alcohol, nicotine, and other drug dependencies should be nondiscriminatory on the same basis as any other medical care. Prevention through patient education and assessment of treatment should be the minimum services available to individuals. Treatment should be available for all who need it, and the addiction should be treated as any other chronic disease, including limits on the numbers of visits. Treatment should be provided by licensed and certified physicians and substance abuse treatment professionals.

Medical education in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug disorders must become a requirement in all U.S. private and public medical schools. Continuing medical education of practicing physicians should be emphasized, and graduate training should be made available through fellowships and residencies. In addition, research on treatment matching and on outcome and effectiveness must be increased.

Recommendations

- Provide treatment for all chemically dependent individuals and their families.
- Strive to provide prevention through patient education.
- Educate doctors and other health professionals in the addictions.
- Provide training in fellowships and residencies for doctors.
- Conduct research on treatment matching and treatment outcome and effectiveness.

CLARENCE HARMON, CHIEF OF POLICE
Metropolitan Police Department of St. Louis, MO

Summary

St. Louis is experiencing the same large-scale drug-related problems as all other metropolitan areas nationwide. Local strategies to combat these problems include problemsolving at the neighborhood level, elimination of mid- to upper-level dealers, and the interdiction of the drug supply into the city. The national strategy should continue to emphasize prevention education among children and increase spending on treatment services for addicts. Other countries have placed drug addiction in the health care arena and have had some success. While such a strategy should preclude the legalization of dangerous drugs, it can make use of health care professionals in the battle to overcome the plague of drugs in the Nation's communities.

Recommendations

- Emphasize prevention education from the primary through high school grade levels.
- Provide no-cost drug treatment centers for all segments of society, with mandatory appearance required by court authority.
- Involve health professionals in a determined plan of action.
- Strongly oppose the legalization of drugs.

TEXANS' WAR ON DRUGS

Summary

The following are points obtained from drug treatment professionals throughout the State of Texas, as well as Texans' War on Drugs regional coordinators, providing the view from both the grassroots level and professionals and policymakers.

Recommendations

- Drug prevention should receive more emphasis.
- The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy should lead a team that includes all Federal agencies directly related to the alcohol and drug abuse issue, including law enforcement, treatment, health care, education, defense, and criminal justice.
- Encourage the formation of community-based coalitions by making funds available.
- Direct special attention to funding the border States.
- Promote perinatal substance abuse prevention initiatives for low- and middle-income families in the U.S. health plan.
- Promote mentoring and positive peer programs, and fund organizations such as churches that provide afterschool programs for youth.
- Uphold stricter law enforcement in cases of underage drinking and retail stores that sell alcohol to minors.
- Uphold mandatory attendance at education/prevention, treatment, counseling, and life skills programs for first-time adult and adolescent offenders and their families.
- Require a larger percentage of confiscated drug money to be spent on prevention/education.
- Establish satellite offices in high-risk neighborhoods in order to reduce the illegal sale of alcohol and other drugs.
- Adopt a "keep kids in school" ordinance, whereby a daytime curfew will be enforced by police.
- Discontinue subsidizing the tobacco industry while increasing taxes on the product.
- Encourage businesses to help curb the drug problem through community involvement.

AMERICAN JAIL ASSOCIATION

Summary

The American Jail Association is a national, nonprofit, professional membership organization made up for the most part of sheriffs, jail administrators, jail management personnel, and correctional officers.

In the past, drug control strategies have weighed heavily on the side of law enforcement. These strategies have not had a tremendous effect on controlling the sale, possession, and use of illegal drugs. The Bureau of Justice Statistics reported that the U.S. local jail population increased from 209,582 in 1982 to 426,479 in 1991. A majority of these inmates have a substance abuse problem; however, in a survey of 1,687 jails, officials at 80 percent of the jails reported that their institutions lacked a substance abuse treatment program.

Recommendations

- Deemphasize the law enforcement component, and emphasize treatment, education, and prevention strategies.
- Provide more alternatives to incarceration for low-level, nonviolent substance abusers.
- Make substance abuse treatment available in all jails.
- Coordinate in-jail treatment programs with community treatment programs, especially for continuum care.
- Mandate inmate education requirements and the necessary resources in order to provide basic life skills for successful societal integration.
- Encourage legislation that would revitalize our communities in education, job training, proper parenting, etc.
- Redirect resources from researching the effectiveness of treatment programs to developing and instituting treatment programs.

THE ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON FOUNDATION

Summary

In order for the National Drug Control Strategy to be effective, it will need to incorporate both supply and demand reduction initiatives and coordinate these efforts. Coordination of efforts is critical not only at the Federal and State levels but especially within the community, since that is where the substance abuse problem actually plays itself out and ultimately must be overcome. The recommendations below are ways in which the Federal Government could facilitate community efforts.

Recommendations

- Continue and expand direct funding for community initiatives.
- Eliminate or reduce categorical funding constraints not only within substance abuse funding but also in areas such as health, housing, and education.
- Ensure that the basic benefit package for health insurance covers substance abuse assessment, treatment, and aftercare.
- Address public policy barriers that communities confront in their efforts to reduce demand.
- Attain a better understanding, through research, of who is at greatest risk for substance abuse and how best to intervene.
- Help the American people clearly understand the true nature and extent of the substance abuse problem (including abuse of tobacco and alcohol) and this problem's consequences.

THE UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF MAYORS

Summary

Basic economic opportunities as well as drug treatment should be available for all who seek them. Drug abuse education should exist at all levels of education, and drug treatment and rehabilitation should be mandatory for all incarcerated offenders. Funding for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant should be increased, and there also should be an increase in research into the medical aspects of narcotics and the ways of preventing and treating substance abuse. Stricter enforcement of the laws and stiffer penalties should be imposed on drug offenders.

Recommendations

- A \$1 billion national program linking drug rehabilitation with training and employment should be created, with one program for youth up to 18 years of age and another for adults.
- A voluntary \$1 or \$2 check-off should be added to Federal Forms 1040, 1040A, and 1040EZ to be used for innovative drug education programs aimed at protecting youth from drug problems.
- Available Federal installations and underutilized and surplus military facilities should be used as correctional and drug treatment facilities.
- Funding for the various components of the criminal justice system (police, courts, and corrections) must be increased.
- Funding should be provided to conduct research and evaluation in developing effective antidrug strategies.
- Drug seizure assets should be used for drug abuse prevention treatment programs.
- An international commission of municipal leaders must be formed to ensure continued communication about the realities of the drug problems facing the world.
- Resources released by the international detente in the arms race should be allocated to fund countries and cities that are battling the numerous manifestations of drugs.
- The interdiction of illegal drugs before and as they enter the country should be improved.
- The seven steps to make world communications safer—developed at the Second International Conference on Urban Safety, Drugs and Crime Prevention—should be implemented.

ELKS DRUG AWARENESS PROGRAM

Summary

The Elks Drug Awareness Program has been in existence for 11 years. During that time, the Elks has evolved into a very effective and respected source of information to millions of people, agencies, and organizations throughout the United States and in other countries. The program emphasizes the education and training of children in the fourth through ninth grades and the children's parents. Educational brochures explain the medical and social reasons why persons should not involve themselves in the drug culture and in the use and abuse of drugs. However, before children and parents can use this knowledge and overcome the lure of drugs, they first must feel good about themselves. Thus, any effort aimed at controlling the demand for drugs must utilize strategies to restore dysfunctional families. Activities sponsored by the Elks, such as the Hoop Shoot program and the International Pride Conference, are helping parents and youth learn that they do not need drugs to feel good about themselves.

Volunteers across the country are ready and willing to help the Government fight the problem of drugs if given the opportunity. People can mobilize and join together to win this effort.

Recommendations

- Law enforcement, interdiction, treatment, and education are all important strategies in the battle against drug use and abuse.
- No single agency, can stop the use and abuse of illegal drugs in the Nation.
- Medical and social reasons why a person should not use and abuse drugs should be introduced to children in the fourth through ninth grades and the children's parents.
- Education and training are the best long-range methods of slowing and eliminating drug abuse in the United States.
- Problems within dysfunctional families should be addressed.
- Parents should be educated and trained.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Summary

Rotary International launched an antidrug campaign in 1982, urging individual Rotary Clubs to investigate substance abuse problems in the clubs' respective communities and to identify resources to combat these problems. After reviewing antidrug programs including prevention, treatment, family support, and prosecution of offenders, Rotary International selected preventive education as the best investment of Rotary affairs. Although drug abuse prevention is not part of an official program of Rotary International, Rotary Clubs and districts are encouraged to adopt such projects to improve the quality of life in the clubs' communities.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Summary

The American Pharmaceutical Association is pleased that the coordinated drug strategy includes treatment, prevention, law enforcement, interdiction, and source-country efforts to reduce drug production, distribution, and use. However, the association expressed concern as to whether such efforts are aimed solely at illegal drug production, distribution, and use. The association does not support any strategy that would interfere with a prescriber's right to prescribe, a pharmacist's right to dispense, or a patient's right to receive legal drug products and devices.

Pharmacists and pharmacy students in this country currently participate in a number of programs designed to prevent drug abuse through State and national pharmaceutical associations. Oftentimes prescribers, pharmacists, and other health care professionals who are licensed and registered to handle controlled substances and other prescription medications and devices are viewed with suspicion by many local, State, and Federal agencies and law enforcement officials. In spite of such suspicions, the association is ready, willing, and able to work in cooperation with law enforcement officers and officials from all agencies to ensure that the National Drug Control Strategy is effective in staunching the flow of illegal drugs throughout this country.

U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Summary

One of the most effective approaches to demand reduction is the widespread control of substance abuse in the workplace. Making the American workforce drug free is essential to this Nation's ability to compete in the international economy. While improvements in the criminal justice system are clearly called for, control and reduction of substance abuse by an entire community, especially its employers, will result in less violence and a reduction in crime.

Recommendations

- Continue Government efforts to educate people, especially those involved in small businesses, about the tremendous costs of substance abuse both in terms of wasted human potential and company performance.
- Coordinate financial and technical assistance to individual businesses and business organizations, such as Chambers of Commerce, that would allow them to implement comprehensive workplace substance abuse programs and policies.
- Offer information about school and community substance abuse issues in the workplace.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF STATE DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

Summary

Thus far the Federal effort appears fragmented, with coordination and turf battles being a problem. There should be a single agency responsible for combatting drug abuse as a primary mission, not 30 or more organizations all having their own drug enforcement strategies. With tighter budget constraints, now is the time to focus drug enforcement monies to the primary drug enforcement agencies and to develop and coordinate a cooperative approach among Federal, State, and local governments in addressing the drug problem. Since the Federal effort is fragmented, with more than 30 organizations all with different strategies, it is difficult to get anything accomplished. While an increase in the number of agencies is not the solution, a coordinated effort among the primary agencies would be a move in the right direction.

Recommendations

- A combination of strong drug enforcement and proven prevention and education programs should be implemented.
- The Edward Byrne Memorial Grants given to State and local law enforcement should be maintained.
- A greater emphasis should be placed upon State and local enforcement, and there should be greater interaction statewide and nationwide.
- Out of the many organizations, a single agency should be created with drug abuse as this agency's primary mission.
- One intelligence and information system should be used as the national pointer system.
- A strong stand should be taken against the legalization and decriminalization of drugs.
- Any attempts to reduce the effectiveness of the Federal asset forfeiture laws should be countered.
- Funds given for antidrug abuse efforts to State and local law enforcement should be monitored closely.
- If the RISS projects are going to continue to be used as a regional information system, there should be some control and standardization over how the projects operate.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR PERINATAL ADDICTION RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Summary

The Government should expand treatment services and rely upon State treatment and prevention plans to designate the high priority populations in need of services. Early identification of substance abuse and early intervention and referral into treatment will result in shorter, more cost-effective, and recovery-effective outcomes for clients. Research should move away from traditional investigator-generated projects and medications development to community-based treatment and prevention programs. Programmatic policies to expand and enhance treatment, to coordinate supply and demand strategies, and to improve scientific research in substance abuse cannot be implemented without a corresponding fiscal policy that promotes a planned approach to the use of block grant funding, categorical funding, research demonstrations, and other resources. These resources need to be coordinated in the Federal budget to achieve the long- and short-term goals of the strategy.

Recommendations

- Increase treatment capacity.
- Develop an initiative for early intervention in families.
- Develop a community-based substance abuse research agenda.
- Promote a coordinated and planned Federal fiscal policy.

THE YMCA OF THE USA

Summary

The YMCA did not provide any specific recommendations regarding the National Drug Control Strategy for 1994; however, the organization did share its basic philosophy in this area. The organization has called on all YMCA's to integrate substance abuse education and prevention into all youth programs. YMCA's have maintained that it is more productive to invest in children and youth before they develop high-risk behavior than to try and rehabilitate them afterward. YMCA believes that drug policy should reflect the principles discussed in the section below.

Recommendations

- Recognize alcohol and tobacco as key elements of the substance abuse problem, and increase awareness about their risks.
- Acknowledge that everyone is at risk.
- Give high priority to prevention efforts.
- Provide for early intervention.
- Ensure access to treatment programs.
- Promote community collaboration, and support community-based organizations.
- Encourage innovation, and replicate successful local programs.

SAM NUCHLA

Chief of Police, Houston, TX

Summary

The approaches below are used by the Houston Police Department to attack the supply of illegal narcotics. The department recommends that these approaches be considered in formulating the National Drug Control Strategy for 1994.

Recommendations

- Conduct land and air interdiction.
- Assign narcotics investigators to patrol particular geographic areas, and enforce the law at the street level.
- Develop abatement projects to close nuisance structures where there is narcotic trafficking, thus enhancing the quality of life in urban neighborhoods.
- Target midlevel dealers.
- Combine local investigation efforts with State and Federal law enforcement agencies to combat money laundering operations, wire transfer locations, and international drug smuggling operations.
- Use the assets seized from drug dealers to investigate other alleged acts associated with the distribution of illegal narcotics.
- Coordinate intelligence information among law enforcement agencies.
- Supplement manpower to local, State, and Federal agencies with assistance from the National Guard.
- Curtail demand through educational programs such as D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), which focuses on students in elementary school.

THE POLICE FOUNDATION

Summary

Much work has been done to stem the tide of illegal drugs. Since former efforts did not produce the envisioned results, attention must be turned to new approaches. The Police Foundation offers the suggestions listed below in formulating a new national strategy.

Recommendations

- Challenge police departments to develop novel approaches to drug problems afflicting the departments' communities through model program grants.
- Evaluate existing and evolving law enforcement approaches for effectiveness in controlling and deterring the use and sale of controlled substances.
- Encourage law enforcement agencies, community-based organizations, health care experts, and Federal, State, and local social service agencies to form partnerships that will permit them to contribute their varied expertise toward the joint solution of problems.
- Continue to permit the U.S. public to benefit from the special talents and expertise the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) bring to their tasks as separate entities.
- Support prevention approaches. One possible channel for intensified efforts is the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, which could play a more prominent role in drug-related education, treatment, and prevention.
- Preserve adequate coverage for substance abuse treatment in the Administration's proposed health care package. Encourage care that is responsive to the cultural diversity of the client population.
- Increase emphasis on rehabilitation rather than on merely punitive measures. Nonviolent offenders who are arrested and convicted for possession of small amounts seem ideal candidates for rehabilitation efforts. After participation in a rehabilitation program, such individuals could be given the opportunity to establish a 5-year period from criminal activity, after which the record of the nonviolent drug-related offense would be expunged.
- Evaluate the efficacy and cost-effectiveness of international supply reduction programs.

THE RAND CORPORATION

Summary

The recommendations below are derived from the report of an expert working group convened by RAND Corporation in Santa Monica, California, from August 2 to 6, 1993. These recommendations provide merely a thumbnail sketch of the report. For a more thorough understanding of the primary objectives and the indicators to support those objectives, it may be necessary to consult the report directly.

Recommendations

- Make reducing the damage or harm done by licit and illicit drugs the primary goal of drug policy; pursue both harm and use reduction goals.
- Employ a more programmatic focus on frequent users and high-risk use.
- Label alcohol and nicotine as dangerous drugs, and give the Office of National Drug Control Policy responsibility for coordinating Federal policy toward these drugs in the National Drug Control Strategy.
- Increase taxation of alcohol and cigarettes, particularly at the Federal level.
- Give higher priority to the enforcement of laws prohibiting the sale of alcohol and cigarettes to minors.
- Reduce Federal sentences for drug offenders, and give more attention to the gravity of the offense—not simply the quantity of the drug.
- Give higher priority to the violence of organizations, and not so much emphasis simply on the quantity of drugs they ship.
- Encourage efforts to provide information about harms associated with different modes of drug use to those who are current users.
- Use arrest as a way of pushing drug-involved offenders to abstinence, with incarceration as a threat rather than the first choice; the Miami drug court represents such an innovation.
- Shift Federal enforcement resources away from marijuana and toward heroin.

CORPORATIONS AGAINST DRUG ABUSE

Summary

Corporations Against Drug Abuse (CADA) was organized in 1988 to address drug abuse from a prevention perspective. Corporate involvement is an essential part of a comprehensive drug control strategy, and CADA as a model partnership should be endorsed by the Federal Government.

Recommendations

- Recognize and support the role of corporations in violence, crime, and drug abuse prevention.
- Stimulate and provide funding for demonstrations that can be replicated using corporate involvement as part of a comprehensive community strategy.
- Endorse CADA as a model partnership, much like the Department of Justice endorses the D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) program.
- Recognize the systematic causes of violence and drug abuse, such as disinvestment, high unemployment, and poor education, and design partnerships and solutions that address these systematic causes.

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROFESSIONALS ASSOCIATION

Summary

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, approximately 68 percent of all illegal drug users are employed. This in turn leads to dramatic decreases in productivity, increases in absenteeism, and as much as 300 percent higher medical costs compared to their healthy coworkers. The Federal effort to combat drug abuse must include an intensified focus on the worksite.

Employee assistance programs (EAP's) provide assistance to employees and their families with alcohol and other drug abuse problems. The success of EAP's has been in recognizing that employers benefit by helping employees return to normal levels of productivity, reducing workers' compensation claims, and lowering health care costs.

Recommendations

- Intensify efforts to combat drug abuse on the worksite.
- Shift focus to increased treatment to deal comprehensively with the problems of those suffering with addiction.
- Focus more attention and money on demand reduction activities, specifically as they affect the American workplace.
- Provide help via EAP's to those seeking to help themselves, and provide prevention and education so that others may never use.
- Conduct research on the effectiveness of different models of EAP's, particularly for servicing the small business market.
- Encourage small businesses, through educational efforts promoted by the Federal Government, to develop EAP's.

ELAINE HEDTKE

Chief of Police, Tucson, AZ

Summary

A balanced approach is needed to successfully combat the problem of drug production, distribution, and use.

Recommendations

- Incorporate demand reduction strategies into the existing components of the criminal justice system but not at the expense of vigorous law enforcement at the local level.
- Continue to support local law enforcement activities especially in high drug-trafficking areas.

JOHN B. MURTAUGH

Member of the Assembly, State of NY

Summary

The Administration is to be commended for taking the necessary steps to address health care reform, including alcoholism and drug abuse treatment as part of basic coverage. Concern is great regarding the shift of care to HMO's (health maintenance organizations) and their inability to appropriately identify, diagnose, and treat alcoholism and drug abuse. In addition, the reallocation of Federal funding from international interdiction efforts to domestic problems (namely, prevention and treatment) is strongly advocated.

The exclusionary rule, which disallows Federal medicaid in facilities with 16 beds or more, should be changed. New York State is seeking a blanket waiver of the rule to allow continued development of the Family Support Communities program for women and children. Without the waiver, development of 19 programs in New York remains in jeopardy.

Recommendations

- Reallocate Federal funding from international interdiction efforts to domestic problems (namely, prevention and treatment). Proportion more equitably the current 70 percent/30 percent split between funding for law enforcement and prevention and treatment.
- Encourage the use of criminal justice grants or other crime-related funding to States in Fiscal Year 1995 to fund treatment alternatives to incarceration.
- Change the exclusionary rule, which disallows Federal medicaid in facilities with 16 beds or more.
- Monitor HMO's for quality control and accountability.

THE INTERNATIONAL DRUG STRATEGY INSTITUTE

Summary

The issues surrounding the drug war are not black and white, and some individuals and organizations have hidden agendas.

Recommendations

- Review sentencing requirements to ensure strong, consistent, and fair sentencing.
- Do not promote policies with hidden agendas, such as those from the Drug Policy Foundation or Criminal Justice Policy Foundation—organizations that desire to legalize drugs.
- Maintain strong antidrug messages in all policies, and oppose the legalization of any therapeutic use of marijuana.
- Promote prevention as the heart of the drug strategy.
- Emphasize evaluation for Federal programs, especially prevention programs, to ensure elimination of “responsible drug use,” “harm reduction,” or “drugs on demand” messages.

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PARTNERSHIP OF GREATER NEW YORK, INC.

Summary

Employee assistance programs (EAP's) will never grow meaningfully in small work organizations without some stimulus from Government. Renew the priority for drug-free workplace initiatives, particularly as they address smaller organizations.

Recommendations

- Market EAP services to small companies or groups of small companies.
- Continue interdiction initiatives while enhancing prevention and treatment programs.

CENTER FOR SCIENCE IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

Summary

Any drug control strategy should include measures to correct the alcohol industry's glamorization of underage drinking and provide comprehensive information about the risks associated with alcohol use.

Recommendations

- Address the problem of underage alcohol use.
- Redesign the Nation's drug strategy by focusing more attention on demand reduction and less on supply reduction.
- Address the need to control underage drinking through pricing and access measures and restrictions on alcohol marketing.

CINCINNATI, OH

William M. Gustavson, Director of Safety

Summary

Community-oriented policing efforts have proven to be successful at vastly reducing drug activities in targeted areas and could benefit from Federal funding. The Federal Government also should provide, through the Bureau of Criminal Justice Assistance, efforts aimed at identifying local antidrug strategies that work. On the national level, programs that should be continued include the United Nations Accord, which stresses international cooperation to attack the global network of drug cartels and to encourage Latin America in crop substitution. The opinions of the Cincinnati Police were considered in formulating the suggestions below.

Recommendations

- Provide training to police officers and community activists to help forge a strong partnership against drug problems.
- Allocate funding for "Weed and Seed" efforts.
- Hire more community-oriented policing officers.
- Provide Federal funding assistance for D.A.R.E. programs.
- Seek out drug programs and local antidrug efforts that work.
- Provide Federal assistance to support expansion of local interdiction efforts.
- Continue to place emphasis on programs such as the United Nations Accord.
- Criminalize all activities that permit the laundering of drug money.
- Conduct periodic summits that include representatives from community groups in drug war torn areas.

SAN DIEGO, CA

Jerry Sanders, Chief of Police

Summary

We conservatively estimate that over 50 percent of all the crime committed in San Diego, California, is narcotics related and a corresponding amount of the area's total resources is in some way related to the narcotics problem. While the long-term solution is in education, for the indefinite future, an aggressive, comprehensive enforcement posture must be maintained so that the rate of this growing problem can be suppressed, if not eliminated. This means enforcement directed at each and every level—from the large, sophisticated international drug cartels to the user on the street and every level in between. The Federal Government should not reduce its overall commitment and support of efforts directed at the supply side of the equation.

Most of the illegal drugs and narcotics in this community come by way of Mexico. Smuggling has increased in recent years as enforcement pressure in the Southeast has forced a shift in smuggling to the Southwest. As the major Mexican cartels have increased their operations along the U.S. border, a corresponding increase has occurred in related violent crime. Mexican nationals who are illegally in this country are increasingly involved in the smuggling, distribution, and street sales of narcotics in the San Diego community.

Recommendations

- Reevaluate existing Federal requirements for the investigation and prosecution of marijuana laws. Quantity requirements are presently so high that Federal involvement is extremely limited. Marijuana is a highly abused drug in Southern California as well as elsewhere.
- Reduce the supply of illegal drugs and narcotics at their points of origin through increased interdiction efforts.
- Reduce the number of undocumented persons entering the country.

PARTNERSHIP FOR A DRUG-FREE AMERICA

Summary

The most recent research shows disturbing erosions in drug attitudes and increases in illicit drug trial rates among young teens. This is due to a decrease in antidrug information and messages to youth. To avoid risking future progress or losing gains previously achieved, the process of denormalizing drugs must be maintained, greater resources must be allocated to demand reduction, and access to effective treatment must be provided.

Recommendations

- Issue a national call to action, keeping the focus on personal responsibility and prevention as the cornerstone of demand reduction efforts.
- Maintain “anti use” messages as the behavioral standard and social norm.
- Continue to motivate community involvement and education as the backbone of prevention efforts.
- Provide access to effective treatment programs and increase treatment for drug abusers who are pregnant or infected with HIV (human immunodeficiency virus).
- Expand and improve treatment quality, using research as a basis for making decisions, and promote early intervention.
- Increase resources for demand reduction, directing them to local public/private prevention partnerships to support and expand community mobilization efforts.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS

Summary

Alcohol and chemical abuse in the workplace is costing American business billions of dollars and contributing to increased accident rates, health care costs, and absenteeism. One of the most critical workplace issues, however, is safety. One impaired employee can jeopardize the safety of hundreds of coworkers. Because nearly 60 percent of the current drug users are employed, the role of business in achieving drug-free workplaces is an important pillar of the national drug control strategy.

Employers have instituted a variety of employee drug assistance programs, treatment services, training and education programs, and, where appropriate, drug testing. The National Association of Manufacturers supports and encourages these initiatives. Advances in the technology and reliability of drug-screening techniques are making it easier for employers to identify drug users in the workforce and, therefore, to deal more effectively with the problem.

A number of companies with employees in safety sensitive positions have instituted workplace drug-testing programs over the last 5 to 10 years and have seen positive demonstrable results in the areas of employee productivity, attendance, morale, and general safety. This would not have been possible in a State or Federal legal climate, which severely regulates or prohibits preemployment and/or random drug testing.

Recommendations

- Continue to promote a public policy framework that fosters employer initiatives designed to detect the use of drugs in the workplace, eliminate their usage, and provide assistance and remedial treatment to drug users.
- Any attempt to regulate private-sector drug testing at the Federal level should be through the establishment of minimum standards that would permit employers to establish programs on an interstate basis that are free from regulation by the State if they meet minimum Federal standards.
- Support S. 1303, The Quality Assurance in Private Sector Drug Testing Act, introduced by Senators David Boren (D-OK) and Orrin Hatch (R-UT). This act would explicitly permit private employers to conduct drug tests, provided that appropriate employee safeguards are in place.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MEDICAL CENTER

Charles P. O'Brien, Vice Chairman of Psychiatry

Summary

There is evidence that drug abuse has declined among people who have a high school education or more. This improvement has come in spite of the evidence that the same high school seniors who reported reduced drug use also report high availability of drugs. Thus, there is evidence for demand reduction working even in the face of a failure of supply reduction. A strong and logical case can be made to shift national policy from the heavy emphasis on supply reduction to a much greater emphasis on demand reduction.

Recommendations

- Shift 1 percent of the money for the war on drugs from supply reduction to the research side of the ledger.
- Make funds available that will increase the availability of substance abuse treatment for all.
- Shift our national policy from the heavy emphasis on supply reduction to a greater emphasis on demand reduction.

AMERICAN RED CROSS - NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Summary

As a humanitarian organization, the American Red Cross is greatly concerned about drug abuse in our society. As the provider of one-half the Nation's blood supply, the American Red Cross has a keen understanding of one of the most serious consequences of such behavior—the spread of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)/AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome).

Recommendation

- The 1994 National Drug Control Strategy should address the issue of drug abuse in the context of one of the most serious consequences of such behavior—the spread of HIV/AIDS.

SHERIFF, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN

Richard E. Artison

Summary

Without bold, new approaches to interdiction, we are wasting millions of dollars in attempting to rebuild cities and develop them into places where people and businesses can prosper and grow. Strategies must be enacted to place the burden of detecting illegal drugs on the countries of origin rather than solely on U.S. law enforcement agencies.

Recommendations

- Link military and economic assistance for Andean countries to the reduction of coca plantings; a reduction in planting acreage would result in increased military and economic assistance, and compliance would be determined by U.S. aerial surveillance.
- Require ships and direct and commercial flights to U.S. airports to be searched prior to departure. Confiscate airlines carrying illegal cargo and prohibit future flights of the airlines company. Confiscate ships carrying illegal cargo and prohibit future entries into U.S. ports by the shipping company.
- Require commercial planes and ships from other countries to obtain clearance at military bases to land or dock at civilian installations.
- Closely monitor the destinations of chemicals and solvents made in the United States. Deny export permits if the chemicals and solvents are not used for legitimate purposes.
- Install a second observation balloon in the Gulf of Mexico area to detect incoming boats and airplanes carrying illegal drugs.
- Recognize that America's ability to address inner-city problems is tied to interdiction rather than to the amount of money budgeted for inner-city development.

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State Governors

Divider Title: _____

NEW MEXICO

Governor Bruce King

Summary

Communities and schools must be made safe through the promotion of supply and demand reduction activities. Youth gang problems and gang-related violence warrant serious attention. Full funding must be maintained for efforts such as community policing, school programs such as D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education), intelligence, antitrafficking operations, and community-based prevention efforts.

Recommendations

- Continue maintaining demand reduction as a national priority.
- Continue full funding of supply reduction efforts at the State and local levels.
- Expand the notion of user accountability to provide sanctioned options, including alternatives to incarceration.
- Support and fully fund long-term, mandatory, and voluntary treatment programs.
- Recognize alcohol as a dangerous drug.
- Emphasize community policing as a priority and preferred method of law enforcement.
- Encourage States to examine sentencing guidelines.
- Support substance abuse counselors for schools and maintain the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program.
- Conduct State-by-State intelligence planning conferences to identify trafficking groups and consolidate intelligence information.
- Fund infiltration of narcotics trafficking groups with the assistance of local agencies.
- Expand the use of narcotic detection canines in border areas, and expand the use of military assets in interdiction missions and terrain denial operations.
- When dividing forfeited assets, guarantee a proportionate split between demand reduction and law enforcement.
- Ensure comprehensive and increased support to conduct youth prevention activities.
- Address youth violence by supporting community and school policing programs and expanding law enforcement school programs such as DARE.

MARYLAND

Governor William Donald Schaefer

Summary

The drug control community needs assurance that it has not been abandoned. The Administration has not articulated a substance abuse policy, has not commented on the State and local antidrug block grant reductions initiated by Congress, has not yet expressed any concern about the growing body of evidence of increasing teen and preteen drug abuse, and has dramatically reduced resources within the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

The Federal block grant program is absolutely necessary if the Administration wishes to continue having coordinated statewide drug control strategies. The Drug-Free Schools State Grant Program is crucial to Maryland's comprehensive drug prevention and control strategy.

Recommendations

- Affirm that substance abuse control is a priority of the Administration and that efforts to achieve it will receive full support.
- Maintain the Federal drug block grant program at levels that are appropriate for State and local drug control purposes.
- Maintain funding for the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act program at the Fiscal Year 1993 level.
- Reevaluate the policies of some of the most costly national drug control initiatives, such as U.S. military and police aid in the Andean region, and shift funding where policy flaws are apparent.

MISSOURI

Governor Mel Carnahan

Summary

The Nation's drug control strategy should ensure that programs are culturally relevant and address prevention, intervention, aftercare, and followup. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services (ADMS) Block Grant continues to represent the best mechanism for ensuring an effective State/Federal partnership for fighting drugs. The block grant also provides States with the flexibility needed to anticipate developments in health care reform.

Recommendations

- Continue to coordinate community drug strategies with national education goals, particularly Goal 6.
- Provide a stronger role for business and industry in fighting alcohol and other drug use in the workplace.
- Ensure that Government-sponsored initiatives are knowledge based, culturally relevant, and comprehensive in targeting multiple systems and addressing prevention, intervention, aftercare, and followup.
- Use local community coalitions to affect community policy and to promote strategies such as housing for recovering citizens, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention community coalitions, school/community teams, and comprehensive substance abuse treatment and rehabilitation programs.
- Continue to promote "no-use" messages in schools, in the workplace, and on highways.
- Maintain funding of the ADMS Block Grant program.
- Consider shifting funding from drug eradication in other countries to providing jobs and educating communities in the United States.
- Emphasize alcohol taxation, with a special focus on State alcohol excise taxes, as a means of minimizing health and safety risks; reducing social costs associated with alcohol consumption; and developing revenue for prevention, intervention, and treatment programs.

NEW JERSEY

Governor Jim Florio

Summary

The multijurisdictional narcotics task forces are critical to effective law enforcement at the local level. Through the task force system, communications networks among enforcement agencies are strengthened, working relationships are improved, and coordination is enhanced.

Significantly increased funding is needed to expand treatment capacity. Early treatment intervention for offenders in the criminal justice process is important, and drug testing should occur as soon as persons enter the criminal justice system. The strategy should recognize that coercion may be necessary for addicts to receive treatment.

Recommendations

- Continue support for multijurisdiction narcotics task force systems, and strengthen State, county, and local juvenile justice initiatives.
- Take the lead in conducting empirical research to determine which programs are working, and replicate them nationwide.
- Develop first-rate, comprehensive chemical awareness curricula and materials for teachers and students.
- Develop meaningful, rigorously tested programs for both drug and nondrug offenders.
- Encourage the law enforcement community to reduce the demand for drugs by bringing drug-dependent offenders to the attention of courts and treatment providers.
- Promote universal drug testing as soon as possible and early treatment intervention for all those entering the criminal justice process.
- Promote matching of drug abusing offenders to treatment modalities.
- Hold drug abusing offenders accountable to participate in treatment programs. Monitor and hold treatment programs accountable for their actions.
- Establish an education program in each State for the criminal justice system regarding prevention and treatment issues.
- Expand treatment capacity.

MICHIGAN

Governor John Engler

Summary

A clear mission and measure of success should be set for Federal drug funds. The Federal Government should establish accountability for results and provide State and local governments with technical assistance.

The Federal Government must not reduce its level of commitment to drug enforcement, prevention, and treatment resources at the State and local levels. State and local governments are on the front lines of the drug war and are best equipped to understand and meet the needs of local citizens. Federal mandates, set-asides, and universal Federal priority lists only serve to hinder progress and limit local ability to tailor solutions to unique local drug-related problems.

Recommendations

- Keep the drug issue on the front burner of national attention and maintain a single focus by continually asking, "Is what we are doing actually reclaiming homes, streets, and communities from drugs?"
- Strengthen Federal commitment to State and local law enforcement, and establish joint partnership with prevention and treatment providers.
- Demand accountability for how all drug funds are expended using the Bureau of Justice Assistance's system as a model.
- Measure law enforcement success by its community impact and not just by arrests and seizures.
- Promote keeping drugs out of the body as the primary goal of treatment, and hold centers accountable for results.
- Encourage treatment programs for women with children.
- Maintain Governors' portion for support of DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) at 30 percent.
- Maintain drug education funds focused on drug curricula, not allowing funds to be diverted to general health or other needs.
- Take a strong stand against weakening drug laws and against legalization of drugs.
- Help development of community risk and protective factor assessments so that local needs dictate programming.

NEVADA

Governor Bob Miller

Summary

The Nevada Office of the Program for Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement, and Treatment—in coordination with the Nevada Commission on Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, Enforcement, and Treatment—submits the following recommendations for the national drug control strategy based on an assessment of the needs identified in Nevada.

Recommendations

- Continue to address the problem of alcohol abuse at the State and national levels.
- Establish a “drug court” patterned after that in the State of Florida, with one judge assigned to hear all drug cases.
- Establish alternative sentencing as a means to divert individuals from the prison system.
- Provide funding for education and parenting skills to prisoners in order to reduce recidivism.
- Create programs that will allow judges to divert offenders, and offer offenders a range of services to address the comprehensive need to regain or begin a positive lifestyle.
- Place equal emphasis on treatment and prevention in law enforcement.
- Increase public service announcements and other educational mediums to reduce the number of victims of perinatal drug abuse.
- Provide education and preventive counseling services to substance abusers to provide early and sustained treatment to preempt later health care costs at the chronic stage.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Governor Stephen Merrill

Summary

Several years ago New Hampshire combined its alcohol and other drug efforts into a single State authority to facilitate the coordination of activities across interagency boundaries. This type of coordinated approach should be utilized by the Federal Government to prevent the duplication of efforts and conflicting policies. In addition, there should be a mechanism in place that ensures that all areas of the Federal response are accountable for their roles in the national strategy.

Recommendations

- Coordinate the National Drug Control Strategy under one authority, thereby eliminating any duplication of efforts or conflicting policies.
- Coordinate planning and programming on the Federal level.
- Balance the funding among the criminal justice system, law enforcement, and treatment and prevention.
- Support local control by reducing restrictions on how States utilize their Federal allocations.
- Establish a national alcohol and substance abuse panel, similar to the national education goals panel, which could define problems, develop specific goals and programs to meet the goals, and set a timetable for achieving those goals.

MONTANA

Governor Marc Racicot

Summary

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 has been of assistance to Montana and past strategies have provided useful guidance. It is clear, however, that the national strategy also must acknowledge that alcohol is a major contributor to the drug problem, often as a "gateway" substance for juveniles. It is important that a strategy help develop and establish normative behavior regarding alcohol and drug abuse and that sanctions (i.e., law enforcement, prosecution, and correction/treatment) flow from those norms.

As Governor and former Attorney General for a rural western State, Mr. Racicot finds that law enforcement officers generally do community policing on a daily basis without calling it "community policing." Ruralness poses unique problems, and a national strategy also must support rural States. The development of normative controls for alcohol/drug problems must be done in the community setting. Though the communities of rural States are small and populations sparse, they too can benefit from rural models of community policing.

Recommendations

- Acknowledge that alcohol is a "gateway" substance for juveniles.
- Develop a strategy that establishes normative behavior regarding alcohol and drug abuse; sanctions should flow from these norms.
- Develop normative controls for alcohol/drug problems in the community setting.

IOWA

Governor Terry P. Branstad

Summary

The only effective drug strategy is one that addresses both supply and demand issues and requires the coordinated efforts of law enforcement, prevention, and treatment. The Federal funding that has assisted the growth of local multijurisdictional drug law enforcement task forces must continue. In addition, the national strategy must address both urban and rural concerns and identify high-risk youth so that appropriate strategies can be applied. Finally, the Federal Government should lead in coordination efforts. Whenever Federal agencies can coordinate, a strong example is set for State agencies.

Recommendations

- Maintain funding for law enforcement task forces and for all areas of substance abuse.
- Address both rural and urban concerns.
- Establish comprehensive prevention and education programs.
- Identify high-risk youth early so that appropriate strategies can be applied.
- Research the most effective substance abuse treatment for criminal offenders to alleviate the revolving door syndrome.
- Emphasize the use and abuse of alcohol.
- Reduce the restrictions on how States utilize their Federal allocations.

PUERTO RICO

Governor Pedro Rossello

Summary

In close consultation with private sector experts and Federal authorities, the Puerto Rico administration has crafted a comprehensive plan to attack the menace of illegal drugs. The principal goal is to rescue besieged neighborhoods from the intimidation of violent drug dealers and the tragic effects of individual drug dependency. The plan encompasses the prevention and treatment of addiction, as well as the interdiction of smugglers and traffickers. The plan is very comprehensive and may prove useful in developing the National Drug Control Strategy for 1994. Some of the main points are highlighted below.

Recommendations

- Promote among youth, their parents, and the community positive lifestyles, values, self-esteem, civic duties, ethics, social competence, decisionmaking, problemsolving, and a sense of purpose.
- Educate youth about the risks and effects of drug use and alcohol consumption, and provide early intervention and rehabilitation services.
- Offer to families advisory, educational, and preventative services directed toward correcting the root of alcoholism and other drug abuse.
- Involve the community in the fight and prevention of crime and drugs.
- Join efforts of Federal and State law enforcement agencies for the interdiction and eradication of drug trafficking.

MASSACHUSETTS

Governor William F. Weld

Summary

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has implemented many drug control policies and strategies in the education and enforcement of drug control. The following are summaries of some of these strategies.

Common Ground.—This federally funded program diverts a multiracial population of high-risk gang associates, ages 10-17, from membership in delinquent gangs.

Deterring Girls from Gangs.—This city of Boston-funded program deters adolescent and teenage girls from joining gangs by providing constructive and positive alternatives.

DARE and QUEST.—Quality Unique Experience Supporting Teens (QUEST) is a three-phase program designed to teach drug and alcohol prevention education in an adventure training program. Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) is a nationally recognized program that addresses values, decisionmaking, refusal skills, drug and alcohol prevention, and communication skills for elementary and middle school children.

Students Against Violence Everywhere (SAVE).—A SAVE rally was organized by the Massachusetts Governor's Peer Leadership Council in response to incidents of violence within schools and homes.

Governor's Urban Teen Corps (GUTS).—The goal of GUTS is to empower young people to be role models in a comprehensive youth program more powerful than the surrounding culture of substance abuse. The target population is inner-city youth ages 9 to 18.

Words Not Weapons.—This campaign against weapons will build on the strengths of young people and include the formation of chapters of students in school systems throughout the State who will be involved in designing violence prevention programs, taking pledges not to carry weapons, and assisting in developing school policies regarding weapons.

Weed and Seed.—This is a community-based, comprehensive, multiagency approach to combat violent crime, illicit drug trafficking, and gang activity in high-crime neighborhoods.

Expulsion of Students.—Proposed legislation would allow a principal to suspend a student who has been charged with a felony that involves violence or drug distribution.

KANSAS

Governor Finney

Summary

Kansas is in the process of institutionalizing the model of "Risk and Protective Factors" (based on the work of Richard Catalano and David Hawkins) to serve as a research-based communication medium and a focal point for a social development approach to alcohol and other drug abuse problems. The recommendations below are adopted from the research findings of Hawkins and Catalano.

Recommendations

- Focus on reducing known risk factors.
- Intervene early, before the drug-abusive behavior stabilizes.
- Target high-risk individuals and high-risk communities.
- Promote widespread communication of a consistent message about drug use, the need for prevention, and understanding of the risk and protective factors.
- Change community norms, values, and policies. Drug abuse becomes seen as unacceptable in communities where this approach is in place.
- Promote conditions for bonding communitywide.
- Build a greater base of support for behavior change to involve a broad spectrum of individuals, groups, and organizations.
- Integrate programs and strategies into services and activities of existing organizations and institutions.

NEW MEXICO

Jeanette Miller

Summary

Coordinated efforts between demand reduction and supply-side efforts are an important part of an overall drug control strategy. Although interdiction efforts must continue in a most visible manner, the long-term solution requires more emphasis to be placed on early intervention and education. New Mexico believes strongly in community-based programs developed by local groups, with the State serving in a clearinghouse and coordination role. Specific programs need to be developed to support local efforts. Some of the areas that Ms. Miller feels should be included for possible funding are highlighted below.

Recommendations

- Create afterschool programs for at-risk children that build self-esteem and teach awareness of risk-taking behaviors.
- Train parents in mediation, listening skills, and conflict resolution.
- Build a bridge for communication between law enforcement and students.
- Provide vocational training and alternative education for at-risk students.
- Provide life skills training for students to bridge the gap from childhood to adulthood.
- Expand community crime prevention and community policing programs to address school violence, neighborhood security, and gang violence.

KENTUCKY

Governor Breneton C. Jones

Summary

The proliferation of drugs is a serious problem, which the Administration addressed by enacting tougher penalties for drug crimes. However, new statutes are only as effective as the level of enforcement put behind them. Because of budgetary shortfalls in the Commonwealth, Kentucky has been unable to fund the Kentucky State police at the level necessary to adequately enforce its drug laws. The next strategy should provide realistic opportunities for local governments to increase their law enforcement personnel.

Effective prevention and treatment programs are essential to controlling the demand for drugs. State governments need the flexibility to develop such programs on the local level to address their specific drug problems.

Serious economic problems in the rural areas of Kentucky have led to an increase in the growing and distribution of marijuana as a cash crop. An important part of prevention in these areas are strategies that promote economic development.

Recommendations

- Enhance the penalties for drug crimes, especially in cases involving the sale of illegal drugs to minors.
- Provide realistic opportunities for State and local governments to increase their law enforcement personnel by increasing Federal funding.
- Ensure that the number of prevention and treatment programs increase or decrease according to the demand for drugs.
- Provide economic development programs for rural areas.

WYOMING

Governor Sullivan

Summary

While rural States share many problems with the more urban States, there are also many problems they do not share. This does not mean that there are fewer problems in rural States, only that the problems are different. Gang violence, intravenous drug use, and crack cocaine are not major problems in Wyoming. What this means is that rural States must be given the discretion to address their specific problems. The programs should fall within broad categories but should not be so specific that rural States are required to provide unnecessary services mandated by the Federal Government. Each State must balance their resources and efforts in the areas of enforcement, treatment, and education. The problem lies in the fact that the balance of need is different in each State. Discretion must be left to the States to determine this balance.

Recommendations

- Continue the working relationship between the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the individual States.
- Allow each State to examine its own drug problems and allow each State to balance its resources and efforts in the areas of enforcement, treatment, and education.

OHIO

Governor George V. Voinovich

Summary

Equal funding of supply and demand reduction activities is necessary. States also must be allowed to decide where to use drug funds, rather than allowing Congress to decide what States need.

Recommendations

- Equally emphasize interdiction/law enforcement and prevention and treatment by increasing the block grant without categorical requirements.
- Eliminate set-asides on the substance abuse block grant to allow States to determine how funds are used.
- Provide drug treatment for all individuals in the criminal justice system who need it. Reduce costs by sentencing nonviolent addicts to less costly alternative sentencing programs in the community.
- Include drug and alcohol treatment in the new health care plan, and provide for its coverage under medicare and medicaid.

ARIZONA

Governor Fife Symington

Summary

Effective drug strategy in Arizona incorporates both supply and demand reduction activities.

Recommendations

- Incorporate both supply and demand reduction initiatives.

OKLAHOMA

Governor David Walters

Summary

A proactive demand reduction effort must be supported strongly, and research must be supported as a basis for policy decisions. Legislation must be enacted to stop the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs. Federal laws and regulations must be reviewed to stem the flow of benzodiazepines from Mexico, the scheduling of drugs must be reviewed, and a drug prescribing curriculum for physicians must be established.

Recommendations

- Strongly support demand reduction efforts, including implementation of the expanded version of DARE (Drug Abuse Resistance Education).
- Use the Nation's schools as a community resource, such as for evening and summer activities in areas where children are at risk for crime and drug-related behavior.
- Provide Federal support for research to obtain a better understanding of the youth and crime problem as it relates to drugs, allowing policymakers to make better decisions.
- Address the problem of the diversion of pharmaceutical drugs for illegal use.
- Address fetal alcohol syndrome as part of the Nation's drug education efforts.
- Continue Federal block grant funding.

WEST VIRGINIA

Governor Gaston Caperton

Summary

A successful strategy must coordinate the efforts of law enforcement, treatment, and prevention. Drug treatment should be provided to all regardless of the ability to pay. Outcome evaluation models of treatment programs should be established to determine the effectiveness of treatment services.

Since alcohol continues to be the drug of choice among youth, a uniform blood alcohol content level of 0.02 should be established for those under the age of 21 in all States. In addition, alcohol advertising should be banned, similar to the ban on tobacco advertising.

Recommendations

- Coordinate law enforcement efforts with treatment and prevention efforts.
- Support the recommendations of the reauthorization subcommittee of the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act, including maintaining current funding levels that are exclusively used for prevention programs.
- Establish programs that focus on reducing among youth risk factors associated with the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.
- Promote the development of comprehensive service delivery models that support youth and families.
- Promote programs that create an environment where youth are accountable for their actions, that eliminate domestic violence, and that are comprehensive community programs.
- Provide drug treatment to all regardless of the ability to pay.
- Establish outcome evaluation models of treatment programs to determine the effectiveness of treatment services.
- Address the problem of alcohol use by youth.

VERMONT

Governor Howard Dean, M.D.

Summary

Addressing the drug problem must remain a priority. While resources are limited, government must look for ways to maximize the effectiveness of its resources to maintain the fight against drugs.

The formation of another new intelligence system, NDIC, is to be lauded, but this falls short of solving the problem of accessing information at the local level. Computer technology can help develop a nationwide system to access information effectively.

Recommendations

- Emphasize greater integration and sharing of drug intelligence among law enforcement agencies.
- Use computer technology to develop a nationwide "pointer system," which would allow access to information held by any and all agencies within the United States having information on an individual or group.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Governor Walter D. Miller

Summary

Combatting the drug problem requires both supply and demand reduction activities that are coordinated and addressed equally. Community efforts must be enhanced and coordinated. Funding for drug task forces and community prevention and treatment efforts must be continued. Schools must have comprehensive prevention curricula, drug-free school policies, programs that deal with problems such as weapons, student assistance programs, and drug-free activities.

Recommendations

- Continue funding for multijurisdictional drug task forces and prosecution of multijurisdictional narcotics traffickers.
- Enhance efforts to enlist support of communities in preventing drug use.
- Emphasize the role of the family as the first line of defense against drug use.
- Establish prevention and treatment of inhalant abuse as a priority.
- Focus financial resources on substance abuse offenders with multiple problems.
- Emphasize treatment of chronic repeat offenders, women and children, and substance abusers with mental health problems.
- Expand adult and juvenile treatment and transitional care programs.
- Promote coordination between treatment providers and probation and parole services.
- Expand alternatives to incarceration, such as treatment programs.
- Provide prevention and early intervention training for professional service providers, law enforcement personnel, prosecutors, and judges.
- Remove the 4-year limitation for funding projects, and fully fund the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment.
- Eliminate categorical grant funds; otherwise, give special preference to rural frontier States in the grant application process.

- Require higher education institutions to enforce the Drug-Free Workplace Act and require teachers to have basic knowledge of drug abuse for certification.
- Authorize licensing organizations to require course work in substance abuse.

WISCONSIN

Governor Tommy G. Thompson

Summary

The State of Wisconsin and the Nation as a whole could be more effective in fighting drug addiction if the Federal Government would place additional Federal emphasis on prevention. Currently only 3 percent of the "War on Drugs" funds goes into prevention. Also, more emphasis should be placed on providing children and young adults with vocational training possibilities so that they can obtain an education and find steady employment respectively. In addition, placing fewer restrictions on State-allocated funds would allow States to fund programs more tailored to their specific needs.

Recommendations

- Place additional Federal emphasis on prevention.
- Focus prevention more on children and family-based services.
- Place fewer restrictions on funds allocated to States.
- Improve the coordination among Federal agencies, Federal and State governments, and other organizations committed to the fight against drug abuse.
- Include alcohol in the National Drug Control Strategy.

IDAHO

Governor Cecil D. Andrus

Summary

Maintaining Federal funds to fight drugs and crime is critical to winning the war against drugs. The Federal Government should not give in to the argument that “you have showed substantial progress in the war on drugs, so therefore you must not need as much funding.” Decreasing the prevalence of drug use, violence, and crime is a process—not a short-term activity.

Recommendations

- Maintain funding for antidrug block grants to States, including the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.
- Eliminate categorical set-asides on the State block grants.
- Emphasize prevention and treatment programs as the keys to long-term success.
- Ensure that alcohol and drug abuse are included in the health care reform package.
- Expand the Nation’s treatment capacity and focus more on substance abuse treatment in the correctional system.

MAINE

Governor John R. McKernan, Jr.

Summary

In Maine substance abuse funds for treatment, prevention, and education are consolidated within a single State agency. This single State agency model improves coordination within Maine's State Government and the quality of services provided for Maine's citizens.

Recommendations

- Consolidate Federal substance abuse initiatives into one agency having oversight and responsibility for coordinating policy, treatment, prevention, education, law enforcement, and interdiction.
- Eliminate categorical grants, and address the changes in funding priority through the block grant.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

Governor Alexander A. Farrelly

Summary

The 1992 National Drug Strategy reflected the need for enhanced law enforcement and interdiction activities in the Virgin Islands. Since then, the quantity of drugs seized in this region has increased. Despite the need for increased resources and the record of enforcement and interdiction activities, recent reports indicate that the St. Croix Customs' Office will close and that U.S. Customs does not have any operating Marine units in the territory.

Recommendation

- In view of the level of illegal drug activity in the region, concentrate Federal enforcement and interdiction assets to impede the flow of drugs through the region in general and the Virgin Islands in particular.

MARYLAND STATE POLICE
BUREAU OF DRUG ENFORCEMENT

Chiefy Thomas H. Carr

Summary

The Strategy should be a national strategy rather than a Federal strategy. It must reflect a national consensus and be free of political party rhetoric. It is important to eliminate wasteful and duplicative programs and rethink the policies on which some of our most costly national drug control programs are based (e.g., the Andean Strategy). Federal block grant funding should be maintained, but Federal requirements for matching funds and complex strategies should be eliminated. Multiyear funding should be stressed to allow for proper program planning.

Equating the control of drug and alcohol abuse to a war where a victory may be won creates a public mindset that is dangerous and ultimately misleading. The war is not against drugs but to regain control of our streets to assure the safety, security, and well-being of all citizens.

Recommendations

- Prepare the National Strategy as an action plan rather than as a policy framework.
- Designate Federal agencies to coordinate and implement the Nation's demand and reduction efforts.
- Identify and describe the antidrug responsibilities for each Federal agency, emphasize the need for a Federal drug control strategy, and coordinate Federal resources.
- Identify the nature and extent of the national substance abuse problem and evaluate emerging threats.
- Address the root causes of the drug problem (i.e., personal risk factors, family risk factors, and community risk factors).
- Earmark 38 percent of Federal Weed and Seed dollars, currently allocated for law enforcement, for "Seed" programs.
- Develop and replicate model prevention programs.
- Allocate Federal resources to help local communities identify and address their own particular substance abuse problems and risk factors.
- Identify national changes in the nature and extent of substance abuse but do not place undue emphasis on interpreting these changes.

- Expand the monitoring and tracking of the flow of chemicals used in the clandestine production of controlled drugs. Address the diversion of controlled substance pharmaceuticals from legal and illegal channels.
- Consider emphasizing the link between television violence and aggression.
- Correct the fiscal limitation on the National Guard's antidrug activities to allow the agency to support demand reduction activities.
- Address the problem of legal and illegal aliens involved in criminal activities and the need to exercise control over the movement and activities of foreign national drug violators within U.S. borders.

MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Summary

The Missouri Department of Health supports initiatives concerning substance abuse education, treatment, and prevention. Emphasis should be placed on identification and intervention with high-risk populations as well as the importance of a comprehensive, community-based approach to dealing with substance abuse.

Recommendations

- Develop policies and practices that are knowledge based and culturally appropriate which support the identification of persons at risk for alcohol or other drug abuse.
- Identify and intervene within high-risk populations, such as children of persons in treatment for substance abuse or children/families placed in alternative care settings as a result of substance abuse.
- Accept, promote, and implement prevention activities with assurance of a stable funding mechanism or base.
- Empower communities to accept the responsibility for substance abuse problems and support their attempts to develop community-based, community-driven systems for prevention and intervention.
- Support parental involvement in prevention activities so they may function as educated, positive role models.
- Support and expand comprehensive, community-based and family-centered treatment, with specific emphasis on pregnant women and women with children.
- Include substance abuse treatment as a component of the national health care reform package.

ILLINOIS

Lieutenant Governor Bob Kustra

Summary

Although progress has been made in the War Against Drugs, the next strategy should represent a renewed commitment. We must keep in mind that chemical dependency is a preventable and treatable illness as well as a public health problem, which affects the general welfare and economy of the Nation. Research and experience show that prevention and treatment efforts dramatically reduce costs to the health care, criminal justice, and social welfare systems.

Recommendations

- Promote a continuum of care for drug treatment that includes prevention, intervention, treatment, and aftercare.
- Balance funding for law enforcement and prevention/treatment.
- Include substance abuse treatment in the national health care package. Maintain the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant to fund services not included in the national health care plan.
- Either remove or appropriate funding for unfunded mandates in the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant.
- Address nicotine, alcohol, and other drugs in the strategy.
- Eliminate categorical set-asides to allow States flexibility in spending resources.
- Promote law enforcement as a full partner in restoring safe and healthy communities and in mentoring the Nation's youth.
- Emphasize preventing gang activities by children.
- Maintain interdiction as a priority, especially along the Nation's routes of transportation.
- Support the concept of a lead Federal drug enforcement agency.
- Continue emphasizing the availability of drug-free housing, and continue funding for comprehensive prevention programs.
- Link primary health care with substance abuse treatment, especially because of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus)/AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) and tuberculosis. Provide substance abuse funding for HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis prevention.

- Evaluate substance abuse treatment and prevention programs to ensure the use of effective methods.
- View drug education as part of a larger program for comprehensive health.
- Coordinate Federal, State, and local drug programs; share information and invest in long-range strategies to make the best use of revenues.