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

February 1, 1991

The Honorable Geroge E. Sangmeister
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Sangmeister:

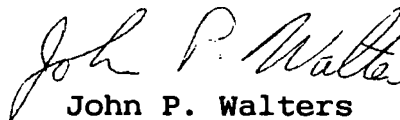
Today President Bush has transmitted the third edition of our National Drug Control Strategy to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. I enclose a copy for your consideration.

As with the first two Strategies delivered in September 1989 and January 1990, this Strategy is the result of a thorough review of the Nation's drug policies and priorities. Throughout its preparation and evolution we at the Office of National Drug Control Policy met and talked with hundreds of anti-drug experts, community leaders, and officials from every level of government.

Over the past several years, the Office of National Drug Control Policy has sought congressional comment and advice in this area through broad consultation with Members of Congress as the Strategy was developed. Likewise, my staff and I have made ourselves available to Congress in order to formulate successful national drug control policy. Since 1989, the Office of National Drug Control Policy has initiated and attended numerous Hill briefings while also testifying 36 times before 21 congressional committees and subcommittees.

I look forward to continuing to work closely with Congress in the weeks and months ahead so that the ambitious goals of the National Drug Control Strategy can soon be realized.

Sincerely,


John P. Walters
Acting Director

Enclosure

National Drug Control Strategy

Executive Summary

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National Drug Control Strategy Executive Summary

In accordance with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the President presented the third National Drug Control Strategy to the Congress on January 31, 1991.

The fundamental principle of the National Strategy remains firm: to reduce drug use through a mix of supply and demand policies and programs. Like its predecessors, this Strategy recognizes the key roles of Federal, State, and local governments, the private sector, and communities and individuals across the Nation. The Strategy calls for applying pressure across all fronts of the drug war simultaneously, recognizing that prevention is the only answer in the long run, but that in the short run increased interdiction, international, and law enforcement efforts are necessary, as well as treatment for those currently using drugs.

It declares that as a Nation we must:

- Establish meaningful and effective programs to prevent people from using drugs in the first place.
- Provide effective treatment for those who need it and can benefit from it.
- Hold users accountable for their actions and thereby deter others from using drugs.
- Target and dismantle drug trafficking organizations.
- Prosecute drug dealers and traffickers.
- Punish those convicted of drug crimes.
- Disrupt the flow of drugs, related chemicals, and drug money.
- Engage other nations in efforts to reduce the growth, production, and distribution of drugs.

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- Support basic and applied research in behavior, medicine, and technology.
- Improve our intelligence capabilities in order to attack drug trafficking organizations better.

The National Drug Control Strategy established nine detailed goals and objectives. These goals were first set in the 1989 Strategy as targets for 1991. As the following chart shows, these objectives have been met.

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY NATIONAL OBJECTIVES		
	GOAL	ACTUAL
CURRENT OVERALL DRUG USE	-10%	-11% ³
CURRENT ADOLESCENT DRUG USE	-10%	-13% ⁴
OCCASIONAL COCAINE USE	-10%	-29% ¹
FREQUENT COCAINE USE	50% reduction in rate of increase	-23% ⁴ actual decline
CURRENT ADOLESCENT COCAINE USE	-20%	-49% ²
DRUG-RELATED MEDICAL EMERGENCIES	-10%	-18% ⁵
DRUG AVAILABILITY	-10%	data not yet available
DOMESTIC MARIJUANA PRODUCTION	-10%	data not yet available
STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARD DRUG USE	-10%	-28% ⁶

¹Significant at the .01 level. ²Significant at the .06 level. ³Significant at the .15 level.

⁴Significant at the .3 level. ⁵No sampling variance. ⁶Average of three separate measures; significant at the .01 level.

For Fiscal Year 1992, the Administration is seeking \$11.7 billion in drug-related funding — a \$5.3 billion (82 percent) increase since the beginning of the Administration and a \$1.1 billion (11 percent) increase over Fiscal Year 1991. Additional detail on the National Drug Control Budget is available in the National Drug Control Strategy Budget Summary.

The 1991 Strategy follows the same format as previous Strategies. Seven sections (The Criminal Justice System; Drug Treatment; Education, Community Action and the Workplace; International Initiatives; Border Interdiction and Security; A Research Agenda; and Intelligence and Information Management) present a thorough discussion of issues, policies, and programs related to our national drug control activities. Broad reviews of Federal drug program management issues, budget proposals, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, and recommended model State legislation are included as appendices.

Highlights From the February 1991 National Drug Control Strategy

The Criminal Justice System

Expanded Joint Task Forces

- \$402 million in total funding for Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETFs) and \$55 million for Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) State and local task forces (increases of 20 percent and 25 percent compared to FY 1991 respectively).
- Over 400 new Federal agents and attorneys added to the OCDETF program.

Continued High Priority to Domestic Marijuana Eradication Programs

- Nearly \$90 million for Federal agency efforts to eliminate marijuana on Federal lands.
- \$15 million in DEA funding, training, and investigative support to local government efforts.

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Additional DEA and FBI Agents

- 134 more DEA agents and 44 more FBI agents than this year, exclusive of those added through OCDETFs.

Expanded Federal Prison Capacity

- Funding for over 2,500 drug-related new beds in the Federal prison system in Fiscal Year 1992.
- 50,000 total beds (drug and nondrug) under design, construction, or in the planning stage in the Federal prison system through 1996.

Expanded Resources for Federal Money Laundering Investigations

- An increase of 102 positions (85 special agent positions) and \$8.8 million for the Internal Revenue Service's OCDETF program and an additional \$1.6 million to expand the intelligence information systems of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.

Proposed Legislation

- *Drug Testing* - condition receipt of Federal criminal justice funds upon States adopting drug testing programs in their criminal justice systems.
- *Deporting Aliens* - streamline exclusion of deportation procedures by eliminating some administrative avenues by appeal while fully maintaining the judicial appeals process.
- *Death Penalty* - make the death penalty available in cases involving three additional categories of drug offenders: major drug kingpins; drug kingpins who attempt to kill in order to obstruct justice; and Federal drug felons whose offense results in death.

Drug Treatment

Expanded Treatment System Capacity

- \$100 million increase in Federal support for treatment capacity, enabling 200,000 more people to receive treatment.
- Explore use of "treatment voucher" experiments, which allow addicts to be treated at private facilities.

- Treatment Campuses to offer a variety of treatment approaches, enhanced treatment capacity, improved treatment quality, and the opportunity to evaluate and compare the efficiency of different treatment methods.
- Approximately \$119 million for treatment programs directed at priority populations such as adolescents, pregnant/postpartum women and their children, and drug users risking or suffering from HIV/AIDS.
- \$21 million increase in funding for treating Federal arrestees, prisoners, probationers, and those on post-incarceration supervised release (a 36 percent increase over 1991).

Improved Quality of Treatment

- Development and testing of promising treatment strategies.
- Evaluation of current treatment methods to see what works.
- Continued research on the effects of drugs on infants and pregnant women.
- Assistance to States in setting and meeting standards of treatment quality and improving treatment for the priority populations noted above.

Proposed Legislation

- *Maintenance of Effort* - ensure that States receiving funds from the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Services (ADMS) block grant program do not reduce their own drug-related funding below the average amount of such expenditures for the preceding two years.
- *State Treatment and Prevention Plan* - condition the receipt of Federal treatment funds on a State's development and implementation of a coordinated, statewide treatment and prevention plan.

Education, Community Action, and the Workplace

Community Drug Prevention

- \$114 million in Community Partnership Grants to assist communities in developing comprehensive prevention strategies to address drug and alcohol problems — a 14 percent increase over 1991.

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- \$165 million for HUD's Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant program — a 10 percent increase over 1991.

Protection for Children

- Expanded efforts to develop approaches that provide havens for children of addicts.
- Training for criminal justice officials and social workers, child care workers, and foster parents who deal with addicts and their children.

Drug-Free Schools

- Nearly \$500 million to improve drug education in classrooms.

Drug-Free Workplace

- Continued cooperation with the private sector to develop drug-free workplace programs, including information dissemination and research to help employees and employers understand better the impact of drug use in the workplace.
- Continued efforts to achieve a fully implemented drug program — including a drug testing plan — in every Federal agency.

Proposed Legislation

- *Lab Accreditation* - seek high-quality drug testing programs by ensuring that there are high standards of confidentiality and accuracy.

International Initiatives

Expanded International Efforts

- \$125 million increase in military, law enforcement, and economic assistance to Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia.
- Continued diplomatic initiatives to increase hemispheric trade, improve regional and global mechanisms for money laundering and precursor chemical control, and launch joint demand reduction efforts overseas.

Increased Assistance to Mexico

- Continued support of Mexican efforts against drug production and trafficking, particularly along the U.S. Southwest Border.

Potential Source and Transit Countries

- Assistance to potential transit countries in developing their own intelligence capabilities and their ability to act on shared intelligence.
- Encouragement to drug producer and transit countries to strengthen their laws, legal institutions, and programs to apprehend and bring drug traffickers and drug money launderers to justice.

Strengthened Financial Crimes Enforcement

- Continued priority targeting of money laundering and other drug-related financial crimes through the Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) and the multi-agency Drug-Related Financial Crimes Policy Group.
- Improved intelligence on financial activities of drug traffickers, investigation of suspected money launderers, achieving effective regulation at the Federal and State levels, and promoting international cooperation.

Border Interdiction and Security

Enhanced Interdiction Activities

- Improved automated data processing programs at Customs, INS, and the Coast Guard.
- Application of innovative technologies from Federal laboratories and private industry to various interdiction problems including detection of concealed drugs, control of movements across our borders, and enhanced data collection and information processing.
- Additional sanctions for pilots who violate flight planning, entry notification, or border clearance rules, and additional legislation making it a criminal offense to refuse orders of Federal authorities to land an aircraft or bring-to a vessel.

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- Continued vigorous enforcement of laws and pursuit of international cooperation to halt illegal diversion of precursor chemicals, weapons, and explosives to drug traffickers.
- Strengthened law enforcement activities along our Southwest Border.

A Research Agenda

Science and Technology

- Creation of a Counternarcotics Technology Assessment Center within the ONDCP to establish drug-related research and development priorities and to plan for the acquisition and use of advanced drug law enforcement technologies by Federal agencies.
- Upgraded ability of Federal law enforcement agencies to store, retrieve, and manipulate information to understand drug trafficking networks better and to attack them more effectively.

Improved Data Collection and Evaluation

- Improved information systems that measure our national objectives; expanded treatment system data; and intensified treatment and prevention evaluation.
- Quick response and target surveys to provide up-to-date and responsive information for policy use.

Biomedical and Behavioral Research

- Enhance NIDA's strategic planning process to address the research needs identified in previous Strategies.
- Further identify the neural mechanisms by which cocaine operates, and develop medications that can block cocaine euphoria and relieve cocaine cravings.
- Find effective means of persuading drug users, especially intravenous drug users, to enter treatment.
- Support research to define quality treatment and desirable outcomes for clients, identify determinants of quality treatment, and develop accountability standards for treatment delivery.

Intelligence and Information Management

Law Enforcement Drug Intelligence Council

- Establishment of a Law Enforcement Drug Intelligence Council to coordinate development of drug intelligence collection and analysis requirements. The Administration will also seek ways to accomplish National Drug Intelligence Center missions.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas

Five Areas Designated as HIDTAs

- Continued support to the five areas designated as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) in the 1990 Strategy: New York City, Miami, Houston, Los Angeles, and the Southwest Border.
- \$50 million will support the ongoing Federal program in Fiscal Year 1992.
- In addition to the appropriation for HIDTA activities described above, \$1.5 billion for other drug-related programs in the HIDTA areas in Fiscal Year 1992, up from \$1.3 billion in 1991.

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The White House