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DOCUMENT NO.	FORM	SUBJECT/TITLE	PAGES	DATE	RESTRICTION(S)
001	Memorandum	110th Congress - From: Dan Meyer	13	N.D.	P5;

COLLECTION TITLE:
Staff Secretary, White House Office of the
SERIES:
Von Der Heydt, Thomas (Tommy) - Bush Record Policy Memos
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Office of Science and Technology Policy, Office of Legislative Affairs, Office of National Drug Control Policy: A Timeline (2001 - 2
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RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advise between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

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b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

This document was prepared on Wednesday, October 24, 2012

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

A TIMELINE (2001–2008)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

BUSH RECORD

POLICY MEMOS

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1. Telecommunications Policy (OSTP)

2. Competitiveness Accomplishments (OSTP)

3. 110th Congress (OLA)

4. Drug Policy (ONDP)

1

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

THROUGH: JOHN MARBURGER AND KEITH HENNESSEY

FROM: DAN BYERS AND SALLY SHIPMAN

SUBJECT: TELECOMMUNICATIONS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Fostering innovation as an engine for U.S. economic growth has been a core priority of this Administration. In June 2002, the President released his Technology Agenda, in which he observed that "[n]ew technologies are revolutionizing the way we learn, work and play – all while improving our quality of life," and that "high speed data networks known as broadband offer great potential to increase productivity, promote economic growth and revolutionize how we deliver health care." To fulfill the President's vision, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce, in cooperation with the Federal Communications Commission, has executed a combination of initiatives to develop and rapidly deploy new technologies, eliminate regulatory underbrush, and remove economic disincentives for investment in this critical area. As a result, the U.S. telecommunications market today is characterized by vigorous competition, greater consumer choice, robust industry investment, and cutting edge innovation.

BROADBAND:

Broadband technology is changing our lives, our economy, and our culture. Recognizing the potential of this technology, the Administration, from its first days, has implemented a comprehensive package of technology, regulatory and fiscal policies designed to lower barriers and create an environment in which broadband innovation and competition can flourish. In March 2004, President Bush established a national goal for universal and affordable access to broadband by 2007. Since the President established this goal, the United States has witnessed remarkable results in the growth of the broadband marketplace and the proliferation of broadband platforms and service options. The FCC reports that, as of 2007, over 99 percent of all U.S. zip codes received broadband service from at least one provider, and those zip codes encompass over 99 percent of the Nation's population.

Since 2001, the Administration has urged the FCC to undertake strong deregulatory policies, opposed Internet access taxes, and worked to ensure the Federal government's own assets are used to promote broadband access. The success of this policy approach is apparent when we look at the FCC's data: in December 2000, the total number of broadband lines in the U.S. was 6.8 million compared to 100.9 million by June 2007. The Administration's technology, regulatory, and fiscal policies have stimulated innovation and competition, and encouraged investment in the U.S. broadband market, contributing to significantly increased accessibility of broadband services.

INTERNET TAX MORATORIUM

The Internet tax moratorium was originally enacted in the Internet Tax Freedom Act (ITFA) of 1998 in order to create a tax-free period from 1998 to 2001 that would promote Internet commerce. The Administration supported a permanent ban on Internet taxes, arguing that preventing the taxation of Internet access and keeping the Internet free of multiple or discriminatory taxes would help sustain an environment for innovation, help ensure that consumers continue to have affordable access to the Internet, and strengthen the foundations of electronic commerce as a vital and growing part of our economy.

Since 2001, the President has supported and signed three separate extensions of the Internet Tax Freedom Act. The final bill extended the ban on State and local government Internet access taxes and multiple and discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce for seven years, through November 1, 2014. In the meantime, Internet access has been made more affordable, Internet innovation continues, and the information economy continues to expand.

SPECTRUM POLICY INITIATIVE

The wireless sector is currently the fastest growing segment of America's broadband economy. According to the CTIA Wireless Association, mobile wireless high-speed lines grew from 379,536 in June 2005 to 35,305,253 in June 2007, an increase of 9,202%. In addition to commercial spectrum use, the Federal government makes extensive use of the radio spectrum for radars, communications, navigation, space operations, and other national and homeland security priorities. The Administration recognized that the Federal Government can play a major role to open up this limited resource by improving spectrum management, increasing spectrum efficiency, and reallocating Federal spectrum so it can be used for new applications.

In May 2003, the President established the Spectrum Policy Initiative to promote the development and implementation of a U.S. spectrum management policy for the 21st Century. The President directed the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a comprehensive review to develop recommendations for improving spectrum management, and upon receipt of these recommendations, the President directed the heads of executive departments and agencies to implement them. In March 2008, the Commerce Department released the Federal Strategic Spectrum Plan, which is a comprehensive report on the use of the Nation's airwaves by the Federal government. In addition, pursuant to the President's directive, the National Telecommunications and Information Agency, in consultation with the Federal agencies and the private sector, is implementing a plan to improve internal processes, make more efficient use of the spectrum, and consider alternatives for meeting future spectrum requirements.

The goal of the President's initiative is a U.S. spectrum policy for the 21st Century that will foster economic growth; ensure our national and homeland security; maintain U.S. global leadership in communications technology and services; and satisfy other vital U.S. needs in areas such as public safety, scientific research, Federal transportation infrastructure, and law enforcement.

Improved and more efficient spectrum management processes provide a firm foundation for an environment that will continue to advance new broadband networks in the future. During the past three years, the Administration, working with the FCC, has more than doubled the amount of spectrum available for mobile broadband use. Spectrum auctions conducted during the Administration have generated over $33 billion. In addition, the transition from analog broadcast TV to digital TV in February 2009 will mark a key milestone in U.S. Government efforts to manage spectrum more efficiently and to free up spectrum for public safety and commercial use.

DO NOT CALL REGISTRY

In 1994, Congress enacted the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud Abuse Prevention Act, directing the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to prohibit "deceptive telemarketing acts or practices and other abusive telemarketing acts or practices," including unwanted telemarketing calls. Although the Act instructed the FTC to protect consumers against telemarketing fraud, the seven years after the law's creation did not produce a reduction in the volume of calls. While the FTC announced a Do Not Call forum in 1999, little was done to cope with the problem.

In December 2002, the FTC announced the adoption of the National Do Not Call Registry, under which citizens could register their phone numbers to prohibit commercial telemarketing calls. This registry was struck down by a Federal court, however, so the Administration sought corrective legislation. In September 2003 the Congress passed and the President signed the Do Not Call Registry into law. The do not call provisions cover commercial telemarketing calls but not calls from political organizations, charities, telephone surveyors, or companies with which a consumer has an existing business relationship.

In 2007, the President signed the "Do-Not-Call Improvement Act" into law. This prevented millions of consumers from dropping-off the Do Not Call Registry due to an FTC rule that terminated registrants after five years. The FTC operates a donotcall.gov website and a consumer outreach program. As a result of the Administration's efforts, Americans have registered more than 170 million phone numbers in the Do Not Call Registry.

CONCLUSION

The U.S. telecommunications market remains the most technologically advanced in the world. To maintain U.S. leadership in this sector, the Bush Administration pursued policies that foster innovation and growth and that rely on private sector investment and free market competition as fundamental, guiding principles. Getting (and keeping) government out of the way as new technologies have become available has helped to spur dramatic changes in the telecommunications industry and associated media marketplace. As a result of these changes, citizens can now access and consume—and, increasingly, produce and distribute—whatever information they want, wherever and whenever they want it. This has led to fundamental and disruptive changes in the way we do business and the way society interacts, bringing people and ideas together in ways previously unthinkable. Democracy itself is also healthier; citizens are empowered and civic discourse has been elevated through expanded sources and types of information as well as greatly increased access to that information.

These fundamental advances are only the beginning. We must promote growth and competition in the wireless and wireline sectors, make more spectrum available for wireless innovation, and eliminate regulatory barriers to investment in new technologies. These policies are working: the World Economic Forum ranks the United States as the most competitive economy in the world, ranking first in innovation. The Administration's pro-competition telecommunications policies have delivered outstanding results and provide a foundation for even greater impact in the future.

Bush Administration Telecommunications Accomplishments Chronologies

BROADBAND

October 2001:

NTIA supports FCC's proposal to remove cap on the amount of spectrum any one licensee may hold, arguing that removal will facilitate development of broadband services.

November 12, 2001:

President Bush signs an extension of the Internet tax moratorium until November 2003.

Statement by the President

February 14, 2002:

NTIA supports FCC rulemaking to reconsider the classification and regulatory treatment of wireline broadband services.

Administration action: Statement by Nancy J. Victory, Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information, and Administrator of NTIA

June13, 2002:

President Bush issues his Technology Agenda, which states that broadband networks "offer great potential to increase productivity, promote economic growth and revolutionize how we provide health care."

Remarks by the President at the 21st Century High Tech Forum
The President's Technology Agenda

February 2004:

NTIA supports the FCC's decision not to regulate certain voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) services, potentially stimulating demand for the broadband networks that support those services.

Administration Action: Statement by Assistant Secretary Michael D. Gallagher

March 26, 2004:

President Bush announces a national goal for universal and affordable access to broadband by 2007.

Remarks by the President on Homeownership and Announcement of Broadband Goal

April 26, 2004:

President Bush issues a memorandum directing Federal agencies to take steps to give broadband network providers timely and cost-effective access to Federal rights-of-way. Through the NTIA, his administration recommends that the FCC eliminate unbundling requirements for fiber optic facilities service residential multi-tenant buildings.

Presidential Memorandum: Broadband Rights-of-Way

December 3, 2004:

President Bush signs an extension of the Internet tax moratorium until November 2007 and advocates that it be made permanent.

Press Release: Statement by the Press Secretary

August 5, 2005:

NTIA supports FCCs' decision classifying wireline broadband Internet access as an information service.

Administration Action: Statement by Assistant Secretary Michael D. Gallagher on the DCC's Adoption of Wireline Broadband Internet Access Order

November 2005:

The Administration supports congressional bills establishing a firm deadline for the DTV transition, freeing up spectrum for broadband and other services.

June 8, 2006:

The Administration opposes the inclusion of network neutrality principles in the House telecommunications reform bill, H.R. 5252.

Statement of Administration Policy: H.R. 5252 – Communications Opportunity, Promotion, and Enhancement Act of 2006 (PDF)

February 2007:

NTIA supports FCC proposal to classify wireless broadband Internet access as an information service.

Administration Action: Letter to FCC Chairman, Classification of Wireless Broadband Internet Access

October 31, 2007:

President Bush signs an extension of the Internet tax moratorium until November 2011.

News Release: President Bush Signs H.R. 3678

January 2008:

Department of Commerce releases Networked Nation: Broadband in America 2007 (PDF), highlighting the dramatic growth of broadband in the United States as a result of Administration policies and regulations.

INTERNET TAX MORATORIUM

November 28, 2001

The President signs an extension of the internet tax moratorium through November 1, 2003.

Press Release: Statement by the President on H.R. 1552, Internet Access Tax Moratorium

April 26, 2004

President Bush announced a series of specific measures to inspire a "New Generation of American Innovation," including a goal to expand access to high-speed Internet in every part of America. The President called on Congress to pass legislation making access to broadband permanently tax-free.

Remarks by the President: President Unveils Tech Initiatives for Energy, Health Care, Internet
Technology Agenda Report: New Generation of American Innovation

December 3, 2004

President signs an extension of the moratorium through November 1, 2007.
LINK: http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2004/12/20041203-16.html

September 29, 2007

The President called on Congress to make the moratorium on Internet taxes permanent, saying, "If this tax ban expires, it would open the doors for State and local officials to impose new taxes on your access to the Internet."

Statement by the Press Secretary: Statement on S. 150

October 16, 2007

Secretaries Gutierrez and Paulson call on Congress to make the moratorium on Internet taxes permanent.

October 31, 2007

The President signs extension of the moratorium on State and local government Internet access taxes and multiple and discriminatory taxes on electronic commerce for seven years, through November 1, 2014.
LINK to White House Announcement:
http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2007/10/20071031-17.html
Administration Action: Department of Commerce News Release
Administration Action: Department of Treasury News Release

SPECTRUM POLICY INITIATIVE

June 5, 2003

The President established the Spectrum Policy Initiative to promote the development and implementation of a U.S. spectrum management policy for the 21st century. The President directed the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a comprehensive review to develop recommendations for improving spectrum management.

Presidential Memo: Memo on Spectrum Policy
Fact Sheet: Taking Action to Improve Spectrum Management

June 2004

The Secretary of Commerce releases two reports from the Federal Government Spectrum Task Force, recommending how to improve spectrum use by federal agencies, state and local governments and the private sector, as well as improvements for the spectrum management process as a whole.

Administration Action: Spectrum Policy for the 21st Century – The President's Spectrum Policy Initiative

November 30, 2004

The President signed an Executive Memorandum directing the heads of executive departments and agencies to implement the recommendations in the Federal Government Spectrum Task Force Reports.

Presidential Memo: Improving Spectrum Management for the 21st Century

December 23, 2004

The President signed the Commercial Spectrum Enhancement Act which facilitated the reallocation of 45 megahertz (MHz) of spectrum from Federal use to commercial use.
Note: This 45 MHz was auctioned by the FCC for commercial use in 2006.

The President's Statement on H.R. 5419

February 2006

The President signs the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, setting a firm date of February 19, 2009 for the completion of the digital transition. The digital television transition will free up spectrum to be used for wireless broadband services and critical public safety needs.

President Signs S.1932, Deficit Reduction Act of 2005
Fact Sheet: President Bush Signs Deficit Reduction Act
President's Statement on Signing the "Deficit Reduction Act of 2005"

September 18, 2006

The FCC concludes the Advanced Wireless Services Auction, raising $13.7 billion.

Administration Action: FCC's Advanced Wireless Services (AWS) Spectrum Auction Concludes (PDF)

March 2008

The Department of Commerce releases the Federal Strategic Spectrum Plan in accordance with the Presidents Spectrum Policy Initiative. This is a comprehensive report on the use of the nation's airwaves used by the U.S. federal government, based on submissions of spectrum plans from 15 Federal agencies.

Administration Action: The Federal Strategic Spectrum Plan (PDF)

March 20, 2008

The FCC concludes the 700 MHz auction, raising $19.6 billion, the largest auction revenue in the FCC's history.

Administration Action: Auction of 700MHz Band Licenses Closes (PDF)

DO NOT CALL REGISTRY

January 30, 2002:

The FTC published a Notice of Proposed Rule Making to amend the 1995 Telemarketing Sales Rule to include a National Do Not Call Registry.

Administration Action: Telemarketing Sales Rule; Proposed Rule (PDF)

December 18, 2002:

The FTC announced the adoption of the National Do Not Call Registry – compliance was required by October 1, 2003.

Administration Action: FTC Announces Final Amendments to Telemarketing Sales Rule

June 27, 2003:

The President delivered a statement in the Rose Garden announcing that the National Do Not Call Registry will begin accepting consumer registration. The FTC launched donotcall.gov to educate consumers. Within 5 days, the registry contained 15.3 million telephone numbers.

News Release: Remarks by the President on the Creation of the National Do Not Call Registry

September 23, 2003:

In a lawsuit filed by the Direct Marketing Association against the FTC, an Oklahoma City Federal District judge struck down the Registry, citing the rulemaking was not authorized by Congress. Several other lawsuits were also filed.

September 29, 2003:

The President signed the Do Not Call Registry into law and delivered a statement in the Roosevelt Room.

News Release: President Signs Do Not Call Registry and Delivers Remarks

February 15, 2008:

The President signed into law the "Do-Not-Call Improvement Act of 2007," which prohibits the automatic removal of telephone numbers registered on the Federal "do-not-call" registry.

Statement by the Press Secretary: The President Signed Into Law H.R. 3541 and S. 781

July 2008

The FTC releases a report to Congress summarizing the results of the Do Not Call program, announcing that over 145 million Americans have added their names to the list.

2

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

MEMORANDUM

THROUGH: RICHARD RUSSELL

FROM: DAN BYERS AND CHRIS WYDLER

SUBJECT: COMPETITIVENESS ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 2001, the Nation was in a decade-long trend of generally flat Federal investment in scientific research and development. While the U.S. was roughly maintaining Federal research and development funding at inflation-adjusted levels, the rest of the world was not standing still. Following the historically successful U.S. model, many countries were working hard to build their own innovation capacity by pouring resources into their scientific and technological infrastructure. This competitive drive is a positive development for the world -- accelerating worldwide economic growth and trade, contributing to greater peace and stability, and raising the standard of living for many people. But because of these trends, science, technology, and innovation now move at a faster pace, and the ability of foreign nations to compete with America in the increasingly integrated global economy is much greater. The enhanced innovation capacity of our economic competitors made it increasingly important to make our own economy more flexible and responsive. This required the U.S. to pursue progrowth economic and tax policies -- policies that immediately became an ongoing priority of the Bush Administration. It also required a long-term vision to strengthen Federal support for the Nation's innovation enterprise.

President Bush believed that government had to strengthen the environment for innovation and give workers the best technology and training to ensure that the American economy remains the most flexible, advanced, and productive in the world. Since 2001, the Administration has focused on three principles: creating a business climate that allows innovators to pursue their ideas (through policies on taxes, trade, IP/patents, tort system, etc.); cultivating high-skilled workers (through education, job training, and immigration policies); and supporting the advanced infrastructure needed to support innovation (through investments in R&D, broadband, etc.). As a result, President Bush called for an integrated package of investments and policies throughout his Presidency culminating in his presentation of the *American Competitiveness Initiative* in the 2006 State of the Union.

The centerpiece of the *American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI)* is a commitment of $50 billion over 10 years to increase Federal funding for basic research in the fields of physical sciences and engineering. Advances in these areas will generate scientific and technological discoveries for decades to come. The *ACI* calls for making the research and development tax permanent and for increasing our ability to compete for and retain the best and brightest high-skilled workers from around the world. To strengthen the next generation of American innovators, the *ACI* also proposed a number of education initiatives:

- *Expanding the Advanced Placement/International Baccalaureate (AP/IB) Programs* to increase access of low-income students to rigorous course work by training 70,000 additional teachers and increase the number of math and science tests passed by low-income students from 230,000 to 700,000. Additional funding was authorized, but not appropriated, in 2008.

- *Adjunct Teacher Corps* to encourage up to 30,000 math and science professionals to become adjunct high school teachers. The Higher Education Opportunity Act of 2008, which was signed into law by the President in July 2008, authorized this program.
- *A National Math Panel* to evaluate empirically the effectiveness of various approaches to teaching math and science and to create a research base to improve instructional methods and materials. The President established the panel by executive order on April 18, 2006. The panel reviewed more than 16,000 research publications and policy reports, received public testimony from 110 individuals, reviewed written commentary from 160 organizations, and analyzed survey results from 743 algebra teachers; its final report released in March 2008 contained more than 45 recommendations to strengthen the teaching of mathematics.
- *Math Now* to promote promising and researched-based practices in mathematics instruction and provide remedial help to elementary school students and prepare them for more rigorous math courses in middle and high school. The program was authorized, but no funding was appropriated, in 2008.
- *Evaluation of Federal Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) education programs* across agencies to determine which are effective in meeting their stated goals. The American Competitiveness Council identified more than 100 programs that received over $3.1 billion in Federal funding in 2006. In 2008, actual funding had increased to $3.6 billion.
- *Include Science Assessments in NCLB accountability* to ensure children are learning the necessary content and skills to be successful in the 21st century workforce. Unfortunately, Congress has not yet acted on NCLB reauthorization.

In addition to *ACI*, in April 2004, the President announced *A New Generation of American Innovation*—a series of specific measures to inspire innovation and technology development in energy, health care, and information technology. Specifically, the policies help:

- *Provide a Cleaner and More Secure Energy Future through Hydrogen Fuel Technology.* As part of his commitment to request $1.2 billion over five years in research funding to bring hydrogen and fuel cell technology from the laboratory to the showroom, the President announced that the Department of Energy plans to fund hydrogen research and demonstration projects totaling $350 million ($575 million with private cost share) to overcome key obstacles on the path to the hydrogen economy.
- *Transform Health Care through Health Information Technology.* President Bush believed that innovations in electronic medical records and the secure exchange of medical information will help transform health care in America and improve the relationship between doctors and patients. Accordingly, the President set an ambitious goal of assuring

that most Americans have electronic health records within the next 10 years. To achieve the President's 10-year goal, the Administration took steps to urge coordinated public and private sector efforts that will accelerate broader adoption of health information technologies.

- *Promote Innovation and Economic Security through Broadband Technology*. The President called for universal, affordable access to broadband technology by 2007 and to ensure Americans have plenty of technology choices when it comes to purchasing broadband. The Administration implemented a wide range of policies to promote new technologies, eliminate access taxes, reduce regulatory barriers, and increase spectrum availability in order to make broadband more affordable and available, and these policies have worked. Between 2001 and 2007 broadband penetration increased dramatically, from 7 million lines to over 100 million lines. Home broadband usage has risen substantially from 9 percent in September 2001 to 51 percent in October 2007. More than 99 percent of zip codes have access to at least one broadband provider, more than 90 percent have more than three providers, and more than 50 percent have six or more choices of broadband providers.

The Congressional response to the President's competitiveness agenda has been mixed, with authorizations occurring but appropriations not fully funding them. With respect to education, on February 8, 2006, President Bush signed into law two new student grant programs -- the Academic Competitiveness Grant (ACG) and National Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent (National SMART Grant) Programs -- which were created by the Higher Education Reconciliation Act of 2005. These grants will encourage students to take more challenging courses in high school -- making success in college more likely, according to research -- and to pursue college majors in high demand in the global economy, such as science, mathematics, technology, engineering, and critical foreign languages.

In addition, on August 9, 2007, the President signed into law the America Creating Opportunities To Meaningfully Promote Excellence In Technology, Education, And Science Act (America COMPETES). This law authorized the major basic research and education elements of the President's *ACI* for three years (FY 2008 – 2010). Although the law authorized funding for MathNow and the AP/IB programs, Congress did not appropriate the resources in 2008.

Unfortunately, in FY 2007, Congress funded only half of the President's requested *ACI* scientific research increase, and the FY 2008 omnibus appropriations bill drastically cut proposed *ACI* civilian research, funding only one-third of the President's requested increase. In addition, Congress directed more than half of the enacted increase ($207 million of a total $403 million increase) to earmarks and an unrequested new grants program. In an effort to restore the *ACI*, the President's 2009 Budget returned targeted scientific research to a doubling path and continued support for ACI math and science education programs, but the FY 2009 Continuing Resolution failed to fund the President's *ACI* research and education funding increases for FY 2009. Nonetheless, overall Federal investment during the Administration grew to record levels, increasing almost 60 percent to over $140 billion.

Finally, in October 2008, the President signed legislation extending the private sector R&D tax credit through the end of 2009.

Bush Administration Competitiveness Chronology

2001

President Bush began pursuing government policies to strengthen the environment for innovation and give workers the best technology and training to ensure that the American economy remains the most flexible, advanced, and productive in the world. Since 2001, the Administration focused on three principles: creating a business climate that allows innovators to pursue their ideas (through policies on taxes, trade, IP/patents, tort system, etc.); cultivating high-skilled workers (through education, job training, and immigration policies); and supporting the advanced infrastructure needed to support innovation (through investments and policies in R&D, broadband, etc.).

March 28, 2001: Remarks by the President in Meeting with High-Tech Leaders
August 31, 2001: President's Message for Labor Day

April 26, 2004

The President announced A New Generation of American Innovation, a series of specific measures to inspire innovation and technology development in energy, health care, and information technology. This agenda aimed to provide a cleaner and more secure energy future through hydrogen fuel technology; transform health care through health information technology; and promote innovation and economic security through broadband technology.

The President's Technology Agenda: A New Generation of American Innovation (PDF)

February 2, 2006

The President developed and presented a long-term innovation and competitiveness plan, the American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI), which commits $50 billion over 10 years to increase Federal funding for research in the fields of physical sciences and engineering and $86 billion for research and development tax incentives. Advances in these areas will generate scientific and technological discoveries for decades to come. Building on the success of the No Child Left Behind Act, the ACI also funds increased professional development for teachers, attracts new teachers to the classroom, develops research-based curricula, and provides access to flexible resources for worker training.

The President's Competitiveness Agenda: The American Competitiveness Initiative (PDF)
State of the Union 2006
News Release: The President's Letter on Competitiveness

August 9, 2007

The President signed into law The America Creating Opportunities To Meaningfully Promote Excellence In Technology, Education, And Science Act (America COMPETES). Public Law 110-69 authorizes major elements of the President's American Competitiveness Initiative (ACI) for three years (FY 2008 – 2010). In FY 2007, Congress funded only half the President's requested ACI scientific research increase.

Press Conference: President Bush Discusses American Competitiveness Initiative During Press Conference

News Release: President Bush Signs American COMPETES Act
Fact Sheet: America COMPETES Act of 2007
Statement: President Bush on Signing America COMPETES Act

February 2008

[need input for FY09 – president's budget and final congressional action once congress adjourns]

3

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4

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

INFORMATION

FROM: JOHN WALTERS, DIRECTOR
ONDCP

SUBJECT: DRUG POLICY EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

When President Bush took office in January of 2001, the Nation was facing an increasing drug problem that needed to be addressed on numerous fronts. First and foremost, teen drug use rates were near at all-time highs, nearly double the rates seen in 1992. Nearly 26 percent of 12th graders were past-month users of illicit drugs, with rising rates of methamphetamine, marijuana, and steroid use leading the charge. Domestic methamphetamine labs and their toxic by-products were an increasingly poisonous epidemic in some of the most fertile parts of our Nation's heartland, and local governments and law enforcement were facing hefty costs to combat them. Cocaine was flowing into the country through Mexico, the Pacific, and the Caribbean without facing stiff enough countermeasures, and Colombia was on the brink of losing its decades-long war with the Marxist narco-trafficking FARC. Millions of Americans were in need of drug treatment, with many of them seeking it in vain and an even larger proportion denying that they even faced a problem. Access to drug treatment in the United States had been clogged up by unnecessary restrictions on the organizations that could provide Federally assisted care, and citizens in our communities were not well-organized in their efforts to push back against drugs at the local level. Drug use had largely fallen off of the Nation's political agenda, and our citizens were suffering because of it.

President Bush released his first National Drug Control Strategy in February of 2002, taking an aggressive stance on combating the drug problem. The Strategy outlined a need for greater focus on marijuana use—the single-largest cause of abuse among teens, accounting for nearly 67 percent of treatment need for that age group—and pledged the Administration to reduce overall teen drug use by 10 percent in two years and 25 percent in five years. These were bold goals that would require reductions in drug use to occur at rates not seen since the 1980s.

The Strategy called for balance in addressing the Nation's drug problem, by preventing drug use before it starts, healing America's drug users, and disrupting the market for illegal drugs. By simultaneously reducing the demand for drugs through expanded prevention and treatment, and the supply of drugs through increased and more effective enforcement efforts domestically and internationally, the strategy confidently predicted a decrease in drug use.

Domestic Efforts

In December 2003, the White House released the Monitoring the Future Study (MTF), an annual federally-funded survey of teen drug use conducted by the University of Michigan for nearly 30 years. The year 2001 was set as the baseline year for the goals of reducing teen drug use by 10 percent and 25 percent in two and five years, respectively. Despite skepticism from some about reducing drug use by such a large measure in such a short time, in 2003 the MTF showed that the two-year goal had been exceeded with an 11 percent reduction in teen drug use. Future years of the MTF would show a continued steep decline in teen drug use rates, including an additional 7 percent decline in use for 2004. Ultimately, the President's five-year goal of a 25 percent reduction in teen use would come up just short, with a 24 percent reduction in current use of any illicit drug by youth during that period. By any measure, however, the reductions in teen drug use during such a short period of time was remarkable, with 860,000 fewer American teens using drugs than when the President took office, an indisputable domestic policy success. Moreover, there was even more striking progress against specific drugs that actually exceeded the President's goals. Marijuana use declined fully 25 percent, steroid use dropped 33 percent (falling most steeply after the President's invoking the steroid problem in his State of the Union Address), Ecstasy use declined 54 percent, and methamphetamine, an enormously dangerous drug threat, actually plummeted 64 percent.

a. Methamphetamine

In addition to these advances in demand reduction in the youth population, there has also been an unprecedented downturn in the general population in methamphetamine and cocaine use, as measured by workplace drug testing positives during this Administration. There has been a 50 percent decrease in methamphetamine positives between 2005 and 2007, and a comparable, continuing downturn in cocaine positives that now exceeds 40 percent. In fact, we are currently experiencing a market shortage of available cocaine in the U.S. market.

The President's policy initiatives to combat methamphetamine have had remarkable results. As already noted, methamphetamine use and production in the United States were on a steep ascent when the President took office. The number of meth labs in the United States more than doubled from 1999 to a peak in 2004, when 17,564 clandestine labs were discovered across the Nation. During this time, some forward-thinking States began to pass laws to control pseudoephedrine, the main ingredient in making methamphetamine, removing it from over-the-counter status and making individuals sign log books to purchase it from behind the counter. The Administration would take these laws as the models to create a unified Federal law.

In October 2004, the Administration released the National Synthetic Drugs Action Plan to provide a framework to combat synthetic drugs, especially methamphetamine. In March 2006, President Bush signed the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act into law. This legislation established a national standard for restrictions on the availability of the precursor chemicals essential for the production of methamphetamine and included other provisions that made it more difficult for drug producers to obtain bulk precursors. The President also declared November 30, 2006, National Meth Awareness Day. These policies produced results, as meth use by all ages has declined significantly since 2002, with young adult use of meth dropping a third from 2006 to 2007. Meth lab seizures have also dropped precipitously, hitting a low of 5,893 in 2007, down nearly 12,000 from 2004.

b. Performance Enhancing Drugs

Between 1996 and 2002, steroid use by 12th graders more than doubled from 1.9 percent to 4 percent. In his State of the Union address, President Bush called on the professional leagues to set a better example for the youth who look up to their athletes. Taking a cue from the President's remarks, Congress held hearings and introduced numerous bills to combat steroid use in professional sports, and the cumulative pressure caused the four major leagues, most notably Major League Baseball, to greatly strengthen their previously ineffective policies. In October 2004, the President signed the Anabolic Steroids Control Act, which added additional steroids and steroid precursors to the list of controlled substances. By 2007, steroid use by high school age youth decreased by 33 percent, with use by 12th graders dropping fully 45 percent.

In 2008, President Bush transmitted the International Convention Against Doping in Sport to the U.S. Senate and urged its ratification. The Convention was drafted with intense participation by Administration officials and reflected the President's desire to take a tougher stand against doping in sport in the United States and the world. In August 2008, the Senate ratified the treaty and put it into force. In addition to sending a strong message about steroids, the ratified convention also made it possible for the United States to be eligible to host future Olympic Games. The President's leadership on steroids and other performance-enhancing drugs has been particularly effective and has helped alter not only the policies of the major sports leagues in the United States, but has also helped contribute to a steep decline in steroid use among young people.

c. Prescription Drugs

In 2002, the Monitoring the Future (MTF) study added questions about the past-year use of selected narcotic pain relievers, including Vicodin and OxyContin, following reports that these powerful prescription drugs were being abused by adolescents. Results from that first year were sobering: one-in-ten high school seniors had used Vicodin at least once in the past year, and 4 percent had used OxyContin. These estimates have remained stable through 2007: 10, 7, and 3 percent of 12th, 10th, and 8th graders, respectively, used Vicodin in the past year, and 5, 4, and 2 percent of 12th, 10th, and 8th graders, respectively, used OxyContin in the past year. Similar results have been reported by the National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDU), a nationally representative survey of the U.S. general household population 12 and older. According to the 2007 NSDUH, nearly 7 million people used a prescription drug for non-medical purposes; three quarters of this misuse involved pain relievers. Among adolescents in 2007, 3 percent were current users of pain relievers, down slightly from 2002. Among young adults, however, misuse of these powerful prescription drugs has increased 12 percent between 2002 and 2007 (from 4.1% to 4.6%). Perhaps most troubling is that, according to the NSDUH, initiation of the non-medical use of prescription drugs exceeds that of marijuana initiation (2.5 million people per year vs. 2.1 million), with the initiation of the non-medical use of pain relievers equaling that of marijuana (approximately 2.1 million people per year each).

In response, the Administration developed and implemented a national Synthetic Drug Strategy that addressed the illicit use and trafficking of prescription drugs and the manufacturing, trafficking, and use of methamphetamine. The Strategy set goals for reducing the non-medical use of prescription drugs and coordinated the efforts of several Federal drug control agencies to work towards both demand and supply reduction to ensure that these goals are met. For example, ONDCP devoted a portion of the resources of the National Anti-Drug Media Campaign to target parents of adolescents with messages alerting them to the danger of the misuse of prescription drugs. Additionally, ONDCP led an interagency effort to develop guidelines for the safe disposal of unused prescription drugs. The Drug Enforcement Administration has aggressively targeted illicit Internet pharmacies that provide these drugs without a valid prescription. The Administration has encouraged industry to reformulate the time-release mechanism that can be easily defeated by illicit users. The government also has encouraged the medical community to educate doctors and other health providers to the abuse, dependence, and overdose potential of these drugs. Currently, the government is formulating regulations to implement electronic prescriptions that will provide for a secure system that will reduce doctor shopping and other illicit methods of obtaining these drugs.

d. Treatment and Prevention Programs

In December 2001, President Bush's first formal drug policy event was to sign the Drug Free Communities Support Program Act at the Community Anti-Drug Coalitions of America Annual Conference. The Drug-Free Communities Support Program (DFC) supports hundreds of community anti-drug coalitions that harness local energy and resources to work together toward the common goal of reducing substance abuse. There are currently 736 DFC grantees nationwide, and coalitions include local partnerships among youth, parents, businesses, the media, schools, youth organizations, law enforcement, religious or fraternal organizations, civic groups, health care professionals, State, local or tribal governmental agencies, and other organizations. Signing this bill was the first step in doubling the size of the Drug Free Communities Support Program over the eight years of the Administration. By 2008, DFC was being funded at $90 million, $50 million more than it received in 2001.

The President introduced a number of policy initiatives that have brought the healing powers of intervention and treatment to millions of Americans. In his 2003 State of the Union address, President Bush announced a major initiative called Access to Recovery. Access to Recovery increased the availability of substance abuse treatment services and changed the way those services are delivered, by giving the individual needing treatment a choice in the type of treatment that would best meet his or her needs. Despite the President's request for $200 million in funding, Congress only appropriated half that amount. Nevertheless, Access to Recovery has revolutionized that treatment system with innovative approaches such as the introduction of recovery support services for those in treatment, such as child care, transportation, and job placement. Access to Recovery programs are currently active in 22 States, the District of Columbia, and 5 Native American organizations, and they have delivered treatment or recovery support services to more than 170,000 people in need.

In addition to Access to Recovery, the Administration has also been a proponent of a unique approach to substance abuse intervention called Screening and Brief Intervention (SBI). SBI seeks to use the existing health care system to reach the millions of Americans who have an addiction or are at risk of developing one. By training health care professionals to screen patients during routine hospital or office visits, and then intervene with responses ranging from brief counseling to referral to treatment depending on the severity of the diagnosis, SBI seeks to curtail substance abuse before it leads to full-blown and more-difficult-to-treat addiction, and to get those that are already addicted onto the path to recovery. Since the rollout in 2003 of the SBI grant program administered by HHS, $170 million in grants have been given to States, tribes, and universities to support the spread of this promising program.

In his 2004 State of the Union address, President Bush discussed two important areas that put a spotlight on teen drug use: random student drug testing and the need for athletes and professional leagues to be better examples for young people when it came to performance-enhancing drugs. The President called for $25 million in Federal grants to go to schools and school districts that were interested in implementing random student drug testing programs among their students. Random student drug testing is a critical tool in reducing drug use in our schools. It achieves three important public health goals: it deters students from using drugs, helps identify students who are experimenting with drugs and allows intervention before they graduate to heavier use, and it identifies students with an addiction who need professional treatment. Rather than being a mechanism to punish students, random student drug testing is a confidential way for parents, educators, and health workers to bolster their anti-drug messages to teens. Since 2003, the Department of Education has issued 87 grants specifically targeted to implementing random student drug testing in 118 school districts that include 578 schools.

Congress appropriated $10 million to this program in 2005, and the amount of yearly funding has remained relatively stable since then. Hundreds of schools have implemented student drug testing programs with these funds, but more impressively, the number of schools doing random student drug testing on their own has increased markedly, with approximately 4,000 school districts nationwide conducting random drug testing.

International Efforts

Our accomplishments at home have been dramatic, but the results internationally are just as impressive. The past eight years have seen remarkable achievements in the area of international narcotics control and interdiction. These accomplishments are the results of Administration leadership, courageous work of U.S. personnel and, the strong political will shown by many of our key international partners around the globe. Collectively these efforts have caused what some thought was impossible – a real sustained disruption of drug markets within the United States at the same time that drug consumption rates have been driven downward. We have made life much harder for the drug traffickers, and by reducing drug availability, easier for those seeking to free themselves from the grip of addiction.

a. Interdiction and Drug Seizures

Drug seizures from drug producing en route to the United States expertly orchestrated by a Coast Guard-led international team at the Joint Inter-Agency Task Force South in Key West, have increased for six years in row. These seizures not only remove cocaine from U.S. drug markets, they also provide vital intelligence to help us disrupt the operations of other traffickers through prosecutions and extraditions. This cycle of interdiction, arrest, intelligence collection, and follow-on operations is a model that has proven itself again and again.

Cocaine seizures in 2006 reached a record level of over 552 metric tons, with 235 metric tons seized en route to the United States. Because less cocaine is transiting unfettered from Colombia, we are seeing less cocaine at our border. Cocaine seizures in Colombia and in the U.S.-bound transit zone have risen steeply, taking more and more cocaine out of the delivery system. Source zone and transit zone seizures totaled—cumulatively from 2001—more than 2,100 metric tons of export quality cocaine (the highest year being 2005 when 393 metric tons were removed). So consequential has been the effect of seizures in the transit zone and in Colombia itself that export quality cocaine bound from Colombia to the U.S. has fallen fully 54 percent between 2001 and 2007. In the past two years, since the peak of transit zone seizures, there has actually been a decline in seizures, attributable to reduced cocaine flow from Colombia. The effect of these removals has also been felt at the southwest border. While total U.S. border cocaine seizures between 2002 and August 2008 equal 18.4 metric tons, the falling production in Colombia and the increased removals in source and transit zones have led to fewer metric tons of cocaine arriving at the U.S. border, where seizures have fallen 60 percent since their highpoint in 2002

Feeling the heat, the drug traffickers are changing their tactics and seeking new markets. According to French law enforcement sources, 300-350 tons of cocaine are now directed towards the EU every year, often via West African nations. The United States and partner nations are adjusting to the changing threat, bringing in more partner nations and staying one step ahead of drug traffickers.

Traffickers, who in the days of Miami Vice in the late 1980s flew loads of cocaine directly into South Florida, are now forced to go to greater and greater lengths to get their loads of cocaine through our increasingly efficient array of interdiction forces. Our successful efforts over the past eight years to target both speed boats and fishing vessels carrying cocaine from the coast of Colombia have imposed huge costs on drug organizations and provided detailed information about how they operate. Over the last two years traffickers have been forced to resort to employing specially designed watercraft called Self Propelled Semi-Submersibles or SPSS vessels. These vehicles, which cost up to two million dollars to manufacture, are more difficult for us to see from the air, but not impossible. They typically carry loads of cocaine between three and 12 tons, providing the traffickers with revenue exceeding $200 million for every load that gets through. To ensure appropriate punishment for traffickers using this new method, the Congress enacted in September 2008 and President Bush signed into law Administration-drafted legislation increasing sentences for trafficking drugs in SPSS conveyances.

<u>b. Partnerships with Mexico and Colombia</u>

The work in reducing the supply against drugs requires continued vigilance and strong international partners. In the past year the failure of both Venezuela and Bolivia to take action against drugs, either on their own or in partnership with us, had led to greater cocaine trafficking from both countries. In contrast, two vital allies, Colombia and Mexico, have stepped up courageously to meet this challenge and have helped the United States continue to make forward progress against this threat.

For many years now, since before the start of the Bush Administration, Mexico has been the primary transit nation for cocaine, with approximately 90 percent of the American supply of that drug crossing our Southwest Border. Large amounts of methamphetamine, marijuana, and heroin also cross into the United States, in a variety of ways, from Mexico. Once the thought of stemming this massive flow of drugs into our communities seemed like mission impossible, but no more. The Mexican Government under President Felipe Calderon has stepped forward to take back their country from the drug mafias. President Calderon flooded the border regions with 30,000 troops and, in the defense of Mexico's national security interest, promised to take back control of their side of the border. President Bush met with President Calderon in Merida, Mexico on March 14, 2007 to discuss how to combat the drug threat both our nations were facing. The two Presidents, in a historic agreement, committed to an intensified joint effort against the drug cartels operating on both sides of the border. On June 30, 2008, President Bush signed the Merida Initiative into law as part of the Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2008. The $400 million of funds for Mexico will be used to purchase critical technology, equipment, training and technical assistance. An additional $65 million was provided for Central America. This aid to Mexico, which will start flowing before the end of the year, will not only provide concrete aid to a deserving ally, it is also a strong sign of our Nation's support for a neighbor that is under attack by violent drug trafficking organizations. Over the coming months and years, the United States and Mexico will build on the significant progress already made to ensure that we continue to disrupt the drugs flowing north and the bulk currency and guns flowing south that fund and arm these violent mafias.

Mexico is not the only country that has dramatically stepped up its drug control efforts. Colombia under the tireless leadership of President Alvaro Uribe literally has the narco-terrorists on the run. When Uribe first took office in 2002, the FARC controlled almost half of Colombian territory and funded their terrorist operations through taxing the drug trade. Colombia is the source country for more than 90 percent of U.S. cocaine. The paramilitary organizations, such as the AUC and ELN, had spread all over the nation and were using brutal tactics to regain control of key regions. Today, that world is transformed. The FARC has been marginalized, with thousands of defectors leaving each year and key leaders killed or arrested. The paramilitaries have been largely removed from the battlefield through a government sponsored demobilization campaign. The enormous growth in potential cocaine production has been reduced through repeated aerial and manual eradication. Further, Colombia has extradited more than 750 drug traffickers to the United States to face justice and provide additional intelligence information about trafficker operations.

Together these efforts in Colombia have turned what might have become a narco-state into a model country for counter-drug and counter-terror initiatives. Pressure against cocaine has been felt all along the chain from Colombia to U.S. domestic markets. Eradication pressure in Colombia has resulted in a 24 percent decline in potential cocaine production in that country between 2001 and 2007 (from a high of 700 metric tons of pure cocaine to 535 metric tons). Further, cocaine seizures in Colombia and in the U.S.-bound Transit Zone have also risen steeply, taking more and more cocaine out of the delivery system. Source Zone and Transit Zone seizures from 2001-2007 totaled more than 2,100 metric tons of export quality cocaine removed from the system (the highest year being 2005 when 393 metric tons were removed). The effect of these removals has been felt at the U.S. border. While total U.S. border cocaine seizures between 2002 and August 2008 equal 18.4 metric tons (export quality), the falling production in Colombia and the increased removals in Source and Transit Zones have led to fewer metric tons of cocaine arriving at the U.S. border, where seizures have actually fallen 60 percent since their highpoint in 2002 (the decline is from 4.7 metric tons in 2002 to 1.9 metric tons for 2008, to date). Of course, there is more work to do, but the Administration-supported strides made in Colombia are deeply encouraging and yet another sign that decisive leadership produces real results. As we help Colombia deny drug-traffickers their profits, we also are denying cocaine profits to the Mexican drug mafias that move it into the United States, and eventually the local dealers that poison our communities with drugs.

Conclusion

While there has been much progress in reducing the scope and breadth of drug use, especially among adolescents, there are still challenges ahead. Recent surveys report that nearly 7 million people used a prescription drug for non-medical purposes; three quarters of this misuse involved pain relievers. The Administration has identified a number of initiatives to address this growing drug threat, but this challenge requires attention and focus.

With the exception of the recent trend of increased misuse and abuse of prescription drugs, overall drug use in America is at significantly lower levels than when the President took office. Nearly 900,000 fewer teens use drugs today than did in 2001, and those Americans who are suffering from the disease of addiction are now able to better access effective and tailored treatment. We are intervening earlier with more Americans and successfully keeping more drugs off the streets, including causing significant shortage of cocaine. Critical to maintaining this achievement is keeping pressure on drug traffickers transporting drugs across the southwest border and strengthening our relationship with Mexico as our neighbor reigns in drug gangs operating in their country. Together, we will build on the significant progress already made to ensure that we continue to disrupt the drugs flowing north and the bulk currency and guns flowing south, thus making American cities safer.

Chronology of Drug Policy—ONDCP

- Between 1992 and 2001, teen drug use rose dramatically from a low of 11.3% current use of marijuana by 8th graders in 1991 to a high of 23.6% in 1996. 10th and 12th graders also peaked in 1996 at 37.5 and 40.2% respectively. These numbers remained at those high levels until 2001.

- Between 1996 and 2001, 8 states (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Maine, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington) legalized marijuana for medicinal use by ballot initiative.

- In 1999, the National Clandestine Laboratory Database recorded a total of 7,438 clandestine methamphetamine laboratory incidents nationwide. The number of incidents jumped to 13,537 in 2001.

- Memo(s) submitted re: Teen drug use?

- February, 2002 – President Bush releases the Administration's first *National Drug Control Strategy*, outlining the need for greater focus on marijuana use and pledging the Administration to reduce teen drug use by 10% in two years and 25% in five years. The *Strategy* cited a Columbia University study on substance abuse that indicated a young person who smokes marijuana is 85 times more likely to try cocaine. Other studies referred to in the *Strategy* also make clear the link between marijuana use and other drug use.

- February 3, 2002: ONDCP's Media Campaign airs television ads during the Super Bowl linking the proceeds of drug sales to terrorist financing. The ads show that proceeds from the drug trade are often used for destructive purposes including as a funding source for terrorism. This premise helped improve the awareness of the drug-consuming public, who may not have realized the wider impact of their behavior.

- June 27, 2002 – The Supreme Court expands its 1995 ruling that random student drug testing could be applied to competitive athletes in public schools to apply random student drug testing to student participants in other extracurricular activities in *Bd. of Ed. of Pottawatomie County v. Earls.* Less than 20 public schools employ random student drug testing.

- November 4, 2002 – *Time* Magazine runs a front-page story entitled, "Is America Going to Pot?" This in-depth coverage of the battle over marijuana covered several topics, such as the health impact of the drug and the ongoing State battles to legalize its use for medical purposes.

- November 5, 2002 – Voters in Alaska, Arizona and Nevada considered legalizing marijuana. All three proposals failed to pass after concerted education efforts by ONDCP.

- Memo(s) submitted re: availability of substance abuse treatment services?

- January 28, 2003 – To increase the availability of substance abuse treatment services and to change the way services are delivered, President Bush launches Access to Recovery in his State of the Union Address. The President's FY2004 Budget requests $200 Million dollars to close the gap for those who sought substance abuse treatment and couldn't get it.

- August 28, 2003 – Missouri enacts legislation to impose restrictions on the sale of products containing pseudoephedrine or ephedrine as their active ingredient. Missouri was one of the of the first States to impose additional burdens on the sale of these methamphetamine precursors. Other States soon followed.

- October 1, 2003 – The Department of Education awards $1 million for school based Random Student Drug Testing to eight grantees.

- Memo(s) submitted re: Student Drug Testing

- January 20, 2004 – The President announces Federal support for Random Student Drug Testing in the State of the Union and discusses the harmful effects steroids can have on children and tells professional leagues to "get rid of steroids now."

- February 1, 2004 – President Bush is interviewed prior to the Super Bowl to reiterate his anti-steroid call to the leagues.

- April 6, 2004 – Oklahoma enacts one of the nation's strictest methamphetamine precursor laws. This legislation paved the way for more stringent control over common cold remedies containing pseudoephedrine with products located behind the pharmacy counter, purchasers limited to 9 grams of pseudoephedrine every 30 days and are required to sign a log book and be over the age of 18.

- August 1, 2004 – The Department of Health and Human Services/SAMHSA awards Access to Recovery (ATR) grants to 14 states and 1 tribal organization. Congress had only appropriated $98 Million of the President's $200 Million request to fund ATR.

- October, 2004 – ONDCP, the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services release the *National Synthetic Drugs Action Plan* to provide a framework to combat synthetic drugs, especially methamphetamine, MDMA/Ecstasy, and abused pharmaceuticals.

- November 3, 2004 – Montana voters approve medical marijuana, Oregon voters defeat an expansion of medical marijuana, and Nevada fails to get enough signatures for an initiative to legalize marijuana. The number of ballot initiatives decrease as voters begin to regularly defeat them, legalizers turn to state legislatures and Vermont and Maryland pass medical marijuana law.

- December 21, 2004 – The annual Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders shows a 7% decline of any illicit drug use by 8th, 10th, and 12th graders from 2003 to 2004. Trend analysis from 2001 to 2004 revealed a 17% cumulative decline in drug use, and an 18% cumulative drop in marijuana past month use. This exceeded the President's goal of a 10% decline in two years. All categories of drugs decline except prescription pharmaceuticals.

- March 16, 2005 – As numerous hearings and bills are proposed in Congress that would force Major League Baseball to adopt a drug testing regimen similar to the Olympics, the President states that Major League Baseball should be given a chance to strengthen their policies without Federal intervention. Major League Baseball announces what will be the first of many voluntary changes to their drug testing policy. The Mitchell Commission is formed to investigate steroid use by professional athletes.

- June 6, 2005 – The U.S. Supreme Court declares that use of medical marijuana violates Federal law invalidating the lax laws in 12 states.

- August 18, 2005 – Director John Walters, Secretary Mike Leavitt, and Attorney General Alberto Gonzales outline the Administration's comprehensive response to methamphetamine. These Administration officials outline the new tools the Federal government provided for State and local efforts against methamphetamine including prevention, treatment and law enforcement efforts.

- March 9, 2006 – President Bush signs the Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act into law. This legislation established a national standard for restrictions on the availability of the precursor chemicals essential for the production of methamphetamine, such as ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, and included other provisions that made it more difficult for drug producers to obtain bulk precursors and easier for law enforcement to locate and track individuals making large-scale precursor purchases. In his remarks on the signing of the bill, President Bush noted, "Meth is easy to make. It is highly addictive. It is ruining too many lives across our country…Our nation is committed to protecting our citizens and our young people from the scourge of methamphetamine."

- November 8, 2006 – Voters in Colorado, Nevada and South Dakota defeat marijuana legalization or medical marijuana initiatives.

- November 30, 2006 – President Bush proclaims Meth Awareness Day. Across the country, Federal, State and local officials raise awareness of the problems associated with meth use.

- September 20, 2007 – Department of Health and Human Services/SAMHSA awards 24 Access to Recovery grants to States and tribal organizations (18 states, 5 tribal organizations, and the District of Columbia). By the end of 2007, more than 200,000 Americans had received substance abuse treatment services through ATR. New community and faith-based providers were engaged in each state and recipients of services were showing significant positive outcomes in maintaining their sobriety.

- October 19, 2007 – Centers for Disease Control's 2006 School Health Policies and Programs Study (SHPPS) finds that approximately 4,000 schools nationwide are conducting random student drug testing programs.

- December 11, 2007: The President, along with Director Walters and NIDA Director Volkow, release the results from the 2007 Monitoring the Future survey (MTF). MTF results demonstrated a 24 reduction in teen drug use since 2001. The 2002 *National Drug Control* Strategy set out a goal of a 25 percent reduction in teen drug use over 5 years, and progress was noted.

- December 13, 2007 – The Mitchell Report on steroids in professional sports is released.

- December 14, 2007 – President Bush reacts to the Mitchell Report by stating that the game has been sullied, though individual players should be given a chance to defend themselves, and that the Mitchell Report is part of putting the steroid era of baseball behind us.

- February 6, 2008 – President Bush transmits the International Convention Against Doping in Sport to the United States Senate and urges ratification. A ratified Convention will allow the United States to join more than 80 Nations that are currently members of the Convention and would make U.S. cities eligible to bid to host future Olympic Games.