

DPC mtg

11/16/94

① Travel reimbursement

② Jose:

Drug Office: 1988 ^{anti-}Drug Abuse Act (part of '88 Cr. bill.)
Off. of Nat'l Drug Control Policy
- Lee Brown, director
- supply (Rep.) v. demand (Dem.) debate
- coordinates policy

early
stages

- hard-core drug use is ^{worst part of} problem. Our policy is to confront this problem
- stay committed to fighting casual use
- crime nexus
- more police
- guns in context of drug problem
- international interdiction (not same thing)
includes programs in foreign country

\$15 billion
all figures

50% of \$ goes into drug budget
33% of \$ crim. policing \$ goes into drug budget

drug policy document

- showing more commitment to prevention & treatment

we need convincing argument for treatment

drug care benefit was going to give lots of people access - even promised drug treatment on demand.

To consider:

- ① look @ the document
- ② any ideas on making doc useful on state and local level
- concern w/ ^{the} changing last yrs doc

Legalization is a not-issue

③ how do we use reports & offices

④ announcements:

cab. level
cab. level
Mon. pollack @ 1:00 • tell Roy
Mon. 5:30 disability (Mon. 2/8T)
2d Mon. in Dec. 5:30 - drug ~~12~~ (Mon. Dec. 12)

⑫/5 first Mon. 5-6 mtg. CDF - children & poverty

• DPC book (like KEC book) - will discuss
@ staff mtg. in 2 wks

ERISA -

stare decisis / going to state clarifying existing law
fraud / victims

↓
federal

↓
somewhat meaningful reg.

early i.d. & injunctive relief

classified MEWA as an insured plan

1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY **OBJECTIVES FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

1. Page 25, column 1, paragraph 1, sentences 1 and 2

"The Department of Health and Human Services will work with State substance abuse agencies and service providers to increase outreach efforts and comprehensive treatment services to substance abusing women, including homeless women. HHS also will provide comprehensive treatment services to children of substance abusing women."

Lead agency: HHS

2. Page 25, column 2, paragraph 1, sentence 2

"Ultimately substance abuse services should be fully incorporated into the Nation's health care system; this is envisioned, under the Health Security Act by the year 2001."

Lead agency: HHS

3. Page 27, column 2, paragraph 1, sentence 1

"A new Behavioral Treatment Research initiative--under which NIDA and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) will develop, pilot-test, and disseminate promising therapies--is designed to bring more scientific rigor and reliability to drug treatment."

Lead agency: HHS

4. Page 28, column 1, entire paragraph 1

"Numerous evaluations are beginning to provide practical information. HHS will continue to promulgate treatment protocols and outcome measures for use by all treatment grant recipients in FY 1995. Evaluation of drug treatment in the Bureau of Prisons will be completed in 1995, as will an evaluation of the TASC program; related evaluation of State prison treatment programs will be initiated in 1994. Other evaluations underway include the Job Corps' Drug Treatment Enrichment Program, under which more than 5,000 students have been assessed, with approximately 25 percent of them placed in some level of drug intervention. The evaluation will then compare these students' performances with those of students placed in a less comprehensive program. Another evaluation will study outreach modalities to examine the effectiveness of various types of outreach to heavy users as pathways into drug treatment."

Lead agency: HHS

5. Page 28, column 1, paragraph 2, sentence 4

"In addition to receiving technical information and assistance, in 1994 all new HHS drug treatment grantees are required to participate in a national treatment evaluation, which includes collection of assessment, process, and outcome data."

Lead agency: HHS

6. Page 33, column 2, paragraph 2, sentence 2

"The Departments of HHS, Education, Transportation, and the Treasury will continue to place priority attention on the seriousness of underage use of alcohol and to include the prevention of alcohol use in their activities."

Lead agency: HHS, Education

7. Page 33, column 2, paragraph 2, sentence 3

"In addition, these agencies will continue to provide information and material to help eliminate the sale of alcohol to those under 21 years of age and to prevent young people from using alcohol."

Lead agency: HHS, Education, Transportation

8. Page 33, column 2, paragraph 2, sentence 4

"Furthermore, the Departments of HHS and Transportation will continue their drunk- and drugged-driving initiative to deter young drinkers from substance use."

Lead agency: HHS, Transportation

1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY **OBJECTIVES FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

9. Page 38, column 2, paragraph 2, sentence 1

"The Administration is committed to helping control and prevent crime by putting more police on the streets and in neighborhoods."

Lead agency: DOJ

10. Page 40, column 2, paragraph 2, sentence 5

"The Administration will work at the Federal level to eliminate obstacles to coordination and delivery of integrated services [criminal justice system] at the local level."

Lead agency: DOJ

11. Page 41, column 1, paragraph 2, sentence 2

"Federal assistance against significant gang activity will be expanded as appropriate through joint task forces and other initiatives."

Lead agency: DOJ/Treasury

12. Page 41, column 2, paragraph 3, sentence 1

"Targeting the major trafficking organizations will continue to be the top priority of Federal drug law enforcement authorities."

Lead agency: DOJ/Treasury

13. Page 43, column 2, paragraph 3, sentence 1

"The Departments of Treasury and Justice are reviewing the roles and missions of their respective agencies and developing an integrated plan to better address both domestic and international money laundering."

Lead agency: Justice/Treasury

1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY
OBJECTIVES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

14. Page 50, column 1, paragraph 2, sentence 2

"The review determined that a shift was necessary from a strategy predominately based on interdiction to a three pronged strategy that emphasizes the following: (1) assisting institutions or nations that show the political will to combat narcotrafficking, (2) destroying the narcotrafficking organizations, and (3) interdicting narcotrafficking in both source and transit countries...."

Lead agency: State

15. Page 50, column 1, paragraph 2, 1st bullet, sentences 2 & 3

"The United States will assist those nations that have the political will to fight the illegal drug trade. Bilateral and multilateral programs to enhance judicial reform, the development of competent and honest law enforcement and judicial and penal institutions, and the control of money laundering and essential and precursor chemicals will be supported."

Lead agency: State
ONDCP lead: Office of Supply Reduction

16. Page 50, column 2, paragraph 2, continuation of 1st bullet, sentence 5

"Traditional participants, such as the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Organization of American States, as well as other organizations, such as the Financial Action Task Force and the Dublin Group, will be encouraged to become more involved in promoting judicial reform and enhancement, demand reduction, public awareness, community mobilization, training, and economic alternatives."

Lead agency: State

17. Page 50, column 2, paragraph 2, 2nd bullet, sentence 2

"The United States will expand and support international efforts to arrest and convict the leadership of narcotrafficking organizations."

Lead agency: State

18. Page 50, column 2, paragraph 2, 2nd bullet, sentence 3

"It will also support international efforts to collect information on all aspects of these organizations --finance, production, processing, transportation, and distribution--and create and enforce the laws necessary to attack these targets and to prosecute and convict the organizations' leaders."

Lead agency: State

19. Page 50, column 2, paragraph 2, 2nd bullet, sentence 4

"The *Strategy* will pursue sustainable development programs in cooperating source countries to promote viable economic alternatives to illicit drug production and trafficking."

Lead agency: State

20. Page 50, column 2, paragraph 2, 2nd bullet, sentence 5

"Finally, the Administration will engage multinational development banks and international financial institutions in support of sustainable development aimed at creating permanent economic alternatives to drug production and trafficking."

Lead agency: State

21. Page 51, column 1, paragraph 2, sentences 3 & 4

"The United States will work closely with those countries that demonstrate the political will and commitment to undertake serious counternarcotics programs. However, those drug producing and trafficking countries that do not make an effort will face increasingly serious economic and other sanctions, including more aggressive use of the congressionally mandated certification process that conditions economic and military assistance on counternarcotics performance."

Lead agency: State

22. Page 54, column 2, paragraph 5, sentence 2

"The United States will encourage Colombia to continue judicial reform; law enforcement training; poppy and coca eradication; anti-kingpin operations; and land, maritime, and air interdiction."

Lead agency: State

23. Page 55, column 1, paragraph 2, sentence 1

"The United States will continue to work closely with Bolivia to improve its counterdrug performance, focusing on coca eradication, sustained economic development, judicial reform, and adherence to international agreements on extradition of drug traffickers."

Lead agency: State

24. Page 55, column 2, paragraph 8, sentence 3

"The United States will continue to strengthen its counterdrug partnership with Mexico and will provide them whatever appropriate technical assistance, law enforcement training, and investigative support they require."

Lead agency: State

25. Page 56, column 2, paragraph 6, sentence 2

"The U.S. Heroin Strategy will carefully target those countries and regions that pose the most direct heroin threat to the domestic health and national security interests of the United States and act in light of existing relations."

Lead agency: State/Treasury/DOJ

26. Page 56, column 2, paragraph 7, sentence 1

"Accordingly, diplomatic efforts will be increased to influence Burma's neighbors--especially China and Thailand--to exert more narcotics control pressure on the Government of Burma by emphasizing to them the regional threat posed by Burma's heroin trade."

Lead agency: State

27. Page 57, column 1, paragraph 1, sentence 2

"Accordingly, the United States will continue to provide countries with established judicial institutions the information, evidence, and other operational support they need to take aggressive legal action against major traffickers and corrupt government officials."

Lead agency: State

28. Page 57, column 1, paragraph 2, sentence 2

"And U.S. diplomatic and investigative initiatives will be expanded in emerging transit countries of the region, such as Cambodia and Vietnam."

Lead agency: State

29. Page 57, column 1, paragraph 3, sentence 5

"To counter this threat, the United States will provide maximum support to Colombia's efforts to eradicate poppy and to interdict heroin heading for this country."

Lead agency: State

30. Page 57, column 1, paragraph 4, sentence 1

"In view of Afghanistan's importance as a major opium source country, the United States will establish the principle that assistance to major drug-producing areas in Afghanistan should be in the context of a plan to reduce opium growing and processing."

Lead agency: State

31. Page 57, column 1, paragraph 4, sentence 2

"Further, the United States will continue to encourage Pakistan to make a serious effort to reduce heroin and opium production, and increase its investigative efforts on high-level trafficking."

Lead agency: State

32. Page 57, column 2, paragraph 4, sentence 3

"The U.S. will provide appropriate judicial training and other technical assistance necessary to enhance Pakistan's capability to successfully prosecute, convict, or extradite major traffickers."

Lead agency: State

33. Page 57, column 2, paragraph 5, sentence 2

"U.S. Policy will continue (1) to promote Turkish political will and commitment to improve its investigative and prosecutorial capabilities, (2) to target the country's well-established drug syndicates, and (3) to assist with the technical and operational expertise required to undertake this task."

Lead agency: State

34. Page 57, column 2, paragraph 6, sentence 1

"Since Europe is one of the largest world markets for heroin, the United States will encourage European and other major consumer countries to take the lead in thwarting heroin production and trafficking in and through Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, providing these countries with badly needed financial and material antinarcotics assistance."

Lead agency: State

35. Page 58, column 1, paragraph 1, sentence 2

"The United States will seek to raise awareness among all nations that effective drug control measures are in the countries' interest to implement and that they need to undertake the necessary diplomatic and law enforcement initiatives."

Lead agency: State

36. Page 58, column 1, paragraph 2, sentence 1

"The United States will increase efforts to combat international drug-money laundering and the diversion of chemicals to support drug processing by encouraging more members of the international community to pass tougher legislation concerning money laundering, precursor chemical and currency control, and asset seizure and forfeiture."

Lead agency: State/Treasury/DOD

37. Page 93, column 2, paragraph 1, sentence 2

"Priority areas for the immediate future will include evaluation of new medications for drug abuse treatment, research into the effects of drugs on the pregnant addict and her child, and development and testing of new prevention strategies."

Lead Agency: HHS

39. Page 93, column 2, paragraph 2, sentence 1

"Research also will focus on evaluation of behavioral therapies for drug treatment and the effects of drugs on the brain and nervous system."

Lead agency: HHS

STATUS OF THE PRESIDENT'S 1994 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY (MAJOR BUDGET INITIATIVES)

HARD-CORE DRUG TREATMENT

- The Strategy proposed a \$355 million increase to treat an additional 74,000 hard-core drug users. Combined with monies for Drug Courts and prison-based drug treatment authorized in the Crime Bill, the Strategy estimated that we could treat an additional 140,000 hard-core addicts in FY 1995.

Hard-Core Treatment Initiative -- Last spring, ONDCP and HHS developed and sent to the Hill language authorizing the President's proposed hard-core drug treatment initiative as part of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA) Block Grant. However, neither the House Subcommittee on Health and the Environment (Waxman) nor the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources (Kennedy) were enthusiastic about the proposal. Instead, both Committee chairmen expressed that they would prefer simply to reauthorize the SAMHSA Block Grant -- with some added language emphasizing the treatment of hard-core users -- and not create a separate hard-core treatment initiative. ONDCP would prefer that separate authorizing legislation be enacted, but has been unable to convince the Hill to do so. HHS is prepared to accept the Hill's simple reauthorization and then address the issue of adequate hard-core drug treatment through the state planning process. In any event, the Hill's tight schedule prevented either committee from considering a full-scale proposal, and Congress will have to take this issue up next year.

Labor-HHS Appropriations -- Absent authorizing legislation -- and given the large proportion of investments that fall into the Labor-HHS Subcommittee's jurisdiction -- both the Senate and the House Appropriations Committees refused to fund a separate \$355 million hard-core treatment initiative. Instead, they simply provided the Block Grant with a token increase (\$42 million) that will only treat an additional 7,800 addicts or so.

Health Care -- The 1994 Strategy also proposed increasing treatment by enacting the first-ever guarantee of basic drug use treatment service as part of Health Care Reform. Congress recessed without completing work on health care legislation.

Drug Courts -- The Crime Bill did include a 6-year, \$1 billion drug court program that will allow us to treat hard-core users in the criminal justice system. Further, the Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations bill into law by the President allots \$29 million in FY 95 for such treatment initiatives. The crime bill includes other opportunities for increased drug treatment (prison-based treatment, the Ounce of Prevention Council, the Local Partnership Act, Model Intensive Grants, etc.), but monies for these programs will not be made available until FY 1996, and their impact on the drug user population have yet to be determined.

SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS

- To counter -- and, in fact, reverse -- the recent increases in the use and tolerance of illegal drugs by our youth, the 1994 Strategy proposed an increase of \$191 million in the Safe and Drug Free Schools program.

Safe Schools Initiative -- The Goals 2000 legislative package -- signed into law on March 31, 1994 -- included a Safe Schools Initiative to be funded with \$20 million in FY 94 money. \$18 million of this money could go to local education agencies (LEAs) with serious crime problems to support a variety of activities, including identifying and assessing school violence and discipline problems, planning for comprehensive and long-term violence prevention strategies, involving parents in efforts to prevent school violence, counseling for victims and witnesses of school crime and violence, supporting safe zones of passage to school, acquiring metal detectors, or hiring security personnel. (NB: Not more than 5% of grant funds may be used for safe passage programs, metal detectors, or security personnel.) Of the remaining \$2 million, \$1 million would be reserved for Secretarial initiatives and \$1 would go to the District of Columbia to fund a comprehensive program to address school and youth violence.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities -- The Reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) includes a "new and improved" version of the Drug-Free Schools program that includes violence prevention, more closely links schools and communities and that promotes comprehensive prevention strategies. The President just signed this bill into law on October 20th.

Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations -- Both the House and Senate appropriators funded the Safe and Drug-Free School and Communities Act at \$482 million (from a Presidential request of \$560 million), which is better than what most of our other investments in that particular jurisdiction received. However, given that the new SDFSC includes violence -- neither committee funded the President's request for a separate \$100 million Safe Schools Initiative.

INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL -- SOURCE COUNTRY ASSISTANCE

- The third major drug strategy priority was to implement and fund the President's new international counter-narcotics strategy, which called for a shift in emphasis from a strategy that was predominantly based on interdiction to a 3-pronged one that emphasizes the following: (1) assisting institutions of nations that demonstrate the political will to combat narcotrafficking; (2) destroying the narcotrafficking organizations; and (3) interdicting narcotrafficking. The 1994 Strategy asked for an increase of \$73 million in FY 1995 to support these activities as well as for a consolidation of international programs. I would defer to ONDCP and NSC on this initiative, but it is my general understanding that both the increased funding and the program consolidation were rejected by Congress.

THE CRIME BILL

- Although the 1994 Drug Strategy called for passage of a comprehensive crime bill that include more police in community policing, a ban on assault weapons, drug courts and boot camps, the Strategy was drafted and released at a time when the final substance of the crime was still in flux -- and ONDCP was skeptical about the crime bill's funding. Thus, the crime bill's role in the Drug Strategy was minimized.
- But the final crime bill contains significant resources for anti-drug programs and -- with the impact of the domestic discretionary caps being felt more and more each day -- offers the best opportunity to realize funding for the President's Drug Strategy. In fact, the final crime bill makes the community empowerment discussed in the Drug Strategy real; it gives communities an array of resources -- from enforcement to prevention -- to take on illegal drugs. Here are some examples:

Community Policing: The \$8.8 billion in the crime bill for more police and expanded community policing efforts is was an important part of the Drug Strategy that has not been sufficiently cast as an anti-drug program. Community policing grew out of the frustration that many police chiefs experienced with traditional drug enforcement. To take on the drug problem in their communities, police chiefs knew they needed to do more than arrests drug dealers -- they needed to work with neighborhood residents to find long-term solutions.

Drug Courts: Given the Administration's inability to get substantial funds for a hard-core treatment initiative, the \$1 billion Drug Courts program in the crime bill, which will allow us to treat and test drug offenders, takes on added significance -- and is likely to become the Administration's main vehicle for treating hard-core drug addicts. Congress appropriated \$29 million for this program in FY 1995.

Boot Camps: Much of the \$7.9 billion in the crime bill for prisons and other corrections options can be used to fund boot camps, which -- by definition -- include drug treatment. Congress appropriated \$24.5 billion for boot camps in FY 1995.

Prison Drug Treatment: \$383 million is set aside to treat offenders in prison, including \$270 million in formula grants for states. None of these funds will be available until FY 1996.

Prevention Programs: Programs like the Local Partnership Act, the Model Intensive Grants and the Ounce of Prevention Council can all be used by local communities to fund more than \$2.3 billion in broadly-defined drug treatment and prevention initiatives. Another \$1.2 billion is dedicated to crime and drug prevention programs targeted at youth. While most of this money does not become available until FY 1996, it would be zeroed out by the Republican Contract with America.

SOME OTHER STRATEGY-RELATED ISSUES

- **Increased Adolescent Drug Use** -- Over the past 2 years, 3 major drug surveys (HHS's Household Survey, Lloyd Johnston's Monitoring the Future Survey and PRIDE's drug survey) have all indicated that the 6-year decline in adolescent drug use has ended, and that the use of marijuana, inhalants and hallucinogens have increased significantly. To make matters worse, this increase in drug use has been accompanied by a 3-year trend of relaxed attitudes on the dangers of drugs -- virtually guaranteeing that drug use will continue to increase until we are able to turn this public perception around.
- **"Shoot Down Policy"** -- This topic also falls into international policy arena, but it's worth mentioning in the context of our overall policy. Last May, after the Columbian government announced that it would shoot down civilian aircraft that was suspected of drug trafficking and that refused to respond to the government, the Justice Department's Office of Legal Counsel determined that the U.S. Government could not continue sharing intelligence with the Columbian government without taking on a huge liability risk. As a result, DoD quit sharing drug trafficking intelligence with Columbia. This action directly undermined our international Drug Strategy, which called for working more closely with drug-producing countries to crack-down on drug traffickers.

Lawyers from DoD, ONDCP, NSC, State, Justice and the White House took months to resolve the issue, and a legislative fix was attached to the Defense Authorization bill that the President signed into law this year. This fix allows DoD to share intelligence with foreign governments with "shoot down" policies if (1) a national security drug trafficking threat exists and (2) the Administration has certified that there are appropriate protections in place for civilian aircraft.

- **ONDCP Reauthorization** -- The crime bill reauthorized ONDCP and gave the agency new budget and coordination powers that have been poorly received by the agencies. The two most controversial provisions would allow Dr. Brown to transfer as much as 2% of one drug control account to another, and to detail FTEs from one drug control agency to another. A third slightly less controversial provision would allow Dr. Brown to insist that an agency propose funding for a particular drug control program at a level consistent with the Drug Strategy.

As you know, Alice Rivlin worked with Lee Brown and the Attorney General to try and develop a consensus letter (or perhaps Presidential Memorandum) that alleviated the concerns expressed by members of the Cabinet, without subjecting the Administration to criticisms that it gutted ONDCP's new powers. Ultimately, the Attorney General believed the language proposed by OMB and ONDCP to be too weak, and the measure was scuttled. Before Congress adjourned, however, DoD and Justice succeeded in attaching legislative riders to the Commerce-Justice-State appropriations and the Defense Authorization to exempt themselves from ONDCP's new authorities.

- **High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)** -- Earlier this year, Lee Brown designated the Baltimore–Washington area as a new HIDTA, funneling \$3 million from his discretionary account to this project. While the 5 existing HDTAs -- New York, Miami, Houston, Los Angeles and the Southwest Border -- were focused on dismantling drug trafficking organizations through joint state, local and federal enforcement efforts, the Baltimore–Washington HIDTA incorporates treatment and prevention into the mix of enforcement activities. On November 2nd, Brown also designated the Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands corridor as a HIDTA.

NON-BUDGET COMMITMENTS CURRENTLY BEING ASSESSED BY ONDCP

1995 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY – PROPOSED (MAJOR BUDGET INITIATIVES)

- ONDCP's budget submission to OMB reveals that the 1995 Drug Strategy will not vary considerably from last year's. There are several reasons for this:
 - First, drug trends have not changed significantly since last year. Drug use is still increasing slightly among our youth. Overall crime rates remain generally stable, but juvenile crime continues to skyrocket. Drug availability has remained stable, but is threatening to increase through new points of distribution and methods of transportation. And hard-core drug use, which the Administration has identified as the heart of the drug problem -- continues unabated.
 - Second, key anti-drug initiatives have yet to be funded (i.e., the hardcore drug treatment and source country assistance to drug producing countries), and others remain underfunded (drug prevention and education).
 - Finally, much of the Strategy is tied to the enforcement and prevention programs in the crime bill. Thus, while last year's Strategy called for a tough, smart crime bill that gave communities the tools they needed to take on drug abuse and crime, the 1995 Strategy will talk about crime bill implementation.

Thus, ONDCP has requested a total increase of \$766 million in FY 1996 to continue implementing the Administration's drug policy. Most of this -- \$706 million -- was already included in the various agencies' budget submissions.

- **Hard-Core Treatment Initiative:** ONDCP is requesting a total increase of \$549 million in FY 1996 for the treatment of hard-core drug addicts. Of this amount, \$308 million is essentially a re-submission of last year's hard-core drug treatment initiative; the remaining \$241 million represents full funding for the drug courts and prison drug treatment programs authorized in the crime bill. Preliminary calculations indicate that this initiative should treat an additional 143,000 addicts -- or approximately the same number the Administration committed to treat in last year's Strategy.
- **Drug Prevention and Education:** In addition to maximum funding for the prevention programs in the crime bill, ONDCP is requesting an increase of \$158 million for certain primary prevention efforts -- \$118 million for the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program and \$35 million for HHS' Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).
- **Source Country Assistance:** The State Department -- with strong support from ONDCP -- has requested \$108 million to continue pushing for the Administration's source country assistance program. Without concrete evidence that source countries will aggressively act to reduce the production of cocaine and opium, dismantle drug

trafficking organization or reduce the demand for illegal drugs, Congress has been reluctant to support this initiative. However, in preparing for the Summit of the Americas, source country leaders have expressed a new willingness to commit to specific goals.

- **New and Improved HIDTAs:** As previously mentioned, Lee Brown has expanded and improved ONDCP's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program. He has designated 2 new HIDTAs (Baltimore–Washington and Puerto Rico–Virgin Islands) and proposed adding treatment and prevention programs to the mix of enforcement activities that are currently funded through this collaborative effort. ONDCP is requesting an additional \$39 million to designate 3 new HIDTAs and expand the mission of the 7 current HIDTAs to include drug demand reduction activities.
- **Other Crime Bill Programs:** In addition to the crime bill programs mentioned above, ONDCP supports maximum funding levels for the President's community policing program and for rural drug trafficking Initiative.
- **Other Budget Issues:** In its budget submission, ONDCP makes a plea for 2 politically sensitive anti-drug programs not to be cut. One of these is the Byrne formula grants to the States. Last year, when the Administration proposed zeroing out Byrne, the reaction from Governors and law enforcement was so strong that the Administration had to amend its budget and preserve some funding for Byrne. There is considerable pressure within OMB and Justice to propose cutting this program again this year.

The other sensitive anti-drug account is the overall interdiction program. For 2 years the Administration has quietly absorbed Democratic cuts to interdiction budget. Initially, these cuts were not inconsistent with the Administration's new international drug strategy that called for a "controlled shift" from generalized interdiction on the high seas to helping drug-producing countries attack drug-trafficking on their home turn. However, further cuts to the interdiction budget -- especially since the Administration's source country assistance program has gone unfunded -- will no longer represent a "controlled shift," but a downsizing -- and are likely to result in the increased flow of illegal drugs to the United States.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING
Agency Summary
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1996			Req. Change	
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	1995 - 1996	%
Department of Agriculture								
Agricultural Research Service	6	6	6	6			-0.5	-7.6%
U.S. Forest Service	10	10	10	9			-0.4	-4.2%
Women, Infants, Children (WIC)	15	15	14	14		14	0.0	0.0%
Total, Agriculture	31	31	30	29		14	-0.9	-3.0%
Corp. For Nat'l & Com'ty Service	29	43	39	39			0.0	0.0%
Department of Defense	868	874	854	838			-16.1	-1.9%
Department of Education	599.0	781.0	603	732	732	803	129.0	21.4%
Funding:								
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants		---	0.6	1.6	2	1.6	1.0	178.7%
Department of Education	599	781	604	734	734	678	130.8	21.7%
Dept. of Health and Human Services								
Administration for Children and Families	80	90	89	90		90	1.0	1.1%
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMSHA)	1,143	1,420	1,144	1,380	1,420	1,298	236.2	20.7%
National Institutes of Health	425	444	438	452		452	14.7	3.4%
Social Security Administration	20	23	119	119		119	0.0	0.0%
Centers for Disease Control	37	37	44	48		48	5.1	11.6%
Food and Drug Administration	7	7	7	7		7	0.4	5.7%
Health Care Financing Administration	262	292	292	330		330	37.8	12.9%
Indian Health Service	43	51	45	51		51	8.4	14.2%
Health Resources & Services Administration	33	38	36	38		38	2.0	5.6%
Co-Morbid Alcohol & Drug Treatment	218.0	183.0	228.0	228.0	228	232.0		
VCRTF Funding:								
Family & Community Endeavor Schools Grants		---	1.3	3.6		3.6	2.3	178.5%
Total, HHS	2,278	2,685	2,445	2,750		2,434	305.0	12.5%
of Housing and Urban Dev.	315	315	290	300		300	10.0	3.4%
Department of the Interior								
Bureau of Indian Affairs	22	18	19	20			0.5	2.5%
Bureau of Land Management	5	5	5	5			-0.0	-0.2%
Fish & Wildlife Service	1	1	1	1			0.1	15.8%
National Park Service	9	9	9	9			0.0	0.0%
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1	1	1	0			-0.8	-80.0%
Total, Interior	39	34	35	35		0	-0.2	-0.6%
The Judiciary	453	505	473	541		541	68.0	14.4%

Description of Major Funding Issues

o Based Upon Preliminary Estimates Subject To Change

o DoEd: Adds (+ \$88M) For Safe and Drug Free Schools; Adds (\$27M) For Nat'l Programs
 Adds (+ \$35M) For Several Smaller Programs Education Programs
 ONDCP: High Priority To Fully Fund DoEd Request
 o RMO: Tentative Staff Mark Equals Sec. Riley's If Request Must Stay
 Planning Guidance

o HHS: Adds (+ \$257M) To Block Grant To Treat Hardcore Addicts
 ONDCP: #1 Priority - Adds (+ \$260M) To Fully Fund HHS Treatment Request
 RMO: Funds Hard-Core Treatment Increase @ \$200M Vs. Request (+ \$290M)

o HHS: Cuts (- \$11M) From Community Prevention Programs
 HHS: Cuts (- \$12M) From Pregnant Women & Infants Prevention Programs
 ONDCP: Adds (+ \$40M) For Targeted Prevention Programs @ SAMSHA
 RMO: Reduces Request To FY95 Levels For Prevention (- \$27M)
 o HHS: Adds (+ \$16M) For Increased Prevention and Treatment Research
 o HHS: Adds (+ \$28M) For Drug Monitoring & Referral of BSI Recipients
 o HHS: Adds (+ \$5M) For AIDS Prevention

o HHS: Adds (+ \$38M) To Address Increase MEDICAID Drug Related Costs
 o HHS: Increase (+ \$6.4M) Long-Term Treatment of Hard-Core Users Among Native Americans

o Scored 5% Drug Related

o HUD: Increase (+ \$10M) For Drug Elimination Grants

o Reflects Projected Growth In Judiciary Case Load

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING
Agency Summary
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994 Enacted	FY 1995 President's Budget Request	FY 1995 Enacted	FY 1996 Agency Request	ONDCP Priority	Tentative RMO Staff Mark	Req. Change 1995 - 1996 \$ %		Description of Major Funding Issues
Department of Justice									
Assets Forfeiture Fund	576	487	477	477		477	0.0	0.0%	
U.S. Attorneys	208	209	213	226		213	12.7	6.0%	
Bureau of Prisons	1,408	1,670	1,684	2,142		1,922	448.2	26.5%	o DOJ: Reflects Increase (+\$448M) To Activate 12 New Prisons Includes (+\$5) For 600 Drug Treatment Beds With 3 New Facilities Started RMO: Reduces Prison Activations To 6 New Prisons
Criminal Division	19	19	19	22		20	2.3	11.8%	
Drug Enforcement Administration	768	767	800	909	914	828	109.4	13.7%	o DOJ: Adds (+\$33M) For Office Automation ONDCP: Fund Agency Request; Adds (+\$5M) For Expanded Marijuana Eradication RMO: Cuts (-\$30M) From Office Automation; Implements Streamlining (-\$50M)
Federal Bureau of Investigation	257	262	492	602		525	110.2	22.4%	o DOJ: Increase (+\$122M) For Adv. Telephony, Field Sup., Tactical Ops RMO: Reduces (-\$77M) Adv. Telephony To \$45M
Immigration and Naturalization Service	157	168	185	178		170	-8.3	-3.4%	
Interpol	2	2	2	2		2	0.5	28.4%	
U.S. Marshals Service	235	256	281	327		308	46.2	16.5%	o DOJ: Adds (+\$25M) To Support New Court Houses
Office of Justice Programs	520	136	111	273	273	112	181.1	144.6%	o DOJ: Reflects Increased Byrne Grants Direct Appropriations (+\$117M) ONDCP: Supports DOJ Request For Level Funding For Byrne Grants RMO: Cuts (-\$160M) In Grants; Byrne Funded Solely From VCRTF
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement	382	370	370	389		375	19.3	5.2%	DOJ: Adds (+\$18M) For Increased Costs Of Operations RMO: Reduces Request (-\$14M)
Support of U.S. Prisoners	222	263	229	257		229	27.8	12.1%	o DOJ: Adds (+\$10M) To Support Violent Crime Initiative
Tax Division	1	1	1	1		1	0.1	16.1%	
Weed and Seed Program Fund	7	7	7	7		0	0.0	0.3%	
VCRTF Funding:									
Community Policing (100,000 Cops)		567	429	628		628	199.0	45.4%	o Scored 33% Drug Related - Law Enforcement & Prevention
Prisons Grants				111		107	111.0		o Scored 20% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Drug Treatment For State & Federal Prisoners				27		41	28.5		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Treatment
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant				7		6	7.3		o Scored 20% Drug Related - Prevention
Model Intensive Grant Program				2		2	2.4		o Scored 5% Drug Related - Prevention
Drug Courts			29	107		200	77.6	267.4%	o Scored 100% Drug Related - Treatment
Improving Border Controls			15	24		35	9.0	60.5%	o Scored 5% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Rural Drug Trafficking				12		17	11.5		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Byrne Grants			450	260		260	-190.0	-42.2%	o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Additional DEA Agents				12		12	12.0		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Other VCRTF Funding				23		14	22.5		o Scored 100% Drug Related - Law Enforcement
Total, Justice	4,762	5,184	5,803	7,024		6,502	1220.4	21.0%	
Department of Labor	85	80	77	97			19.8	25.6%	
Off. of National Drug Control Policy									
Operations	12	10	10	29	29		19.4	195.8%	o ONDCP: Adds (+\$18M) For Hard Core User Study; Provides (+\$4.5M, 21FTE) For Additional Staff To Perform Newly Mandated Authorities
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	86	98	107	146	146		39.0	36.4%	o ONDCP: Adds (+\$39M) To Support New Baltimore/Washington and Puerto Rico/VI HDTA
Special Forfeiture Fund	13	63	42	86	86		44.1	105.3%	o ONDCP: Adds (+\$44M) For Unspecified Initiatives
Total ONDCP	111	161	159	261	261	0	102.5	84.6%	
Small Business Administration	0	0	0	0		0	0.1	50.0%	
Agency for International Development	45		37					0.0%	o FY 1995 Funding Estimate "Soft" And May Be Overstated By \$6M
Department of State									
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	0								International Narcotics Matters (INM), Politico/Military Affairs, & Diplomatic/
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0								Consular Service Bureaus Merged Into An International Narcotics Control
International Narcotics Control Program	115	232	122	213	213	213	91.2	74.8%	Program (INCP)
In the Dip. and Consular Service	0	0	0	0		0	0.0		o State: Adds (+\$81M) To Restore Funding To Prior Levels RMO: Tentative Approval of State's Request
Total, State	115	232	122	213	213	6	91.2	74.8%	

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL FUNDING
Agency Summary
(\$ Millions)

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1995	FY 1996	ONDCP	Tentative	Req. Change	
	Enacted	President's Budget Request	Enacted	Agency Request	Priority	RMO Staff Mark	1995 - 1996 \$ %	
Department of Transportation								
U.S. Coast Guard	315	263	259	251			-8.1	-3.1%
Federal Aviation Administration	25	17	17	20			4.0	24.1%
National Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	34	28	29	28			-1.7	-5.8%
Total, Transportation	374	307	305	299		0	-5.8	-1.9%
Department of the Treasury								
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	154	154	157	162			5.6	3.6%
U.S. Customs Service	536	508	513	514			1.1	0.2%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20	18	22	20			-1.5	-7.0%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	15	16	18	11			-6.6	-37.0%
Internal Revenue Service	80	95	81	100			9.0	8.8%
U.S. Secret Service	57	57	58	65			7.6	13.0%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	230	209	209	209			0.0	0.0%
Total, Treasury	1,103	1,054	1,067	1,082			15.1	1.4%
U.S. Information Agency	8	10	8	8			0.4	5.2%
Department of Veterans Affairs	940	981	887	940			52.5	5.9%
Total Federal Program	12,134	13,178	13,236	15,192			1955.9	14.8%
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund Summary (Non Add)								
ENTION & TREATMENT								
Model Intensive Prevention Grants	---	---	---	2.0		2.0	2.0	
FACES Grants	---	---	1.9	5.2		5.2	3.3	180.8%
Local Crime Prevention Block Grant	---	---	---	7.5		6.0	7.5	
Federal & State Prison Drug Treatment	---	---	---	27.0		41.0	27.0	
Drug Courts	---	---	28.0	107.0		200.0	78.0	269.0%
Other Prevention	---	---	9.0	7.2				
STATE & LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT								
Community Policing Grants	---	429.0	429.0	628.0		628.0	199.0	46.4%
Bryne Grant Program	---	---	450.0	280.0		280.0	-190.0	-42.2%
Prison Grants	---	---	38.7	111.0		107.0	72.3	186.8%
Rural Law Enforcement	---	---	---	12.0		17.0	12.0	
Other S&L Law Enforcement	---	---	---	---				
FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT								
Treasury Authorizations	---	---	---	17.5		17.5	17.5	
Justice Authorizations	---	---	---	7.0		7.0	7.0	
DEA Agents	---	---	---	12.0		12.0	12.0	
Improving Border Controls	---	---	9.0	24.0		35.0	15.0	166.7%
Other Federal Law Enforcement	---	86.0	---	---				
TOTAL CRIME CONTROL ACT	0.0	515.0	906.6	1,227		1,338	280.6	27.0%
TOTAL DRUG CONTROL (Incl. Crime Control)	12,134	13,178	13,236	15,192			1,956	14.8%
Total Supply Programs	7,683	7,742	8,340	9,592			1,252	15.0%
	63.3%	58.7%	63.0%	63.1%				
Total Demand Programs	4,451	5,419	4,896	5,599			704	14.4%
	36.7%	41.1%	37.0%	36.9%				

Description of Major Funding Issues

o DOT: Reflects Reduction (-\$8M) in CG Anti-Drug Operations As The Result of Diversion of Effort To Haitian Refugee Problem

o Funds Public Diplomacy Activities Relating To Counter-Narcotics Efforts Overseas

o VA: Adds (+\$42.5) To Reflect Cost of Medical Care Inflation
Adds (\$10M & 107FTE) For Substance Abuse Prevention Services

o REQ LEVEL: Increases Supply Programs By An Estimated +\$1.38

o REQ LEVEL: Increases Demand Programs By An Estimated +\$704M

***Today the President
is talking about...***

February 8, 1995

THE 1995 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY



LARGEST DRUG CONTROL BUDGET EVER

This week, the President and Lee Brown, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, unveiled our 1995 National Drug Control Strategy. This strategy, building on last year's efforts, includes the largest drug control budget ever – during a time of tough fiscal choices. The strategy is built on **four basic principles**.

- **Getting hard-core users off the street** and into treatment to reduce the demand for drugs and the violence it breeds on America's streets.
- **Giving local communities the resources they need to fight drugs.**
- **Stopping drugs at their source**, before they get to our borders.
- **Preventing drug use** by teaching our children about the dangers drugs pose and de-glamorizing drug use in the mind of every child.

THE STRATEGY: REDUCING THE NUMBER OF DRUG USERS

This year's strategy continues to build on an action-oriented approach to solving America's drug problem. Each action plan includes specific targets, individual steps to reach those targets and proposed completion dates.

ACTION PLANS FOR RESPONDING TO AMERICA'S DRUG PROBLEM

Reducing the Demand for Illicit Drugs

- **Prevention:** Drug prevention is the key to ensuring the future of our Nation's youth. We will create a comprehensive, national drug prevention system while keeping programs that are working.
- **Treatment:** Emphasizes drug treatment by increasing the availability and access of programs.

Reducing Crime, Violence and Drug Availability

- The Crime Control Act complements and enhances the National Drug Control strategy. It provides a balanced program of law enforcement and drug prevention to confront the problem of illicit drugs. It increases funding for drug control efforts, authorizing new police, punishment, and prevention programs – a strategy that's tougher than ever, but smart.
- Makes communities safer through an integrated approach ranging from prevention programs to anti-money-laundering initiatives.
- Highlights strong enforcement, including tough measures and punishments for drug offenders.

Enhancing Domestic Drug Program Flexibility & Efficiency at the Community Level

- Consolidating federal grant programs into a new performance partnership, giving states maximum flexibility in designing programs to meet their needs.
- Removes Federal obstacles that impede drug program delivery.
- Pursues a "Cut the Red Tape" deregulation campaign to facilitate local service delivery.
- Streamlines Federal drug grant application process.

Strengthening Interdiction & International Efforts

- Enhances interdiction by cutting off drugs at the source.
- Creates a new, international heroin strategy.
- Encourages other nations to take a strong stand against illicit drugs.
- Encourages other nations to combat drug trafficking.
- Convenes a ministerial anti-drug summit to follow-up on the work we did at the Summit of the Americas.

THE BUDGET

In the FY 1996 Budget, the President requested \$14.6 billion for drug control, up 9.7 percent, or \$1.3 billion, from 1995

- **Demand Reduction:** \$5.3 billion to empower communities to respond to their own drug problem, improve drug treatment and prevention through grant consolidation, and reduce chronic, hard-core drug use through treatment.
- **Supply Reduction:** \$9.3 billion for Domestic Law Enforcement, through community policing, and for International and Interdiction activities, mainly increasing source country program effectiveness.