

**NLWJC - Kagan**

**DPC - Box 016 - Folder 002**

**Drugs - National Drug Control  
Strategy 1998**

To The United States Congress:

On behalf of the American people, I am pleased to transmit the 1998 National Drug Control Strategy to the Congress. The 1998 Strategy reaffirms our bipartisan, enduring commitment to reduce drug use and its destructive consequences.

~~Success in fighting drugs demands a consistent approach and lasting resolve. In keeping with this understanding, the 1998 National Drug Control Strategy builds upon the shared achievements of Congress and the past three administrations. Specifically, this Strategy is founded on the goals and objectives of the 1997 National Drug Control Strategy.~~

~~The 1997 Strategy set out a series of new initiatives to fight drugs. We called for a National Anti-Drug Youth Media Campaign to prevent kids from turning to drugs. We outlined efforts to mobilize and empower grassroots counter-drug coalitions. The 1997 Strategy also emphasized the need to strengthen law enforcement and enhance multilateral cooperation to break the drug supply chain at every link. Each of these initiatives was part of a broader commitment to develop a ten-year, comprehensive counter-drug plan for America.~~

INSERT A:

~~I am proud to report that we have made real and substantial progress in carrying out these goals. You have before you a ten-year Strategy designed to reduce drug use and its consequences in America to a historic new low. This plan has been developed under the leadership of General Barry McCaffrey, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, in close consultation with Congress, the more than fifty federal agencies and departments involved in the fight against drugs, and with stakeholders -- mayors, police, doctors, clergy, civic leaders, parents, and young people -- drawn from all segments of our society.~~

~~I am also proud to report that we have made real and~~  
~~We have also made strides in advancing the specific initiatives called for in~~ SUBSTANTIAL  
~~the 1997 Strategy and its predecessors.~~ WORKING WITH THE CONGRESS, WE HAVE PROGRESS IN  
begun the National Anti-Drug Youth Media Campaign. <sup>NOT WHEN</sup> EVERY TIME our children turn CARRYING  
on the television, surf the "net," or listen to the radio, they <sup>CAN</sup> now learn the plain OUR LIFE  
truth about drugs: they are wrong, they put your future at risk, and they can kill GOALS OF  
you. I thank you for your vital support in bringing this important message to THE 1997  
America's young people. STRATEGY

~~Together, we enacted into law the Drug-Free Communities Act, which over~~  
~~the course of the next five years~~ <sup>AND</sup> will help build and strengthen 14,000 community  
anti-drug coalitions, ~~We also~~ brought together civic groups -- ranging from the Elks  
to the Girl Scouts and representing over 55 million Americans -- to form a Civic  
Alliance, targeting youth drug use. By mobilizing people and empowering  
communities, we are defeating drugs with a child-by-child, street-by-street, and

neighborhood-by-neighborhood strategy.

THROUGH

WE ARE HELPING PUT

We have also helped make our streets and communities safer by strengthening law enforcement. ~~Because of the Administration's Community Oriented Police (COPs) program, 100,000 new police officers are "walking the beat" in towns and cities across the nation. We are taking deadly weapons out of the hands of drug dealers and gangs, making our streets safer for our families. We have taken steps to rid our prisons of drugs, as well as to break the vicious cycle of drugs, crime and prison. Our joint efforts have expanded the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area program, which provides federal assistance to areas of the nation facing the greatest threats. These efforts are making a difference: violent crime in America has dropped dramatically~~

STEP

ASSAULT

FOR FIVE YEARS IN A ROW

Over the last year, the United States signed two historic agreements with Mexico: a mutual *Threat Assessment* that defines the scope of the common threat we face; and, an *Alliance* that mutually commits both our great nations to defeating that threat. Soon, we will sign a bilateral *Strategy* that commits both nations to specific actions and performance benchmarks. Our work to enhance cooperation within the hemisphere and worldwide is already showing results. For example, Peruvian coca production has declined by roughly forty percent over the last two years. In 1997, Mexican drug seizure and eradication rates reached record levels.

CHECK WASC

We are making a difference. Drug use in America has declined by 50 percent over the last decade. ~~casual cocaine use, in particular, has dropped by more than 70 percent. For the first time in six years, studies show that youth drug use is beginning to stabilize, and in some respects is even declining. Indications are that the methamphetamine and crack cocaine epidemics, which in recent years were sweeping the nation, have begun to recede. The amount of money Americans spend each year buying drugs has dropped 37 percent since 1988.~~

However, we must not confuse progress with success. Although youth drug use seems to have leveled off, ~~the level of use remains unacceptably high. Each day, over 8,000 kids will try an illegal drug for the first time. The number of Americans using drugs has declined, yet far too many people are still lost to the downward spiral of addiction and despair. Some 4.1 million Americans are chronic drug users in desperate need of help. Too much of the nation's vital resources are still being squandered on drugs -- the money Americans spend each year on illegal drugs could provide over a million of our young people a four-year college education.~~

INSERT B:

~~We have much to do. We must expand the Safe and Drug Free Schools program, the primary source of anti-drug education funding for roughly 90 percent of the nation's school districts. By increasing manpower, deploying advanced technologies, and improving oversight, we can close the door on drugs at our~~

AND IMPROVE

AND WE MUST HIRE 1,000 NEW BORDER PATROL AGENTS AND

AND OTHER AFTER SCHOOL INITIATIVES THAT HELP KEEP OUR KIDS IN SCHOOL, OFF DRUGS AND OUT OF TROUBLE.

borders. ~~We need to bring greater rationality to our federal drug sentencing rules, offering treatment -- not simply incarceration -- to nonviolent offenders.~~ And we must redouble our efforts with other nations to take the profits out of drug dealing and trafficking and break the sources of supply. These and other efforts are central elements of the *1998 National Drug Control Strategy*.

The *1998 National Drug Control Strategy* provides a balanced ten-year plan to reduce by half drug use and its consequences on our nation and citizens. The core of this *Strategy* is comprised of five straight-forward goals: educate our young people; reduce drug-related crime and violence; diminish the drug-related health and social costs to our society; shield our borders from the threat of drugs; and, halt the deadly supply of drugs to our nation.

With the help of the American public, and the ongoing support of the Congress, we can achieve these goals. In submitting this plan to you, I ask for your continued partnership in defeating drugs in America. Our children and this nation deserve no less.

### INSERT A:

BUILDING ON THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE 1997 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY, THIS YEAR'S STRATEGY IS DESIGNED TO REDUCE DRUG USE AND AVAILABILITY IN AMERICA IN HALF OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS. — A HISTORIC NEW LOW.

### INSERT B:

MORE THAN EVER, WE MUST RECOMMIT OURSELVES TO GIVE PARENTS THE TOOLS AND SUPPORT THEY NEED TO TEACH CHILDREN THAT DRUGS ARE DANGEROUS AND WRONG. THAT IS WHY. ~~FE~~ ...



Jose Cerda III

01/15/98 02:32:32 PM

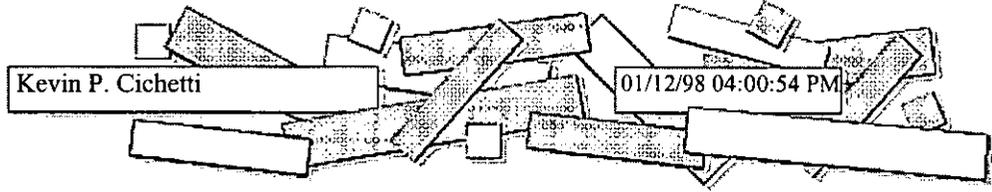
Record Type: Record

To: Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: McCaffrey-Raines Meeting on Performance Measures

Looks like Raines came to terms w/the General on performance measures. Raines' may think that these will be "National Goals" that won't drive the budget (and policy), but I think we all know that we'll be revisiting the pieces of this document over and over again.

Jose'

----- Forwarded by Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP on 01/15/98 02:28 PM -----



Record Type: Record

To: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP  
cc:  
Subject: McCaffrey-Raines Meeting on Performance Measures

Ken's e-mail nicely summarizes the events of the Raines-McCaffrey meeting on performance measurements. Both OMB and ONDCP are drafting "fix" language per the Directors' agreement.

Total FY 99 proposed drug funding should come out to about \$16.9 billion, + \$900 million over FY 98 enacted. I will finalize the numbers with ONDCP this week and will send you a revised final table.

I will forward to you another e-mail explaining how the \$100 million was allocated.

Thanks.  
KPC

----- Forwarded by Kevin P. Cichetti/OMB/EOP on 01/12/98 03:56 PM -----



Kenneth L. Schwartz  
01/06/98 05:12:15 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
Subject: McCaffrey-Raines Meeting on Performance Measures

Today, Raines met with McCaffrey on ONDCP's aggressive, draft government-wide performance measures. As you know, ONDCP has proposed a 50% reduction in demand and a 50% reduction in supply by 2007. In brief, Raines agreed to allow ONDCP to publish aggressive performance measures as long as several conditions were met:

- Other agencies that have objected (e.g., HHS, DOJ, Treasury) must be brought on board.
- The performance measures should not be perceived as measures for the Federal Government to achieve. Rather, they should represent societal goals, in partnership with the private sector, States/localities, foreign governments, and behavioral changes in society. Also, the performance measures should take account of the desirability of reallocating Federal drug control funds from programs of lesser effectiveness to greater effectiveness.
- As such, the performance measures are disconnected from the Federal budget and should not be used to drive outyear budget funding levels.

LRD (Jukes and Jones) will be drafting suggested changes to the ONDCP draft text currently in circulation to reflect this agreement.

Message Sent To:

Alan B. Rhinesmith/OMB/EOP  
Philip A. DuSault/OMB/EOP  
David H. Morrison/OMB/EOP  
Barry T. Clendenin/OMB/EOP  
Barry White/OMB/EOP  
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Message Copied To:

James J. Jukes/OMB/EOP  
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Kevin P. Cichetti/OMB/EOP  
Michael Deich/OMB/EOP  
G. E. DeSeve/OMB/EOP  
Lawrence J. Haas/OMB/EOP

**1998 National Drug Strategy**  
**Questions and Answers**  
**February 14, 1998**

**1998 National Drug Strategy**

**Q. What is the President announcing today? What are the highlights of the new strategy?**

**A.** In his radio address to the nation, President Clinton released the 1998 National Drug Control Strategy, a comprehensive ten-year plan to reduce drug use and availability by 50% -- to a historic new low. The ten-year plan is backed by a \$17 billion counter-drug budget, the largest ever presented to Congress, with an increase of a billion dollars over last year's budget.

**Protecting Kids:**

- \$195 Million National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign to make sure that when kids turn on the television or surf the "net," they learn about the dangers of drugs.
- \$50 Million for School Drug Prevention Coordinators to improve and expand the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program by hiring more than 1,000 new prevention professionals to work with schools in preventing drug use.

**Strengthening Our Borders:**

- \$163 Million for Border Patrol to hire 1,000 new Border Patrol officers and for "force multiplying" technology.
- \$54 Million for Advanced Technology for the Customs Service to deploy advanced technologies, such as X-ray systems and remote video surveillance.
- \$75.4 Million to Support Interdiction Efforts in the Andean region and Caribbean, and to train Mexican counterdrug forces.

**Strengthening Law Enforcement:**

- \$38 Million to Crack Down on Methamphetamine and Heroin by hiring 100 new DEA agents, expanding the Administration's anti-methamphetamine initiative, and targeting heroin traffickers.

**Breaking the Cycle of Drugs and Crime:**

- \$85 Million to Promote Coerced Abstinence to help state and local governments implement drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders.

**Reducing the Supply of Drugs and Enhancing Multinational Cooperation:**

- \$45 Million for International Programs for the Department of State to support nations involved in interdiction and counterdrug law enforcement.

**Closing the Treatment Gap:**

- \$200 Million Increase for Substance Abuse Block Grants to help states close the treatment gap.

**Q. Doesn't your budget fall short of what is needed to implement your strategy and the corresponding performance measures?**

A. No. The President's FY 99 budget supports the goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy through increases in areas identified as funding priorities. The proposed FY 99 anti-drug budget is \$17.1 billion-- \$1.1 billion, or seven percent more than in FY 98. Our budget provides increases for all five goals of the Strategy, including drug treatment and prevention, domestic law enforcement, interdiction, and international programs. The budget provides the largest increase (15%) for the first goal of the national Strategy: to educate and enable our youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.

Moreover, the budget is structured to enable the federal government to work with its State, local, foreign, and private partners in making progress towards the targets and performance measures contemplated in the Strategy and the performance measurement system. The performance measures should be viewed as goals for the nation -- not just the Federal government alone.

**Q. What is the Strategy?**

A. By law, the Office of National Drug Control Policy must provide the Congress with an annual report of the President's national drug control strategy and budget. There have been eight prior versions of the strategy.

**Q. What are the performance measures?**

A. The performance measures respond to a public call for results-oriented government. This means increased accountability and improved performance from our total drug control efforts. At the core of the performance measurement system are twelve targets that define specific results to be achieved by the *Strategy's* five goals. Over the long term, the performance measures will show the effectiveness of specific Federal, state, and local counterdrug programs.

**The primary targets are a 50% reduction of drug use and availability, and at least a 25% reduction in damaging drug use consequences (e.g., crime rates associated with drug trafficking, health and social costs) over the next 10 years.**

These targets were developed in consultation with federal drug-control agencies and reviewed by state and local agencies as well as drug-control experts.

**Q. What makes you think you can cut drug use in half even over a ten-year period? Did you pick a ten year marker since President Clinton will no longer be in office by that time?**

A. We believe that we can cut drug use in half over ten years in large part because we have already done so. From 1979 to 1996, the number of people using drugs dropped by 49 percent, and the number using cocaine dropped by 70 percent. The critical part of meeting this goal is preventing the next generation of young people from ever starting to use drugs. If we can do this, we will achieve the goal.

The ten-year marker reflects the fact that there is no quick fix to America's drug problem. Studies show that drug use patterns occur within generational cycles -- drug use falls off, and unless there is ongoing education, young people forget the dangers of drugs. The ten-year focus reflects the need for an enduring commitment. It is important to note that the performance markers include interim benchmarks -- to check on the efficacy of our efforts before the end of the ten-year period.

### **Prison Drug Testing/Treatment**

**Q. What does the Justice Department study say about the effectiveness of prison drug treatment?**

A. According to a study from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Federal inmates who participated in the BOP residential drug abuse treatment program during their incarceration were less likely to be re-arrested or to become involved in further drug use following their release. The study involved 1,866 inmates at more than 30 institutions.

Specifically, the study found that Federal inmates who completed the residential substance abuse treatment program were 73 percent less likely to be re-arrested and 44% less likely test positive for drugs in the first 6 months after release than similar inmates who did not receive this treatment.

**Q. What is the residential drug abuse treatment program in the federal prison system?**

A. The residential drug abuse treatment program is a comprehensive program that gives inmates up to 500 hours of treatment while in prison, and includes participation in community transitional services when the inmate is transferred to a halfway house prior to release. The treatment focuses on individual responsibility and changing future behavior. Currently, the BOP operates 42 residential treatment programs, with an annual capacity of over 6,000 participants.

**Q. What has the Administration done to address the prisoner drug problem?**

A. Last month, the President signed a directive to the Attorney General calling on her to take the necessary steps to:

- (1) Require states to determine the level of drug use in their prisons and report annually on their progress.
- (2) Give states the flexibility to use their federal prison funds for drug detection, offender testing, and drug treatment.
- (3) Work with states to enact stiffer penalties for drug trafficking into and within correctional facilities.

Moreover, the President's FY 99 budget will include \$197 million for a series of initiatives to promote coerced abstinence and treatment in the criminal justice system -- including \$85 million for a new drug testing and sanctions program for states and localities.

In addition, the President has taken numerous other actions to combat the problem of drug abuse by offenders involved in the criminal justice system including: doubling the number of federal arrestees drug tested in 24 judicial districts; fighting to launch a \$1 billion initiative to spread Drug Courts across the country; and expanding drug testing, intervention, and treatment in Federal prisons through his budgets and the 1994 Crime Act.

**Q. Besides treatment, what are you doing about the drug problem in federal prisons?**

A. Under the leadership of Attorney General Reno, the federal Bureau of Prisons is carrying out model programs in drug testing, drug treatment, and drug detection.

Drug Testing. In 1997, federal inmates were subject to 127,460 drug tests. Two percent of tests were positive, as compared to the 9 percent average for state correctional systems. Prisoners testing positive for drugs are appropriately punished and follow up tests are scheduled regularly to ensure they stay clean. Drug testing of correctional officers, and other selected employees is also an established policy in the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Drug Detection. Innovative drug detection technology is being piloted at Bureau institutions. The Office of National Drug Control Policy is working with the Bureau to provide the states with information on the best ways to keep drugs out of prisons.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON:  
FIGHTING DRUGS AND PROTECTING OUR COMMUNITIES**

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**A RECORD OF SUCCESS**

- **Overall Drug Use is Down.** From 1979 to 1996, the number of people (12 and older) regularly using drugs in America has plummeted 49 percent, from 25.4 million to 13 million people. Similarly, the number of cocaine users has dropped 70 percent in the last decade (from 5.7 million in 1985 to 1.7 million in 1996).
- **Youth Drug Use Is Beginning to Reverse.** For the first time since 1992, illicit drug use among 12 to 17 year-olds has declined. Between 1995 and 1996, teen drug use fell from 10.9 percent to 9 percent.
- **Crack Use is Declining.** The most recent data from the Drug Use Forecasting Program show a decline in crack use by arrestees across the nation -- a good indication that the crack epidemic that began in 1987 has finally begun to abate.
- **Good News on Methamphetamine.** Meth use is down in the eight cities that had been suffering the highest increases in use: 52 percent drop in Dallas; 20 percent drop in San Jose; 19 percent in San Diego; 34 percent in Portland; and over 40 percent in Denver, Omaha and Phoenix.
- **Cocaine Production Decreasing.** In 1997, cocaine production in the Andean region, the primary cocaine producing area, decreased by as much as 100 tons from the previous year.
- **Spending on Drug Consumption is Down.** The most recent data shows the amount Americans spend buying illegal drugs is down roughly 37 percent from 1988 to 1995 -- a total decline of \$34.1 billion.
- **Drug-Related Crime in Decline.** According to the FBI, in 1992, there were 1,302 murders related to narcotics. By 1996, that number hit a low of 819.

**HISTORIC AND HIGH PROFILE ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY**

- **The Largest Anti-Drug Budgets Ever.** Year-in and year-out, President Clinton has proposed the largest anti-drug budgets ever. Between 1996 and 1998, resources for drug control increased by 19 percent, from \$13.5 billion in FY 1997 to \$16 billion in FY98. The President's FY99 drug budget is \$17.1 billion, including increases of \$256 million for youth drug prevention, \$364 million for domestic law enforcement, and \$189 million for interdiction.
- **Developed a Comprehensive National Drug Control Strategy.** For the first time ever, the *1998 Strategy* provides a ten-year plan to reduce drug use and its consequences in the United States by 50% -- to historic lows. This *Strategy* will reduce illegal drug use through law enforcement, prevention, treatment, interdiction and international efforts. This *Strategy* is backed by a five-year budget and performance benchmarks.

**BUILDING HEALTHIER FUTURES FOR OUR CHILDREN AND COMMUNITIES**

- **Targeting Young People with a \$195 Million National Anti-Drug Media Campaign.** The President is launching a massive national media campaign to motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse. This unprecedented \$195 million paid media campaign relies on high-impact, anti-drug television and radio advertisements aired during prime-time. In June, the campaign will go nationwide.
- **Strengthening and Expanding the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.** President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act of 1994, making violence prevention a key part of this program. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program provides support for violence and drug prevention programs to 97% of the nation's school districts. Schools use these funds to

keep violence, drugs and alcohol away from students and out of schools.

### **STOPPING DRUGS FROM CROSSING OUR BORDERS**

- **Put More Manpower and Resources into Fighting Drugs at the Border.** The number of Border Patrol agents guarding our Southwest Border has doubled-- from 3,389 in FY93 to 6,213 at the end of FY97. The number of Customs agents working on the Southwest Border has grown 16% from 2,000 in FY93 to 2,311 in FY97. The number of DEA, FBI, INS enforcement officers/agents and US marshals on the Southwest Border have also increased. Spending on Southwest Border counter-drug efforts has increased: Customs up 72 percent (FY93-97); FBI up 21 percent (FY93-97); DEA up 30 percent (FY93-97); INS up 96 percent (FY93-97); and US Attorneys up 45 percent (FY93-97). The FY99 budget adds to this 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, and \$54 million to Customs for advanced inspection technologies.
- **Keeping Drugs Off the Street -- Border Seizures Are Up.** The Clinton Administration has increased seizures of marijuana by 86 percent -- from 787,523 pounds in FY92 to 1,462,940 pounds in FY96. And seizures of heroin are up 32 percent -- from 1,157 kilograms in FY92 to 1,532 kilograms in FY96.

### **WORKING INTERNATIONALLY TO PROTECT AMERICANS AT HOME**

- **Unprecedented Cooperation with Mexico to Fight Drugs.** President Clinton and President Zedillo have signed two first-ever, historic counter-drug agreements: a binational drug Threat Assessment and a binational Counter-Drug Alliance, and are developing a historic bilateral counter-drug strategy.
- **Standing Tough.** Confronted with insufficient efforts to combat drugs and drug cartels, the Clinton Administration decertified Colombia -- sending a strong message about our commitment to fighting drugs. Last year, the Clinton Administration successfully implemented "Zorro II," an effort to shut down a cocaine trafficking partnership between the Cali mafia and a major Mexican mafia trafficking organization.
- **Building a Hemispheric Commitment to Fight Drugs.** The Administration is working through the Summit of Americas Narcotics Action Plan, the 1996 Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, and the 1997 OAS Anti-Drug Strategy to build a hemispheric strategy to combat drug use, production, trafficking and money laundering.

### **MAKING STREETS SAFE**

- **Developed a Comprehensive Strategy to Combat the Trafficking and Abuse of Methamphetamine.** The President fought for and signed a methamphetamine strategy that increases penalties for trafficking in meth, and toughens the penalties for trafficking in those chemicals used to produce meth.
- **Mandatory Comprehensive State Drug Testing Plans for Prisoners and Parolees.** President Clinton fought for and signed legislation requiring states to submit drug testing plans for prisoners and parolees which would send them back to prison if they get back on drugs.
- **Putting 100,000 More Police on Our Streets.** The President's plan represents the federal government's biggest commitment ever to local law enforcement.
- **Expanded the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program (HIDTA).** Under the Clinton Administration's leadership, the number of designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- which provides additional resources and federal law enforcement assistance to help drug-plagued communities combat drug trafficking -- has expanded significantly from 5 to 22 HIDTAs.

## The 1998 National Drug Control Strategy February 14, 1998

### The National Drug Control Strategy's Five Goals

- Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.
- Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.
- Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.
- Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.
- Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

**Announcement:** In his radio address to the nation, President Clinton released: (1) the 1998 National Drug Control Strategy, a comprehensive ten-year plan to reduce drug use and availability by half -- a historic new low. The plan is backed by a \$17 billion counter-drug budget -- the largest ever presented to Congress, with an increase of a billion dollars over last year's budget; and (2) the results of a Department of Justice study showing that Administration efforts to test and treat federal prisoners are working. The study found that prisoners who participated in the Bureau of Prisons residential testing and treatment program were 73% less likely to be re-arrested and 44% less likely to use drugs again.

**Protecting America's Kids.** The first goal of the Strategy is to educate and enable kids to reject drugs. Although current studies show that youth drug use rates may have started to decline, they remain unacceptably high. The Strategy gives parents the tools and support they need to teach their children that drugs are wrong, and can kill you. That is why the largest percentage increase in drug funding (15%) is for programs that target youth, including:

- \$195 Million National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign to make sure that when kids turn on the television, surf the "net," or listen to the radio, they learn about the dangers of drugs.
- \$50 Million for School Drug Prevention Coordinators to improve and expand the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program by hiring more than 1,000 new prevention professionals to work with schools in preventing drug use.

**Shielding Our Borders.** The Strategy will shut the door on drugs at the border by committing more manpower and resources to fighting drugs. The Strategy includes:

- \$163 Million for Border Patrol to hire 1,000 new Border Patrol officers and for "force multiplying" technology.
- \$54 Million for Advanced Technology for the Customs Service to deploy advanced technologies, such as X-ray systems and remote video surveillance.
- \$75.4 Million to Support Interdiction Efforts in the Andean region and Caribbean and to train Mexican counterdrug forces.

**Strengthening Law Enforcement.** The Strategy calls for increasing the safety of our citizens by reducing drug-related crime and violence. New initiatives include:

- \$38 Million to Crack Down on Methamphetamine and Heroin by hiring 100 new DEA agents, expanding the Administration's anti-methamphetamine initiative, and targeting heroin traffickers.

**Breaking the Cycle of Drugs and Crime.** The study released by the Department of Justice today confirms that the President's policy of coerced abstinence -- or testing and treating drug offenders -- is working. *The study found that of 1,866 prisoners in 30 different federal prisons, those that participated in a comprehensive drug testing and treatment program were 73% less likely to be re-arrested and 44% less likely to use drugs again in the first six months after their release.* That is why the Strategy calls for new funds to help states and local jurisdictions adopt coerced abstinence policies. It includes:

- \$85 Million to Promote Coerced Abstinence to help state and local governments implement drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders.

**Closing the Treatment Gap.** Drug dependence exacts an enormous cost on individuals, families, businesses, communities, and the nation. Treatment can help to end this dependence and reduce the destructive consequences of drug use. This year's strategy includes:

- A \$200 Million Increase for Substance Abuse Block Grants to help states close the treatment gap.

**Enhancing Multinational Cooperation.** The Strategy calls for continued U.S. leadership and assistance to strengthen the international anti-drug consensus, including:

- \$45 Million for International Programs for the Department of State to support nations involved in interdiction and counterdrug law enforcement.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
Washington, D.C. 20503

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**  
**Saturday, February 14, 1998**

**CONTACT: Bob Weiner/Sam Grizzle**  
**(202) 395-6618**

**PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES**  
**1998 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY:**  
**SETS OBJECTIVE OF REDUCING DRUG USE AND**  
**AVAILABILITY BY 50 PERCENT DURING NEXT TEN YEARS**

(Washington, DC) – President Clinton announced during his Saturday radio address to the nation the *1998 National Drug Control Strategy*. In a follow-on press conference in Washington, Barry McCaffrey, the National Drug Policy Director, provided additional details on this ten-year plan.

“This *Strategy* and its supporting performance measures system constitute an aggressive plan to change fundamentally our nation’s drug problem. Today, some thirteen million Americans use illegal drugs; four million are chronically addicted. By following through on the programs in the President’s budget, we will cut those numbers in half,” stated McCaffrey. “This *Strategy* focuses on prevention, treatment, research, law enforcement, protection of our borders, and international cooperation. I thank the President’s Drug Policy Council, particularly Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, Attorney General Janet Reno, Education Secretary Dick Riley, and Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater for their leadership and support.”

Director McCaffrey added: “We look forward to working with the Congress, state and local government, and the private sector to forge a bipartisan and truly national response to the drug problem. The federal government cannot solve this problem by itself. We need a full partnership that supports our families and communities.”

“For the first time, the *Strategy* includes specific mid and long-term performance targets to assure results and accountability. These performance measures of effectiveness will be of tremendous value to the more than fifty drug-control agencies supported by a budget of over \$17 billion of federal resources as well as to our state and local partners.”

The *1998 National Drug Control Strategy* is available on the ONDCP Web site, [www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov)



**EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY**

Washington, D.C. 20503

**The National Drug Control Strategy, 1998  
A Ten-Year Plan  
Highlights**

**The National Drug Control Strategy's Five Goals**

- Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.  
Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.  
Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.  
Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.  
Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

**A Ten-Year Strategy to Reduce Drug Use and its Consequences by Half**

- First-ever, comprehensive ten-year plan to reduce drug use and its consequences by one half.
- This ten-year plan is backed by: a five-year budget; and performance measures to improve accountability and efficacy.
- Supported by the largest counter-drug budget ever presented: \$17 billion.
- Dynamic and comprehensive: focuses on results not programs; each element supports all the other initiatives.

**Protecting America's Kids**

- *Strategy's* first goal is educate kids to enable them to reject drugs.
- Current studies show youth drug use rates have leveled off, and in some cases are in decline.
- This *Strategy* builds on programs that work and launches new initiatives:
  - ✓ *National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign* -- which will "go national" in June.
  - ✓ *Drug Free Communities Act* -- building and strengthening 14,000 community-based anti-drug coalitions across the nation.
  - ✓ *High Hopes Initiative* -- \$140 million to expand mentoring for disadvantaged children in grades six through twelve.
  - ✓ *School Drug Prevention Coordinators Initiative* -- providing prevention professionals to 6,500 schools nationwide.
  - ✓ *President's Youth Tobacco Initiative* -- stopping gateway behaviors to drug use.
  - ✓ *Youth Drug Research* -- expanding understanding of youth drug use and addiction.
- Largest percentage budget increases -- 15% or \$256 million -- for youth programs.

**Strengthening Our Borders**

- Launches a \$105 million *Port and Border Security Initiative*.
- Puts 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, and increasing barriers along the Southwest border.
- Deploys new, advanced technologies, such as X-rays and remote video surveillance, along the Southwest border -- including \$41 million for nonintrusive inspection technologies.
- Strengthens oversight over federal Southwest border drug control efforts.

**Strengthening Law Enforcement**

- Focuses on community policing by full implementation of the COPs Program.
- Launches a new DEA counter-heroin initiative.
- Launches an expanded anti-methamphetamine initiative: \$24.5 million including 100 new DEA agents.

**Breaking the Cycle of Drugs and Crime**

- Provides \$85 million in funding and other support to help state and local governments implement drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders.

**Reducing the Supply of Drugs and Enhancing Multinational Cooperation**

- In 1997, Andean cocaine production dropped by as much as 100 tons over the prior year.
- The *Strategy* adds \$75.4 million in Department of Defense support to US, Andean, Caribbean and Mexican interdiction efforts.
- Provides \$45 million to support Andean nation counter-drug efforts, including interdiction, crop replacement, and support to law enforcement.
- Continues to build multinational cooperation against drugs, focusing on US-Mexico bilateral efforts, the Caribbean Initiative, and the upcoming Santiago Summit and UN Special Session.

**Closing the Treatment Gap**

- The number of people who require drug treatment but who are not in treatment -- the "gap" -- is estimated at 1.7 million.
- Provides \$200 million in Substance Abuse Block Grants to states to close the gap, increasing the total funding to \$1.5 billion.

## Breaking News

FROM A.P.

The New York Times  
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# Kaczynski,

www.slate.com

February 14, 1998

## Clinton, Gingrich Square Off

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Filed at 11:19 a.m. EST

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP) -- President Clinton called today for a 50 percent cut in illegal drug use over the next decade. But House Speaker Newt Gingrich labeled that a "proposed timetable for defeat" and pledged that Congress instead will create a drug-free 21st century for America's children.

Clinton used his weekly radio address and Gingrich the Republicans' broadcast an hour later to joust over which had the better idea. Both recorded their remarks Friday.

While the number of Americans using drugs has fallen by 50 percent since 1979, it should be cut in half again over the next decade, the president said.

His plan, portions of which were previously disclosed by White House drug policy chief Barry McCaffrey, includes expanded prevention education; the hiring of 1,000 new Border Patrol agents and 100 Drug Enforcement Administration agents; completion of the hiring of 100,000 new community police officers; and expanded drug testing and treatment among prisoners and parolees.

Clinton also called on parents to fight against drugs at "kitchen tables all across America."

"Even the world's most thorough anti-drug strategy won't ever do the job unless all of us pass on the same clear and simple message to our children: Drugs are wrong, drugs are dangerous and drugs can kill you," he said.

But Gingrich, R-Ga., said Clinton has neglected the drug issue for five years, and consequently drug use among teen-agers has risen by 70 percent over that period. He said the United States helped the Allies win World War II in just four years, less than half the time of Clinton's new drug-fighting schedule.

"This president would have us believe that with all of the resources, ingenuity, dedication and passion of the American people, we can't even get halfway to victory in the war on drugs until the year 2007 -- nine full years from now," the speaker said. "That is not success; that is the definition of failure. ... We cannot

accept this administration's proposed timetable for defeat."

Gingrich said the Republican-run Congress would pass legislation that includes:

- Helping communities build anti-drug coalitions.
- Giving parents anti-drug information.
- Providing market incentives so businesses will create drug-free workplaces.
- Establishing a national clearinghouse for anti-drug information.

He did not provide specific dollar amounts or other figures.

Gingrich also said he would introduce a House resolution calling on Clinton and McCaffrey to withdraw their plan. He said they should follow the get-tough policies used by Republican mayors such as Rudolph Giuliani of New York City.

The administration's drug-fighting plan is funded through its \$17.1 billion drug-control budget request for next year, a 6.8 percent increase.

About \$195 million of the initiative is earmarked for an anti-drug media campaign aimed at children. An additional \$146 million would go for programs to curb underage smoking, while \$50 million would be set aside to pay for 1,300 counselors at middle schools.

Other proposed spending includes:

- \$85 million for the prison drug treatment programs.
- A \$75.4 million increase in the Defense Department's budget for drug-fighting in the Caribbean, Mexico and South America.
- \$49 million for the National Institutes of Health to expand research on drug and underage alcohol use.
- \$24.5 million to hire the new Drug Enforcement Administration special agents, who would target methamphetamine sales and production.

## Is Clinton ... ?

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## The 1998 National Drug Control Strategy February 14, 1998

### The National Drug Control Strategy's Five Goals

- Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.
- Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.
- Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.
- Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.
- Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

**Announcement:** In his radio address to the nation, President Clinton released: (1) the 1998 National Drug Control Strategy, a comprehensive ten-year plan to reduce drug use and availability by half -- a historic new low. The plan is backed by a \$17 billion counter-drug budget -- the largest ever presented to Congress, with an increase of a billion dollars over last year's budget; and (2) the results of a Department of Justice study showing that Administration efforts to test and treat federal prisoners are working. The study found that prisoners who participated in the Bureau of Prisons residential testing and treatment program were 73% less likely to be re-arrested and 44% less likely to use drugs again.

**Protecting America's Kids.** The first goal of the Strategy is to educate and enable kids to reject drugs. Although current studies show that youth drug use rates may have started to decline, they remain unacceptably high. The Strategy gives parents the tools and support they need to teach their children that drugs are wrong, and can kill you. That is why the largest percentage increase in drug funding (15%) is for programs that target youth, including:

- \$195 Million National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign to make sure that when kids turn on the television, surf the "net," or listen to the radio, they learn about the dangers of drugs.
- \$50 Million for School Drug Prevention Coordinators to improve and expand the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program by hiring more than 1,000 new prevention professionals to work with schools in preventing drug use.

**Shielding Our Borders.** The Strategy will shut the door on drugs at the border by committing more manpower and resources to fighting drugs. The Strategy includes:

- \$163 Million for Border Patrol to hire 1,000 new Border Patrol officers and for "force multiplying" technology.
- \$54 Million for Advanced Technology for the Customs Service to deploy advanced technologies, such as X-ray systems and remote video surveillance.
- \$75.4 Million to Support Interdiction Efforts in the Andean region and Caribbean and to train Mexican counterdrug forces.

**Strengthening Law Enforcement.** The Strategy calls for increasing the safety of our citizens by reducing drug-related crime and violence. New initiatives include:

- \$38 Million to Crack Down on Methamphetamine and Heroin by hiring 100 new DEA agents, expanding the Administration's anti-methamphetamine initiative, and targeting heroin traffickers.

**Breaking the Cycle of Drugs and Crime.** The study released by the Department of Justice today confirms that the President's policy of coerced abstinence -- or testing and treating drug offenders -- is working. *The study found that of 1,866 prisoners in 30 different federal prisons, those that participated in a comprehensive drug testing and treatment program were 73% less likely to be re-arrested and 44% less likely to use drugs again in the first six months after their release.* That is why the Strategy calls for new funds to help states and local jurisdictions adopt coerced abstinence policies. It includes:

- \$85 Million to Promote Coerced Abstinence to help state and local governments implement drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders.

**Closing the Treatment Gap.** Drug dependence exacts an enormous cost on individuals, families, businesses, communities, and the nation. Treatment can help to end this dependence and reduce the destructive consequences of drug use. This year's strategy includes:

- A \$200 Million Increase for Substance Abuse Block Grants to help states close the treatment gap.

**Enhancing Multinational Cooperation.** The Strategy calls for continued U.S. leadership and assistance to strengthen the international anti-drug consensus, including:

- \$45 Million for International Programs for the Department of State to support nations involved in interdiction and counterdrug law enforcement.

**PRESIDENT CLINTON:  
FIGHTING DRUGS AND PROTECTING OUR COMMUNITIES**

---

**A RECORD OF SUCCESS**

- **Overall Drug Use is Down.** From 1979 to 1996, the number of people (12 and older) regularly using drugs in America has plummeted 49 percent, from 25.4 million to 13 million people. Similarly, the number of cocaine users has dropped 70 percent in the last decade (from 5.7 million in 1985 to 1.7 million in 1996).
- **Youth Drug Use Is Beginning to Reverse.** For the first time since 1992, illicit drug use among 12 to 17 year-olds has declined. Between 1995 and 1996, teen drug use fell from 10.9 percent to 9 percent.
- **Crack Use is Declining.** The most recent data from the Drug Use Forecasting Program show a decline in crack use by arrestees across the nation -- a good indication that the crack epidemic that began in 1987 has finally begun to abate.
- **Good News on Methamphetamine.** Meth use is down in the eight cities that had been suffering the highest increases in use: 52 percent drop in Dallas; 20 percent drop in San Jose; 19 percent in San Diego; 34 percent in Portland; and over 40 percent in Denver, Omaha and Phoenix.
- **Cocaine Production Decreasing.** In 1997, cocaine production in the Andean region, the primary cocaine producing area, decreased by as much as 100 tons from the previous year.
- **Spending on Drug Consumption is Down.** The most recent data shows the amount Americans spend buying illegal drugs is down roughly 37 percent from 1988 to 1995 -- a total decline of \$34.1 billion.
- **Drug-Related Crime in Decline.** According to the FBI, in 1992, there were 1,302 murders related to narcotics. By 1996, that number hit a low of 819.

**HISTORIC AND HIGH PROFILE ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY**

- **The Largest Anti-Drug Budgets Ever.** Year-in and year-out, President Clinton has proposed the largest anti-drug budgets ever. Between 1996 and 1998, resources for drug control increased by 19 percent, from \$13.5 billion in FY 1997 to \$16 billion in FY98. The President's FY99 drug budget is \$17.1 billion, including increases of \$256 million for youth drug prevention, \$364 million for domestic law enforcement, and \$189 million for interdiction.
- **Developed a Comprehensive National Drug Control Strategy.** For the first time ever, the *1998 Strategy* provides a ten-year plan to reduce drug use and its consequences in the United States by 50% -- to historic lows. This *Strategy* will reduce illegal drug use through law enforcement, prevention, treatment, interdiction and international efforts. This *Strategy* is backed by a five-year budget and performance benchmarks.

**BUILDING HEALTHIER FUTURES FOR OUR CHILDREN AND COMMUNITIES**

- **Targeting Young People with a \$195 Million National Anti-Drug Media Campaign.** The President is launching a massive national media campaign to motivate America's youth to reject illegal drugs and substance abuse. This unprecedented \$195 million paid media campaign relies on high-impact, anti-drug television and radio advertisements aired during prime-time. In June, the campaign will go nationwide.
- **Strengthening and Expanding the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act.** President Clinton expanded the Drug-Free Schools Act into the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Act of 1994, making violence prevention a key part of this program. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program provides support for violence and drug prevention programs to 97% of the nation's school districts. Schools use these funds to

keep violence, drugs and alcohol away from students and out of schools.

### **STOPPING DRUGS FROM CROSSING OUR BORDERS**

- **Put More Manpower and Resources into Fighting Drugs at the Border.** The number of Border Patrol agents guarding our Southwest Border has doubled-- from 3,389 in FY93 to 6,213 at the end of FY97. The number of Customs agents working on the Southwest Border has grown 16% from 2,000 in FY93 to 2,311 in FY97. The number of DEA, FBI, INS enforcement officers/agents and US marshals on the Southwest Border have also increased. Spending on Southwest Border counter-drug efforts has increased: Customs up 72 percent (FY93-97); FBI up 21 percent (FY93-97); DEA up 30 percent (FY93-97); INS up 96 percent (FY93-97); and US Attorneys up 45 percent (FY93-97). The FY99 budget adds to this 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, and \$54 million to Customs for advanced inspection technologies.
- **Keeping Drugs Off the Street -- Border Seizures Are Up.** The Clinton Administration has increased seizures of marijuana by 86 percent -- from 787,523 pounds in FY92 to 1,462,940 pounds in FY96. And seizures of heroin are up 32 percent -- from 1,157 kilograms in FY92 to 1,532 kilograms in FY96.

### **WORKING INTERNATIONALLY TO PROTECT AMERICANS AT HOME**

- **Unprecedented Cooperation with Mexico to Fight Drugs.** President Clinton and President Zedillo have signed two first-ever, historic counter-drug agreements: a binational drug Threat Assessment and a binational Counter-Drug Alliance, and are developing a historic bilateral counter-drug strategy.
- **Standing Tough.** Confronted with insufficient efforts to combat drugs and drug cartels, the Clinton Administration decertified Colombia -- sending a strong message about our commitment to fighting drugs. Last year, the Clinton Administration successfully implemented "Zorro II," an effort to shut down a cocaine trafficking partnership between the Cali mafia and a major Mexican mafia trafficking organization.
- **Building a Hemispheric Commitment to Fight Drugs.** The Administration is working through the Summit of Americas Narcotics Action Plan, the 1996 Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, and the 1997 OAS Anti-Drug Strategy to build a hemispheric strategy to combat drug use, production, trafficking and money laundering.

### **MAKING STREETS SAFE**

- **Developed a Comprehensive Strategy to Combat the Trafficking and Abuse of Methamphetamine.** The President fought for and signed a methamphetamine strategy that increases penalties for trafficking in meth, and toughens the penalties for trafficking in those chemicals used to produce meth.
- **Mandatory Comprehensive State Drug Testing Plans for Prisoners and Parolees.** President Clinton fought for and signed legislation requiring states to submit drug testing plans for prisoners and parolees which would send them back to prison if they get back on drugs.
- **Putting 100,000 More Police on Our Streets.** The President's plan represents the federal government's biggest commitment ever to local law enforcement.
- **Expanded the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program (HIDTA).** Under the Clinton Administration's leadership, the number of designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas -- which provides additional resources and federal law enforcement assistance to help drug-plagued communities combat drug trafficking -- has expanded significantly from 5 to 22 HIDTAs.

**1998 National Drug Strategy  
Questions and Answers  
February 14, 1998**

**1998 National Drug Strategy**

**Q. What is the President announcing today? What are the highlights of the new strategy?**

A. In his radio address to the nation, President Clinton released the 1998 National Drug Control Strategy, a comprehensive ten-year plan to reduce drug use and availability by 50% -- to a historic new low. The ten-year plan is backed by a \$17 billion counter-drug budget, the largest ever presented to Congress, with an increase of a billion dollars over last year's budget.

**Protecting Kids:**

- \$195 Million National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign to make sure that when kids turn on the television or surf the "net," they learn about the dangers of drugs.
- \$50 Million for School Drug Prevention Coordinators to improve and expand the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program by hiring more than 1,000 new prevention professionals to work with schools in preventing drug use.

**Strengthening Our Borders:**

- \$163 Million for Border Patrol to hire 1,000 new Border Patrol officers and for "force multiplying" technology.
- \$54 Million for Advanced Technology for the Customs Service to deploy advanced technologies, such as X-ray systems and remote video surveillance.
- \$75.4 Million to Support Interdiction Efforts in the Andean region and Caribbean, and to train Mexican counterdrug forces.

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- \$38 Million to Crack Down on Methamphetamine and Heroin by hiring 100 new DEA agents, expanding the Administration's anti-methamphetamine initiative, and targeting heroin traffickers.

**Breaking the Cycle of Drugs and Crime:**

- \$85 Million to Promote Coerced Abstinence to help state and local governments implement drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders.

**Reducing the Supply of Drugs and Enhancing Multinational Cooperation:**

- \$45 Million for International Programs for the Department of State to support nations involved in interdiction and counterdrug law enforcement.

**Closing the Treatment Gap:**

- \$200 Million Increase for Substance Abuse Block Grants to help states close the treatment gap.

**Q. Doesn't your budget fall short of what is needed to implement your strategy and the corresponding performance measures?**

A. No. The President's FY 99 budget supports the goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy through increases in areas identified as funding priorities. The proposed FY 99 anti-drug budget is \$17.1 billion-- \$1.1 billion, or seven percent more than in FY 98. Our budget provides increases for all five goals of the Strategy, including drug treatment and prevention, domestic law enforcement, interdiction, and international programs. The budget provides the largest increase (15%) for the first goal of the national Strategy: to educate and enable our youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.

Moreover, the budget is structured to enable the federal government to work with its State, local, foreign, and private partners in making progress towards the targets and performance measures contemplated in the Strategy and the performance measurement system. The performance measures should be viewed as goals for the nation -- not just the Federal government alone.

**Q. What is the Strategy?**

A. By law, the Office of National Drug Control Policy must provide the Congress with an annual report of the President's national drug control strategy and budget. There have been eight prior versions of the strategy.

**Q. What are the performance measures?**

A. The performance measures respond to a public call for results-oriented government. This means increased accountability and improved performance from our total drug control efforts. At the core of the performance measurement system are twelve targets that define specific results to be achieved by the *Strategy's* five goals. Over the long term, the performance measures will show the effectiveness of specific Federal, state, and local counterdrug programs.

**The primary targets are a 50% reduction of drug use and availability, and at least a 25% reduction in damaging drug use consequences (e.g., crime rates associated with drug trafficking, health and social costs) over the next 10 years.**

These targets were developed in consultation with federal drug-control agencies and reviewed by state and local agencies as well as drug-control experts.

**Q. What makes you think you can cut drug use in half even over a ten-year period? Did you pick a ten year marker since President Clinton will no longer be in office by that time?**

A. We believe that we can cut drug use in half over ten years in large part because we have already done so. From 1979 to 1996, the number of people using drugs dropped by 49 percent, and the number using cocaine dropped by 70 percent. The critical part of meeting this goal is preventing the next generation of young people from ever starting to use drugs. If we can do this, we will achieve the goal.

The ten-year marker reflects the fact that there is no quick fix to America's drug problem. Studies show that drug use patterns occur within generational cycles -- drug use falls off, and unless there is ongoing education, young people forget the dangers of drugs. The ten-year focus reflects the need for an enduring commitment. It is important to note that the performance markers include interim benchmarks -- to check on the efficacy of our efforts before the end of the ten-year period.

### **Prison Drug Testing/Treatment**

**Q. What does the Justice Department study say about the effectiveness of prison drug treatment?**

A. According to a study from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), Federal inmates who participated in the BOP residential drug abuse treatment program during their incarceration were less likely to be re-arrested or to become involved in further drug use following their release. The study involved 1,866 inmates at more than 30 institutions.

Specifically, the study found that Federal inmates who completed the residential substance abuse treatment program were 73 percent less likely to be re-arrested and 44% less likely test positive for drugs in the first 6 months after release than similar inmates who did not receive this treatment.

**Q. What is the residential drug abuse treatment program in the federal prison system?**

A. The residential drug abuse treatment program is a comprehensive program that gives inmates up to 500 hours of treatment while in prison, and includes participation in community transitional services when the inmate is transferred to a halfway house prior to release. The treatment focuses on individual responsibility and changing future behavior. Currently, the BOP operates 42 residential treatment programs, with an annual capacity of over 6,000 participants.

**Q. What has the Administration done to address the prisoner drug problem?**

A. Last month, the President signed a directive to the Attorney General calling on her to take the necessary steps to:

- (1) Require states to determine the level of drug use in their prisons and report annually on their progress.
- (2) Give states the flexibility to use their federal prison funds for drug detection, offender testing, and drug treatment.
- (3) Work with states to enact stiffer penalties for drug trafficking into and within correctional facilities.

Moreover, the President's FY 99 budget will include \$197 million for a series of initiatives to promote coerced abstinence and treatment in the criminal justice system -- including \$85 million for a new drug testing and sanctions program for states and localities.

In addition, the President has taken numerous other actions to combat the problem of drug abuse by offenders involved in the criminal justice system including: doubling the number of federal arrestees drug tested in 24 judicial districts; fighting to launch a \$1 billion initiative to spread Drug Courts across the country; and expanding drug testing, intervention, and treatment in Federal prisons through his budgets and the 1994 Crime Act.

**Q. Besides treatment, what are you doing about the drug problem in federal prisons?**

A. Under the leadership of Attorney General Reno, the federal Bureau of Prisons is carrying out model programs in drug testing, drug treatment, and drug detection.

Drug Testing. In 1997, federal inmates were subject to 127,460 drug tests. Two percent of tests were positive, as compared to the 9 percent average for state correctional systems. Prisoners testing positive for drugs are appropriately punished and follow up tests are scheduled regularly to ensure they stay clean. Drug testing of correctional officers, and other selected employees is also an established policy in the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Drug Detection. Innovative drug detection technology is being piloted at Bureau institutions. The Office of National Drug Control Policy is working with the Bureau to provide the states with information on the best ways to keep drugs out of prisons.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
Washington, D.C. 20503

*National Drug Control  
Strategy 1998*

**THE 1998 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY:  
A NATIONAL CONSENSUS**

**NEWT GINGRICH'S PROPOSAL**

- Work with NGOs to increase anti-drug coalitions.
- Give parents and children information to talk to each other about drug abuse.
- Provide market incentives for businesses to implement drug-free workplace.
- Build a system to keep our schools drug-free.
- Work with PDFA to ensure powerful anti-drug messages are presented to children.
- Set up a national clearinghouse for information on drugs for all parents.

**THE 1998 NATIONAL DRUG  
CONTROL STRATEGY**

- Expands the number of anti-drug coalitions by 10,000 beyond the 4000 already existing (pp 31-33).
- Gets information on drugs to parents and children through a \$195 M media campaign: expands parenting, mentoring and media literacy skills (pp. 30-32).
- Provides the incentives and know-how for 22 million small businesses to initiate drug-free workplaces (pp. 40-42).
- Adds 1300 drug coordinators to 6500 schools nationwide: affirms commitment to Safe and Drug-Free Schools programs(pp. 31-33).
- PDFA and ONDCP worked together on media campaign from inception, utilizing state of the art marketing (pp 30-32).
- ONDCP clearinghouse (1-800-666-3332) is up and running: web site is listed on the back cover of the *Strategy* ([www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov)). These services will expand.

**We agree that these are all good ideas. That's why the *National Drug Control Strategy* was developed with input from thousands of informed and committed professionals (medical, international and domestic policy, legal, educational, community, law enforcement, care givers, spiritual leaders, youth mentors and parents) to ensure the best mix of programs to achieve a drug-free America.**

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REVIEWS

February 17, 1998

## Drug Czar: Gingrich 'Irresponsible'

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Filed at 1:31 a.m. EST

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The White House drug policy chief says House Speaker Newt Gingrich is playing party politics in the war on drugs. The speaker's office counters that lives could be lost because the Clinton administration lacks a strong anti-drug plan.

Barry R. McCaffrey, head of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, reproached Gingrich as "irresponsible" for declaring that the administration's long-term plan to reduce illegal drug use was dead on arrival in Congress.

"I'm sympathetic to partisan wrangling and know that Newt Gingrich is looking for issues for the midterm election, but that's not what I signed up to do. I'm afraid he's going to do a disservice to a comprehensive strategy," McCaffrey said in an interview Monday.

"I think the American people deserve better than a hasty, partisan response from Newt Gingrich," McCaffrey said.

Gingrich's press secretary, Christina Martin, responded that "there's nothing hasty or political about Speaker Gingrich's deep disappointment that the Clinton administration cannot put together a serious strategy for saving America's teens in a more timely and effective manner. ...

"The speaker worries that the slower, more ineffective America's drug plan is, the more young lives lost and damaged. It doesn't have to be this way," she said.

The jousting over drug policy began Saturday when President Clinton, in his weekly radio address, outlined his plan to reduce the number of Americans using drugs by half over the next decade. The administration has budgeted \$17.1 billion for next year to expand prevention programs, hire more border patrol agents, drug agents and police, and treat more prisoners.

Gingrich, in response, derided that strategy as a "hodgepodge of half-steps and half-truths" and a "definition of failure." He said he would try to pass a resolution in the House asking Clinton to withdraw his plan as inadequate.

Gingrich asked why it would take a decade to reduce drug use when the Civil War was won and slavery abolished in only four, and said Republicans would push through their own anti-drug agenda. It includes community anti-drug coalitions, market incentives to help companies fight drug use and a national clearinghouse for drug information.

Last year Gingrich led efforts to win House passage of a bill that would have required the drug office to virtually end drug use in America by 2001.

"This strikes me as this brilliant man Newt Gingrich conducting drug policy by what I would have termed in my last life as "ready, fire, aim," said McCaffrey, a retired Army general.

He said the administration, with the help of Republicans, already had implemented into law many ideas pushed by Gingrich and when Gingrich rejects out-of-hand the administration's proposals, "my immediate reaction is that this is irresponsible."

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

Washington, D.C. 20503

**The National Drug Control Strategy, 1998**  
**A Ten-Year Plan**  
**Highlights**

**The National Drug Control Strategy's Five Goals**

- Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as alcohol and tobacco.
- Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.
- Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.
- Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.
- Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

**A Ten-Year Strategy to Reduce Drug Use and its Consequences by Half**

- First-ever, comprehensive ten-year plan to reduce drug use and its consequences by one half.
- This ten-year plan is backed by: a five-year budget; and performance measures to improve accountability and efficacy.
- Supported by the largest counter-drug budget ever presented: \$17 billion.
- Dynamic and comprehensive: focuses on results not programs; each element supports all the other initiatives.

**Protecting America's Kids**

- *Strategy's* first goal is educate kids to enable them to reject drugs.
- Current studies show youth drug use rates have leveled off, and in some cases are in decline.
- This *Strategy* builds on programs that work and launches new initiatives:
  - ✓ *National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign* -- which will "go national" in June.
  - ✓ *Drug Free Communities Act* -- building and strengthening 14,000 community-based anti-drug coalitions across the nation.
  - ✓ *High Hopes Initiative* -- \$140 million to expand mentoring for disadvantaged children in grades six through twelve.
  - ✓ *School Drug Prevention Coordinators Initiative* -- providing prevention professionals to 6,500 schools nationwide.
  - ✓ *President's Youth Tobacco Initiative* -- stopping gateway behaviors to drug use.
  - ✓ *Youth Drug Research* -- expanding understanding of youth drug use and addiction.
- Largest percentage budget increases -- 15% or \$256 million -- for youth programs.

**Strengthening Our Borders**

- Launches a \$105 million *Port and Border Security Initiative*.
- Puts 1,000 new Border Patrol agents, and increasing barriers along the Southwest border.
- Deploys new, advanced technologies, such as X-rays and remote video surveillance, along the Southwest border -- including \$41 million for nonintrusive inspection technologies.
- Strengthens oversight over federal Southwest border drug control efforts.

**Strengthening Law Enforcement**

- Focuses on community policing by full implementation of the COPs Program.
- Launches a new DEA counter-heroin initiative.
- Launches an expanded anti-methamphetamine initiative: \$24.5 million including 100 new DEA agents.

**Breaking the Cycle of Drugs and Crime**

- Provides \$85 million in funding and other support to help state and local governments implement drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders.

**Reducing the Supply of Drugs and Enhancing Multinational Cooperation**

- In 1997, Andean cocaine production dropped by as much as 100 tons over the prior year.
- The *Strategy* adds \$75.4 million in Department of Defense support to US, Andean, Caribbean and Mexican interdiction efforts.
- Provides \$45 million to support Andean nation counter-drug efforts, including interdiction, crop replacement, and support to law enforcement.
- Continues to build multinational cooperation against drugs, focusing on US-Mexico bilateral efforts, the Caribbean Initiative, and the upcoming Santiago Summit and UN Special Session.

**Closing the Treatment Gap**

- The number of people who require drug treatment but who are not in treatment -- the "gap" -- is estimated at 1.7 million.
- Provides \$200 million in Substance Abuse Block Grants to states to close the gap, increasing the total funding to \$1.5 billion.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
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KEY DRUG-POLICY TRENDS

- **Illegal drug use rates are 50 percent lower than 1979's historic high levels.** Drug use levels have remained steady since 1990. Six percent of the household population aged twelve and over are current users of illegal drugs, down from 1979's level of 13 percent. Sixty-one million Americans who once used illegal drugs have now rejected them.
- **Illegal drug use has begun to level off among youth but remains unacceptably high.** Both the University of Michigan's *Monitoring the Future* survey and the *National Household Survey of Drug Abuse* reported that the six-year trend of increased drug use among 12-17 year olds has leveled off. However, this good news is tempered by the fact that today's drug-use rates among youth, while well below the 1979 peak of 16.3 percent, are substantially higher than the 1992 low of 5.3 percent.
- **The spread of methamphetamine is being checked.** The Drug Use Forecasting system found that methamphetamine use decline substantially among arrestees between 1995 and 1996.
- **Drug courts are expanding.** The nation's first drug court opened in 1989. In 1997, approximately 20,000 defendants appeared before the active 215 drug courts. ONDCP and DOJ supported the establishment of a national drug Court Institute.
- **Hemispheric anti-cocaine strategy is working.** Illicit coca cultivation decreased in Peru by 40 percent in the past two years. Coca cultivation in Bolivia stabilized.
- **Coast Guard seizures reached record levels in 1997.** In 1997, approximately 430 metric tons of cocaine passed through the transit zone toward the United States. An estimated 32 percent of this amount was seized; eighty-four metric tons in the transit zone and fifty-four metric tons in the arrival zone.
- **Bilateral drug-control strategy signed with Mexico.** President Zedillo has identified drug trafficking as the principal threat to Mexico's national security.