

**NLWJC - Kagan**

**DPC - Box 016 - Folder 003**

**Drugs - National Drug Control  
Strategy 1999**



Jose Cerda III

01/27/99 11:42:06 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Marjorie Tarmey/WHO/EOP

cc: Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP, Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP, Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

Subject: Drug Strategy

Marge:

In a few minutes, I'll have someone drop off a draft of the key sections of this year's Drug Strategy -- as well as OMB's talking points on the major drug budget initiatives. The Strategy is being circulated today for comments by WH staff and agencies. Though I've only just glanced it over this morning, I offer these observations for Maria to decide how to proceed w/the Strategy's rollout:

**1. Presidential Involvement.** The President's involvement in the Strategy's rollout, however large or small, is always interpreted by Members of Congress and drug constituency groups as a bottom line indicator of the Administration's interest/commitment to the drug issue. Moreover, congressional republicans have made anti-drug legislation one of their top priorities for the upcoming year (S.5, the Drug-Free Century Act), and they're sure to jump on us when we release the strategy. Better to come out strong w/our Strategy and not be on the defensive.

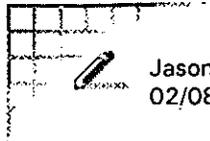
**2. No Big Ideas/News.** Though comprehensive and substantive, this year's strategy is not particularly newsworthy. Many of its findings and initiatives mirror what the Administration has said and done in previous years. Potential items worth highlighting include: good news on adolescent drug use leveling off/dropping for the 2nd year in a row; drug-related crime going down; President's new drug testing/treatment initiative; initial results from the media campaign showing that we're making a difference.

**3. No Big Budget Increases.** In past years, the President has been able to take credit for proposing bigger and bigger drug budgets; the same can't necessarily be said for this year. Although this year's proposed drug budget is about \$800 million more than we proposed last year (\$17.8 billion), if you include the emergency supplemental appropriations, the drug budget ends up being about \$100 million less than what Congress enacted in FY 1999.

**4. Agency Gripes.** Finally, Maria is likely to hear from a cabinet member or two complaining about the drug strategy; it always happens. They either don't like having so little time to clear it, or disagree w/ONDCP's representation of their initiatives. Most of the time, these flare ups have less to do w/the substance of the strategy than w/ONDCP's high-handed style. However, perhaps the one very divisive issue that could come up is the Southwest Border. Secretary Rubin and Attorney General Reno continue to have significant problems w/General McCaffrey's SW Border plan, and -- depending on what's in the Strategy -- they're likely to raise these issues again.

Hope this helps,  
Jose'

~~ADD~~ Drugs - Drug strategy 1999



Jason H. Schechter  
02/08/99 03:19:25 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: 1999-2-8 Vice President Remarks on 1999 National Drug Control Strategy

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

---

For Immediate Release

February 8, 1999

REMARKS BY THE VICE PRESIDENT  
1999 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

Presidential Hall  
The Old Executive Office Building

11:10 A.M. EST

THE VICE PRESIDENT: Thank you. Thank you ladies and gentlemen. Let's give Jessica Hulseby another round of applause. You did a great job. I'm very proud of you. (Applause.)

God bless you, Jessica, and thank you from all of us for your courage and your eloquence this morning. To General Barry McCaffrey and his deputy Don Vereen, to Attorney General Janet Reno and Secretary Donna Shalala, and to the other members of the Administration's team fighting against drugs, and to all of you ladies and gentlemen, thank you for your patience, especially these young people here. I'm very impressed. And incidentally, they're from the Boys and Girls Clubs of America and the DARE program and Chicago's Temple Jeremiah.

I also want to acknowledge specifically some of the other individuals who have played key roles, Rand Beers, Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement matters; Brian Sheridan, Acting Assistant Secretary for Special Operations and Low

Intensity Conflict; Anna Maria Salazar, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense; Ray Kelly, Commissioner of the US Customs Service; Sandy Thurman, of the National AIDS office; Jeffrey Tauber, who has been mentioned before; Dick Bonnette, president of the Partnership for Drug Free America, and I want to mention Jim Burke who heads up the partnership. He is not here, but I want to acknowledge their tremendous role in these efforts, Gil Gallegos, National President of the Fraternal Order of Police and all of the law enforcement officials and representatives of law enforcement organizations who are here. Major General Arthur Dean, President and CEO of the Community Anti-drug Coalitions of America, Jerry Komesar from the Narcotics Center -- the Counternarcotics Center at the CIA, Donnie Marshall Deputy Administrator of the DEA and others.

And let me again acknowledge my colleague Senator Joe Biden in the United States Senate, and Congressman John Mica in the House of Representatives. And what was said by Barry McCaffrey and others about the bipartisan support for our country's efforts in this field bears repeating because we really have been able to drain away some of the partisan poison and put together a national consensus. And we are very grateful for the partnership that we have had with our colleagues in the Congress on both sides of the aisle.

I was listening to Jessica sharing her story and trying to imagine, as I am sure some of you were, what it must have been like for her and her sister to go through those days and how much courage it took for her to make of her life what she has now made of it, and to speak and to reach out and try to save others.

Jessica, your commitment is really an inspiration to all of us and you also give us a target to shoot for because we know that young people can grow up free of drugs and feel a sense of mission and feel connected to our society and be an inspiration to others.

Sadly, we know that the story that we heard from Jessica is not unique. She actually speaks for many thousands of families who suffer through the same nightmare of powerlessness and frustration that she and her sister suffered through.

But one of the most important things that Jessica's story and these ads that Barry showed from our national media campaign, teach us is that we do have the power to fight drugs. We can win this struggle.

As Joe mentioned, it was won once before and then we let down our guard. We can win it again if each of us is willing to take action. If we take action at every level of government in every community, in every house of faith, in every family and every home, if we reach out to our young people as parents, mentors and peers before drug dealers reach them. If we join forces, united and relentless in our determination to win this war, we can make our nation stronger than ever in the twenty-first century.

You know, for years, I remember back, not too many years ago when it seemed that the struggle against crime was insurmountable. The numbers kept getting worse. But we came up with an approach that we applied steadily and relentlessly and the problem has yielded, not fully but with a smart, tough anti-crime plan that combines more punishment with more community police and with better prevention, we see six years later that the strategy is working even beyond our

expectations. Around the country in cities large and small, crime is now down to its lowest rates in 25 years.

That should give us hope, because as we are beginning to win the war against crime, we can win this struggle against drugs. By marshalling the forces and the resources of our nation, monetary, mental, physical, spiritual. We have to call on the best in ourselves in order to win this struggle.

Year after year, our Administration has worked with our friends and allies in the Congress to secure the largest anti-drug budgets in history with more money for drug enforcement agents for border and customs control, for education and outreach, for treatment and prevention. Under the leadership of General Barry McCaffrey at the Office of National Drug Control Policy our efforts have finally begun to pay off.

Overall drug use by adults has dropped to more than half of its highest levels in 1979. Even drug use by our young people, which seemed to be getting worse every year, has finally begun to decline. But when drug dealers still roam our streets and rob our children of their dreams, when drug-related crime still ravages so many of our neighborhoods we know that we've barely begun. We must do so much more.

With our economy the strongest in a generation, and our national self confidence rising we have a rare opportunity, and an obligation, to redouble our efforts in the war against drugs. We must start by recognizing that our nation's drug problem was not born in isolation and does not exist in a vacuum. It is an interconnected problem. And so our solutions must also be interconnected. We must mount an all out effort to banish crime, drugs, disorder and hopelessness from our streets once and for all.

You know, to revisit briefly the analogy to the crime problem, some of the leading experts on crime taught all of us about what they called the broken windows theory. If a potential criminal comes into a neighborhood and sees broken windows and litter on the sidewalk and graffiti on the walls and a general sense of disorder and lack of self respect then the powerful unspoken message is: If you're looking for a place to commit a crime this might be just the place to do it.

If, on the other hand, there is a neighborhood where the windows are fixed and there is no litter and the graffiti has been cleaned up and the shopkeepers and grandparents and community leaders are all helping to exude an atmosphere of order and self-confidence in a neighborhood that takes pride in itself, then the powerful but unspoken message is, don't even think about committing a crime here.

I think something like that theory applies to the challenge we face with drugs. I have always believed that along with all the other dimensions of this problem, this is a spiritual problem and if young people have emptiness in their lives, if they have a lack of respect for the larger community of which they are a part, if they don't find ways to feel connected to the adults who are in the community, if they feel there is phoniness and hypocrisy and corruption and

immorality, then they are much more vulnerable to the drug dealers, to the peers who tempt them with messages that are part of a larger entity of evil.

If, on the other hand, they feel they live in a country that makes sense, that is proud of itself, that is moving toward the future that we are destined to enjoy in America, if they feel like they are part of something larger than themselves, that makes them feel that their lives do have purpose and will have even larger purpose, then they're less vulnerable, less likely to succumb to the temptations that are always present.

And so to deal with the drug problem, we have to do more to expand opportunity, to create jobs for our young people, especially in communities that have too often been passed by in good times; that higher rate of drug abuse in minority communities and impoverished communities. I think -- personally I think comes about partly because you have a higher vulnerability to feeling that sense of being disconnected and alienated and not a part of what can be possible in our future.

We've worked on empowerment zones, we've worked on all manner of initiatives to try to deal with those problems. And incidentally, last Friday the unemployment rate in the African-American community, in the Hispanic Community reached the lowest levels in the history of the United States of America. So, we're making some progress in that dimension of the problem as well.

To deal with the drug problem we need to do much more to improve our schools and help all of our students achieve high standards and empower themselves with the trained minds that make them stronger in their ability to understand what's going on around them. Therefore, we need more after-school programs so that vulnerable period between 3:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. is filled with opportunity instead of remaining a time when idle hands become the devil's workshop. We need summer school programs to keep young people learning in the classroom in the hours after the school bell rings, the hours when young people are likely to fall prey to the drug problem.

We also of course, need to put all of these pieces together in this National Drug Control Strategy which is, of course, being formally released today. And I want to compliment General McCaffrey's staff and those staffs of the other departments that have worked on this as well. He was kind to mention my role in this, it was very small. But one thing that I noticed when we started this and when President Clinton prevailed upon General McCaffrey to take this position was that one difficulty in implementing this law which I supported so strongly in the Congress was that Barry's office is new and relatively small and, as a pivot point or lever dealing with the Defense Department and the Justice Department and Health and Human Services and all of -- and Education and all of the others, very difficult. And just because of human nature and the various laws of bureaucracies, it wasn't working that well.

But I want to give the credit where it's due and that is to the members of President Clinton's Cabinet. Attorney General Reno and Secretary Shalala, chief among them, Secretary Riley, Secretary Cohen, the others, who have brought a spirit of collegiality to focus on the task at hand and not on the process and move closer together by moving jointly closer to our

common goal, which is outlined in this document and which is going to be -- and our progress toward it is going to be measured. They have really been remarkable in their commitment and I am so pleased that this strategy results from such teamwork.

So I am pleased to formally release our drug control strategy. It is not a short-term plan designed to produce short-lived results; it is a comprehensive long-term strategy. It has more money for drug testing and treatment, it has better drug law enforcement in our communities and better drug control on our borders. It has better anti-drug education for young people, including this outstanding media campaign. And I want to compliment all who have been involved in that -- and that is born of a bipartisan movement in the Congress with the Administration to support this as well.

And our plan is backed by the largest anti-drug budget ever presented to the Congress. Our Administration's balanced budget for 2000 includes nearly \$18 billion to keep drugs away from our borders, off of our streets and out of our children's reach. And this anti-drug media campaign aimed at youth is beginning to create lots of conversations around the country.

I know that all of you have seen these ads. They are terrific and the young people are getting the message. We have reached literally millions of them with the powerful message that drugs are illegal, drugs are wrong, drugs can kill you. Although it is too early to fully measure our success, we really are seeing evidence that this anti-drug message is getting through. And the multicultural aspect of it that Barry talked about is extremely important.

One big reason for the success is the remarkable response of the private sector to our challenge to join this fight against drugs. I want to mention that in six months, our campaign has generated more than \$165 million in matching contributions for paid anti-drug ads. Virtually every major network has produced high-profile, anti-drug public service announcements with their best-known celebrities -- and you saw just a few of them, and donated air time to scores of nonprofit organizations for their own anti-drug PSAs.

I am so proud of all our efforts, especially at the ONDCP to fight drugs. But making this strategy work really does require a continuation of the teamwork that I complimented a moment ago.

We have asked Education Secretary Riley to build on our efforts to keep our schools safe by strengthening the Save and Drug-Free Schools initiative and encouraging more school districts to start after-school programs. We've asked Health and Human Services Secretary Shalala here on stage here to help our young people stay off drugs by increasing our efforts to promote drug treatment and prevention programs around the country. And she has already begun doing so. We've asked Attorney General Reno to push forward with more drug testing of prisoners and parolees and more police on the streets of our communities to break the deadly cycle between crime and drugs. We've also asked her to redouble our efforts against drug traffickers by organized crime groups. And she is already doing all of those things.

We've asked Transportation Secretary Slater to maintain the vigorous maritime

interdiction operations against drug traffickers that are such an important part of our supply side anti-drug strategy. We have asked Secretary of the Treasury Rubin to step up anti-money laundering efforts and work harder than ever, along with the Justice Department, to keep drugs from crossing our borders. We've asked Defense Secretary Cohen to intensify his ongoing efforts to use the unique capabilities of our military to support our drug law enforcement efforts, especially along our southwest border. And we have asked Secretary of State Albright to continue our partnership with other nations, particularly in the western hemisphere drug alliance to fight the global drug problem.

President Clinton, as all of you know, is at the funeral of King Hussein and would have been here to present this and release this personally. He has been so deeply involved in leading our nation's efforts. And next week President Clinton will travel to Mexico, a critical partner in the fight against drugs. A major portion of the drugs that come into our country come through Mexico across the 2,000 mile border we share. This illegal drug trade endangers Mexicans as well as Americans and it is in our nations' mutual interests to work together to shut it down.

The alliance against drugs that President Zedillo and President Clinton adopted in 1997 is making progress. And we are committed to building on that progress. And I bring you the personal commitment of President Clinton to implement this drug control strategy. And I'm very pleased that last Thursday, because of the President's efforts, the Mexican government announced it will be spending \$400- to \$500 million over three years to buy new planes, ships, radar and law enforcement equipment. By sharing resources, information and experience we can secure a safe future for both of our nations.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, in closing, our battle against drugs is a fight to the finish and it is not a job for government alone. It will take all of our efforts and energy, all of our courage and our compassion. It will take every one of us looking ahead to a day when the scourge of drugs no longer threatens our children, our communities or our collective future. I believe that we are destined to reach that day. We can reach that day.

I look forward to working with all of you to building a stronger nation for the twenty-first century.

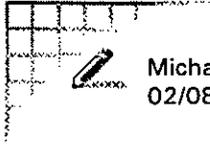
Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

-END-

11:42 A.M. EST

Message Sent To: \_\_\_\_\_



Michael Waldman  
02/08/99 03:00:24 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP

cc:

Subject: fyi - for rangel

### White House Outlines Anti-Drug Plan

By PETE YOST Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) -- Releasing the Clinton administration's plan to cut the drug problem in half by 2007, Vice President Al Gore today said that the strategy had to provide hope to youngsters and treatment for prisoners even as it cracked down on traffickers.

**"We must start by recognizing that our nation's drug problem was not born in isolation and does not exist in a vacuum," Gore said. "It is an interconnected problem and so our solutions must also be interconnected. We must mount an all out effort to banish crime, drugs and disorder and hopelessness from our streets once and for all."**

Gore released the five-part plan, which he said repaired programs that are not working and gave a boost to those that do, during a ceremony at the Old Executive Office Building next to the White House.

He claimed some success in the fight against drugs, noting that drug use by adults is at half what it was in 1979 and that drug use by young people has started to decline.

**"But when drug dealers still roam our streets and rob our children of their dreams, and drug related crime still ravages so many of our neighborhoods, we know that we have barely begun," Gore said. "We must do so much more."**

The nationwide effort includes nearly \$18 billion to be spent this year by the federal government. White House drug policy director Barry McCaffrey wants the nation's children to be the focal point for the drive against drugs.

The White House **"seeks to involve parents, coaches, mentors, teachers, clergy and other role models in a broad prevention campaign,"** McCaffrey said in the four-volume strategy sent to Capitol Hill today.

In a message to Congress, President Clinton said that among the positive signs are a growing view among young people that drugs are risky and a continuing decline in cocaine production overseas.

``Studies demonstrate that when our children understand the dangers of drugs, their rates of drug use drop,'' said Clinton.

The five parts of the administration plan are educating children, decreasing the addicted population, breaking the cycle of drugs and crime, securing the nation's borders from drugs and reducing the drug supply.

The blend of strategies is aimed at reducing the use and availability of drugs by 25 percent by 2002 and 50 percent by 2007. Achieving the goal would mean just 3 percent of the U.S. population aged 12 and over would be using illegal drugs. The current figure is estimated at 6.4 percent. In 1979, the rate was near 15 percent.

Additional goals for the period ending in 2007 are to reduce by 30 percent the rate of crime associated with drug trafficking and use, and cutting the health and social costs associated with drugs by 25 percent. As of 1995, the social costs of drug use were estimated at \$110 billion, a 64 percent increase over 1990.

A major piece of the drug-control effort is an advertising campaign that generates more than \$195 million a year in matching contributions from media companies.

A cornerstone of the strategy is accountability for the wide array of current anti-drug programs, with boosts for those that work and the ability to identify swiftly and repair those that aren't producing results.

``In the past, Congress had been critical because there were no specific measurements for success,'' said Bob Weiner, a spokesman for McCaffrey. ``There was some real heat in the government'' resisting demands for accountability, but ``no longer do we only measure the people working the issue and the dollars spent on it. Now you've got to prove bang for the buck.''

While head of the U.S. Southern Command as an Army general, McCaffrey saw first hand in South America how some U.S. approaches to drug control succeed where others fail.

Over a decade or more, some \$700 million was spent on counter-narcotics aid in Bolivia, with no significant reduction in cocaine cultivation, said Pancho Kinney, deputy director for strategy in McCaffrey's office.

When another approach was used starting in 1995, success was immediate and has continued, Kinney added. Under the

strategy, the U.S. military passes along information about drug-carrying aircraft, which then would be intercepted by air forces of Colombia and Peru.

AP-NY-02-08-99 1157EST

Copyright © Associated Press. All rights reserved. This material may not be published, broadcast, rewritten, or redistributed.

[Home](#) | [Top of Page](#)

02/08



Jose Cerda III

02/01/99 05:12:40 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Edits to Cover Letter for Drug Strategy

David:

Per your voice mail to me, I'd recommend the following changes to ONDCP's letter:

- ✓ 1. paragraph 5 (2nd bullet on addicts), 2nd sentence: Drop everything after "treatment gap." We don't need to mention methadone in the President's letter, and Chris Jennings has to make a judgment on whether or not parity is mentioned in the strategy at all.
- ✓ 2. paragraph 6 (3rd bullet on crime and drugs): Replace entire paragraph with the following:

Numerous studies confirm that the vast majority of prisoners report drug use and that many prisoners commit their crimes to buy drugs or while high. To help break this iron link between crime and drugs, we must promote Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision that works to keep offenders drug- and crime-free. We can do this by helping states and localities implement tough new systems to drug test, treat, and punish prisoners, parolees, and probationers.
- ✓ 3. paragraph 9, 3rd sentence: I'd add Bob Rubin to the list of cabinet members mentioned. Treasury gets miffed when they don't get included in our crime/drug rhetoric.

Jose'

Message Sent To:

David R. Goodfriend/WHO/EOP  
Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP  
Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP  
Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP  
Christopher C. Jennings/OPD/EOP  
Sarah A. Bianchi/OVP @ OVP

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 1/28 ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 1/29

Subject: National Dry Control Strategy - Transmittal Letter

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NASH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PODESTA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	REED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ECHAVESTE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	RUFF	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
RICCHETTI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SOSNIK	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LEW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	SPERLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BEGALA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STEIN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BERGER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STERN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BLUMENTHAL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	STRETT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
FRAMPTON	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	TRAMONTANO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
IBARRA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VERVEER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
KLAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	WALDMAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LANE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	YELLEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LEWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>fagan</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LINDSEY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>kerrick</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LOCKHART	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Cerda</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MARSHALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MOORE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

REMARKS: Any comment?

RESPONSE: \_\_\_\_\_

[DATE]

'99 JAN 28 PM1:07

On behalf of the American people, I am pleased to transmit the *1999 National Drug Control Strategy* to the Congress. This *Strategy* renews and advances our efforts to counter the threat of drugs -- a threat that continues to cost our nation over fourteen thousand lives and billions of dollars each year.

Recent developments have indicated the beginnings of some encouraging progress in the struggle against drugs. The 1998 *Monitoring the Future* study found that youth drug use has leveled off, and in many instances is on the decline -- the second straight year of progress after years of steady increases. The study also found a significant strengthening of youth attitudes toward drugs: young people increasingly perceive drug use as a risky and unacceptable behavior. Simultaneously, the rate of drug-related murders continues to decline, down from 1302 in 1992 to 786 in 1997. Overseas, we have also witnessed a decline in cocaine production by 325 metric tons in Bolivia and Peru over the last four years. Coca cultivation in Peru plunged 56 percent since 1995.

Nevertheless, drugs still exact a tremendous toll on this nation. In a ten-year period over 100,000 Americans will die from drug use. The social costs of drug use continue to climb, up 64 percent from 1990 to \$110 billion in 1995. Much of the economic burden of drug abuse falls on those who do not abuse drugs -- American families and their communities. Although we have made progress, much remains to be done.

The *1999 National Drug Control Strategy* provides a comprehensive balanced approach to move us closer to a drug-free America. This *Strategy* presents a long-term plan to change American attitudes and behavior with regard to illegal drugs. Among the efforts this *Strategy* focuses on are:

- **Educating children:** Studies demonstrate that when our children understand the dangers of drugs, their rates of drug use drop. Through the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program and other efforts, we will continue to focus on helping our youth reject drugs.
- **Decreasing the addicted population:** The addicted make up roughly a quarter of all drug users, but consume two-thirds of all drugs in America. Our strategy for reducing the number of addicts focuses on: closing the "treatment gap," advocating

insurance parity for substance-abuse treatment, and expanding methadone therapy.

- **Breaking the cycle of drugs and crime:** The number of Americans incarcerated for drug-related crimes continues to rise. Every nonviolent offender we lock up for five years forces the American taxpayer to pay over \$125,000. With far too little treatment capacity, prisons contribute to a cycle of ever more crime and increased drug use. Expanded justice system-based treatment programs, such as drug courts that offer alternatives to incarceration for nonviolent offenders will allow us to break this cycle and reduce the recidivism rate by 70 percent or more.
- **Securing our borders:** The vast majority of drugs consumed in the United States enter this nation across the Southwest border, Florida, the Gulf states and other border areas and air and sea ports of entry. The flow of drugs into this nation violates our sovereignty and brings crime and suffering to our streets and communities. We must dramatically increase our ability to safeguard our borders from drugs.
- **Reducing the supply of drugs:** We must reduce the availability of drugs and the ease with which they can be obtained or we will continue to contribute to a ready demand. Our efforts to reduce the supply of drugs must target both domestic and overseas production of these deadly substances.

Our ability to attain these objectives is dependent upon the collective will of the American people and the strength of our leadership. The progress we have made to date is a credit to Americans of all walks of life -- state and local leaders, parents, teachers, coaches, doctors, police officers, and clergy. Many have taken a stand against drugs. These gains also result from the leadership and hard work of many to include Attorney General Reno, Secretary of Health and Human Services Shalala, Secretary of Education Riley and Drug Policy Director McCaffrey. If we are to make further progress we must maintain a bipartisan commitment to the goals of the *Strategy*. I thank the Congress for their past and future support.

As we enter the new millennium, we are reminded of our common obligation to build and leave for coming generations a stronger nation. Our *National Drug Control Strategy* will help create a safer, healthier future for all Americans.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY  
Washington, D.C. 20503  
January 28, 1999

MEMORANDUM FOR PHIL CAPLAN, ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT AND  
STAFF SECRETARY

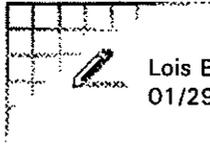
FROM: JANET CRIST, CHIEF OF STAFF

SUBJECT: POTUS STRATEGY TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Attached is ONDCP's proposed Presidential transmittal letter to be published in the *1999 Strategy*. Would like the *Strategy* to go to the printer in the next four days, so would appreciate your expediting the letter as soon as possible. Please refer all questions to Jim McDonough, Director of Strategic Planning. He can be reached at x56735. Please return signed copy to me.

Check w:

- ONDCP staffer working on this (in cover letter from OMB cos)
- Jose Cerda/Elena Kagan



Lois E. Altoft  
01/29/99 07:00:27 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP  
cc: Barbara A. Barclay/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Drug Strategy Transmittal

Following are OMB's comments (Michael Deich x53120) on the staffing memo, "National Drug Control Strategy - Transmittal Letter." Thank you.

----- Forwarded by Lois E. Altoft/OMB/EOP on 01/29/99 06:54 PM -----



Theodore Wartell 01/29/99 01:44:15 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Lois E. Altoft/OMB/EOP@EOP  
cc: Sherron Duncan/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Subject: Drug Strategy Transmittal

Attached are GGF's comments on the WH Staffing Memo: National Drug Control Strategy Transmittal Letter.

TW

----- Forwarded by Theodore Wartell/OMB/EOP on 01/29/99 12:35 PM -----

Jennifer M. Baffi 01/29/99 10:52:02 AM

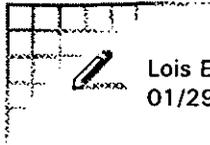
Record Type: Record

To: Theodore Wartell/OMB/EOP  
cc: Barbara A. Menard/OMB/EOP  
Subject: Drug Strategy Transmittal

Here are our suggested edits:

- We have concerns with the description of the programs listed in the last sentence of "Decreasing the addicted population". Dan Mendelson's RMO will provide detail in their comments.
- In "Breaking the cycle of drugs and crime," the third sentence should read: With far too little *prison* treatment capacity, *the ability of prisons to end the* cycle of ever more crime and increased drug use *is hindered*. In addition a , should be placed after offenders in the last sentence.
- The last sentence in the "Securing our borders should be changed to: *We remain committed and will expand efforts* to safeguard our borders from drugs.

- In "Reducing the supply of drugs," the first sentence should read: We must reduce the availability of drugs and the ease with which they can be obtained. ~~or we will continue to contribute to a ready demand.~~



Lois E. Altoft  
01/29/99 07:09:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP  
cc: Barbara A. Barclay/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Health Division Comments on Drug Strategy Transmittal letter

Following are additional OMB comments (Dan Mendelson x55178) on the Drug Control Strategy Transmittal Letter. Thanks again.

----- Forwarded by Lois E. Altoft/OMB/EOP on 01/29/99 07:07 PM -----

Barbara A. Menard 01/29/99 07:03:17 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Lois E. Altoft/OMB/EOP@EOP  
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
Subject: Health Division Comments on Drug Strategy Transmittal letter

Lois-

I just faxed you a hard copy of HD's edits on the drug control strategy transmittal letter. For reference, our suggested changes are:

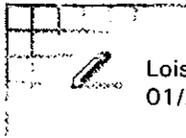
- Decreasing the addicted population: The addicted make up roughly a quarter of all drug users, but consume two-thirds of all drugs in America. Our strategy for reducing the number of addicts focuses on: closing the gap between the number of people actively seeking substance abuse treatment and the capacity of the public treatment system "~~treatment gap~~", ~~advocating insurance parity for substance abuse treatment~~, and expanding methadone therapy.

Please call me at 5-4929 if you have any questions on these suggested edits.

Message Copied To:

Robert L. Nabors/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Daniel N. Mendelson/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Barry T. Clendenin/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Gina C. Mooers/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Richard J. Turman/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Theodore Wartell/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Jennifer M. Baffi/OMB/EOP@EOP

'99 JAN 29 PM 7:15



Lois E. Altoft  
01/29/99 07:09:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP  
cc: Barbara A. Barclay/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Health Division Comments on Drug Strategy Transmittal letter

Following are additional OMB comments (Dan Mendelson x55178) on the Drug Control Strategy Transmittal Letter. Thanks again.

----- Forwarded by Lois E. Altoft/OMB/EOP on 01/29/99 07:07 PM -----

**Barbara A. Menard** 01/29/99 07:03:17 PM

---

Record Type: Record

To: Lois E. Altoft/OMB/EOP@EOP  
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
Subject: Health Division Comments on Drug Strategy Transmittal letter

Lois-

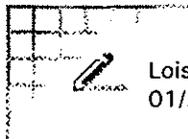
I just faxed you a hard copy of HD's edits on the drug control strategy transmittal letter. For reference, our suggested changes are:

- Decreasing the addicted population: The addicted make up roughly a quarter of all drug users, but consume two-thirds of all drugs in America. Our strategy for reducing the number of addicts focuses on: closing the gap between the number of people actively seeking substance abuse treatment and the capacity of the public treatment system "~~treatment gap~~", ~~advocating insurance parity for substance abuse treatment~~, and expanding methadone therapy.

Please call me at 5-4929 if you have any questions on these suggested edits.

Message Copied To:

Robert L. Nabors/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Daniel N. Mendelson/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Barry T. Clendenin/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Gina C. Mooers/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Richard J. Turman/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Theodore Wartell/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Jennifer M. Baffi/OMB/EOP@EOP



Lois E. Altoft  
01/29/99 07:00:27 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP  
cc: Barbara A. Barclay/WHO/EOP  
Subject: Drug Strategy Transmittal

Following are OMB's comments (Michael Deich x53120) on the staffing memo, "National Drug Control Strategy - Transmittal Letter." Thank you.

----- Forwarded by Lois E. Altoft/OMB/EOP on 01/29/99 06:54 PM -----



Theodore Wartell 01/29/99 01:44:15 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Lois E. Altoft/OMB/EOP@EOP  
cc: Sherron Duncan/OMB/EOP@EOP  
Subject: Drug Strategy Transmittal

Attached are GGF's comments on the WH Staffing Memo: National Drug Control Strategy Transmittal Letter.

TW

----- Forwarded by Theodore Wartell/OMB/EOP on 01/29/99 12:35 PM -----

Jennifer M. Baffi 01/29/99 10:52:02 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Theodore Wartell/OMB/EOP  
cc: Barbara A. Menard/OMB/EOP  
Subject: Drug Strategy Transmittal

Here are our suggested edits:

- We have concerns with the description of the programs listed in the last sentence of "Decreasing the addicted population". Dan Mendelson's RMO will provide detail in their comments.
- In "Breaking the cycle of drugs and crime," the third sentence should read: With far too little *prison* treatment capacity, *the ability of prisons to end the cycle of ever more crime and increased drug use is hindered*. In addition a , should be placed after offenders in the last sentence.
- The last sentence in the "Securing our borders should be changed to: *We remain committed and will expand efforts* to safeguard our borders from drugs.

- In "Reducing the supply of drugs," the first sentence should read: We must reduce the availability of drugs and the ease with which they can be obtained. ~~or we will continue to contribute to a ready demand.~~

Drug-Drug Strategy 1999

## 1999 National Drug Control Strategy

### Questions and Answers

February 8, 1998

**Q. What is the President announcing today?**

A. President Clinton will release the *1999 National Drug Control Strategy*. The ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 1998 requires the President to submit a long-term plan to reduce illegal drug use and availability and its consequences. Within the *Strategy* is a detailed report on the nation's drug abuse profile and a comprehensive plan to cut drug use by 50% by 2007.

The President will also highlight the extraordinary efforts of the private sector to join forces with the successful Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign to get the right message to kids, parents, and teachers on drugs. In just six months, the private sector has committed \$165 million in matching contributions to our media campaign.

**Q. What are the highlights of the new *Strategy*?**

A. The *1999 Strategy* builds on the President's previous national strategies. It refines the mid- and long-term targets presented last year for reducing drug use and availability by 50 percent by the year 2007. It also sets the target of reducing the criminal consequences of drug abuse by 30 percent and the health and social consequences by 25 percent by 2007. The *1999 Strategy* will serve as a strong guide in our national drug control efforts for the next five years.

**Q. Why isn't the *Strategy* more ambitious? Can't we do better than cut drug abuse by 50 percent by 2007?**

A. Reducing and stopping drug use requires fundamental changes in the attitudes of millions of Americans, and that shift in attitude is more gradual than we would wish. The *Strategy* promotes a steady pressure against drug use and underscores why drug control must be lifted out of partisan conflict. The Administration's long-term plan to reduce drug use by 50 percent to the lowest levels ever in our national experience is based on an historical perspective that is essential in the campaign against drug abuse -- not on simplistic solutions and sound bites that won't impact this difficult problem.

**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 2000 budget supports the goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy through increases in areas identified as funding priorities. The proposed FY2000 anti-drug budget is \$17.8 billion--\$735 million (+4.3%) over FY 1999 regular, non-emergency appropriations. Our budget provides increases of \$210 million (+3.6% in FY 2000 over FY 1999 regular appropriations) to support drug education, prevention and treatment, and increases supply reduction programs by \$524.8 million (+4.7% in FY 2000 over FY 1999 regular appropriations). Interdiction resources, mostly for one-time capital acquisitions, will increase significantly in 1999 as the result of a Congressional appropriation of \$870 million for international drug-control and interdiction spending.

**Q. Isn't this *Strategy* deferring accountability to future years? Why not issue an annual report card?**

A. The *1999 Strategy* provides a detailed annual update on progress in reducing drug abuse and its consequences. Among the 1999 report's principal conclusions are that drug use among the general population remained statistically unchanged between 1996 and 1997. Drug use among 12-17 year olds declined slightly in 1997 and 1998. In 1996, drug-related deaths leveled off at about 9,300 after climbing throughout the 1990s. Drug-related medical emergencies remained near historic highs but were statistically constant in 1997. The costs of illegal drug abuse were estimated \$110 billion in 1995, 64 percent higher than in 1990. And consumer spending on drugs declined by 37.3 percent from \$91.4 billion in 1988 to \$57.3 billion in 1995.

**Q. Can the federal government really accomplish these long-term targets established by this *Strategy*?**

A. We can, but to do so, we will need the support of the fifty states and four U.S. territories as well as the thousands of city, county, and local governments threatened by illegal drugs. State governments, for example, have enormous potential for addressing the drug problem. They administer the school systems, exercise far-reaching jurisdictional power, channel money and resources to specific needs, and educate citizens about the

dangers of illegal drugs. States' funds account for much of the spending on drug prevention and treatment, providing funds to thousands of community-based treatment programs and prevention providers. Counties and cities play an equally important role, providing essential services such as emergency medical care, education, and law enforcement. All levels of government must become partners with the federal government in countering illegal drugs.

**Q. What makes you think you can cut drug use in half by 2007? Did you pick a ten year marker since President Clinton will no longer be in office by that time?**

A. After much research and consultation, General McCaffrey recommended the goal of cutting drug use in half over ten years as a tough, but attainable goal. 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. That is why the *Strategy* reflects the need for an enduring commitment. The long-term 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. To help us chart these drug use patterns this *Strategy* includes -- as did the 1998 Strategy -- a report on the nation's drug abuse profile.

**Q. Why doesn't the spending match the rhetoric? The *Strategy* identifies demand reduction as the priority, yet doesn't it invest more in supply reduction?**

A. No. We hope that Congress will support this record drug-control budget. If enacted, spending on prevention will have increased by 53 percent since FY1996 while spending on treatment will have increased by 26 percent. Overall, spending on demand reduction will have increased by 36 percent and outpaced the growth of spending on supply reduction, which will have increased by 30 percent.

**Q. Why are congressional critics saying that your drug-control budget doesn't invest sufficiently in supply reduction? And what about the charges that this failure is the reason why youth drug use increased during the 1990's?**

- A. We are continuing to seek increased funding to reduce the supply of drugs -- our FY 2000 request for supply reduction is over 30% more than in FY 1996. And though we have sought even greater increases during that same period for prevention -- our Strategy's top priority -- we believe that our proposal for supply reduction is more than sufficient. For instance, our Western Hemisphere cocaine control efforts have been extremely successful. Cocaine production in South America has plummeted by 280 metric tons (MTs) since 1995. Coca cultivation has declined by 56 percent in Peru. Expanded Colombian cultivation slightly offset significant reductions in Bolivia and Peru. In 1997, an estimated 289 MTs of cocaine were available in the U.S., the lowest amount since the 1980s and far below the peak of 529 MTs in 1992. And in 1998, 145 MTs of cocaine were seized en route to the U.S.

However, if you really believe that the ready availability of drugs fueled the 1992-1996 increase of drug use rates among 12-17 year-olds, you would target domestically grown marijuana, not South American cocaine. Just 0.6 percent of seventeen-year-olds were using cocaine in 1997, whereas marijuana usage accounts for about 90 percent of illegal drug use among juveniles.

Drug-free strategy 1999

## ***The 1999 National Drug Control Strategy*** **February 8, 1999**

Today at Presidential Hall, President Clinton will release the *1999 National Drug Control Strategy*, a comprehensive long-term plan to reduce drug use and availability to historic new lows. The *Strategy* is backed by a \$17.8 billion counter-drug budget -- the largest ever presented to Congress. The President will also highlight the extraordinary efforts of the private sector to join forces with the successful Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign to get the right message to kids, parents, and teachers on drugs.

**A long term commitment to fight drugs.** Year in and year out, the Clinton Administration has proposed the largest anti-drug budgets ever, helping to increase federal counter-drug spending by nearly 40% between FY 93 and FY 99. Our sustained effort is having an impact: overall drug use is half the level it was at its peak in the 1970's; drug-related murders are down by 40 percent since 1992; the first-ever paid anti-drug media campaign has been launched nationwide; and youth drug use is on the decline for the second year in a row. The *1999 National Drug Control Strategy* builds on this progress and takes the next steps to reduce drug use and availability across the board.

**Keeping kids the number one priority.** If our children can make it to adulthood free of substance abuse, the vast majority will avoid addiction for the rest of their lives. That is why the first goal of the *Strategy* is to educate and enable kids to reject drugs. And while recent studies show declining youth drug use in 1997 and 1998, we have more work to do. The President's *Strategy* and FY 2000 budget reflect a strong commitment to meeting this challenge:

- \$195 Million for National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. The President's budget continues this unprecedented, 5-year campaign to use the full power of the mass media to educate millions of young people, parents, teachers and mentors about the dangers of drugs. In just six months, the private sector has joined our national effort and made over \$165 million in matching contributions -- helping us to reach even more people by creating their own anti-drug ads, producing shows about drug prevention, and giving scores of non-profit organizations free air time to run their drug-related messages.
- \$590 Million for Safe and Drug-Free Schools. In addition to calling for increased funds, the President is committed to reforming the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program to make it even more effective. The President's proposal will require schools to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include tough, but fair discipline policies; safe passage to and from schools; effective drug and violence policies and programs; annual school safety and drug

use report cards; and links to after school programs.

**Breaking the iron link between drugs and crime.** A third of state prisoners and one in five federal prisoners commit their crimes under the influence of drugs. Nearly 20 percent of state prisoners and 15 percent of federal inmates commit their crimes to buy drugs. The President's budget provides new resources for states and localities to break crime-committing addicts of their addictions and reduce recidivism:

- \$215 Million for Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision. The President proposes the most comprehensive drug supervision ever to help keep offenders drug- and crime-free: \$100 million in new funds to help states and localities to drug test, treat, and sanction prisoners, parolees and probationers; \$50 million to expand innovative drug courts; and \$65 million for residential drug treatment for prisoners with the most serious drug problems.

**Strengthening law enforcement.** One of the *Strategy's* goals is to increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence. To help keep crime coming down to record low levels, the President's budget includes:

- \$1.275 Billion for a 21st Century Policing Initiative, to help communities hire, redeploy and retain up to 50,000 law enforcement officers with an effort to target crime and drug "hot spots"; to equip officers with the latest crime-fighting technologies; and to engage entire communities to work together to prevent and fight crime.
- \$22 Million Increase for DEA Drug Intelligence, including \$13 million to assist the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) with its efforts to automate and improve access to critical law enforcement and intelligence information, and \$9 million to support investigations to dismantle drug trafficking organizations.

**Closing the treatment gap.** Dependence on drugs exacts an enormous toll in individuals, their families, businesses, communities, and the nation. Treatment can help end dependence on addictive drugs -- and its destructive consequences. To help make treatment available to more Americans in need, the President's budget provides:

- \$85 Million to Increase Drug Treatment. The President's budget provides an additional \$55 million in Targeted Capacity Grants to expand the availability of drug treatment to meet existing or emerging needs, and \$30 million more for the Substance Abuse Block Grant -- the backbone of federal efforts to help states and localities reduce the gap between those seeking treatment and the capacity of the public treatment system.

**Stopping drugs at the border and breaking foreign sources of supply.** The *Strategy* will help shield our borders and strengthen multinational cooperation on drugs by including:

- \$50 Million Increase for the Southwest Border. The President's budget includes additional funds for INS to deploy "force multiplying" technology, such as infrared and color cameras and ground sensors to aid Border Patrol enforcement and drug interdiction efforts.
- \$29 Million More for International Programs, to fund the State Department's International Narcotics Law Enforcement Affairs' efforts in the Andean countries, and Mexico, and to provide assistance to enhance multinational cooperation in our anti-drug efforts.

Drug - Drug strategy 1999

Leanne A. Shimabukuro 02/05/99 10:53:18 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Laura Emmett/WHO/EOP

cc: Jose Cerda III/OPD/EOP

Subject: please review

One pager and Q&A attached for the drug event on Monday morning. McCaffrey will be briefing the press corps after the event. We are off the hook for the event brief - Cabinet Affairs/ONDCP are submitting it. Yipee.

Also, you should already have it, but the most recent version of the remarks are copied onto the bottom of this email.

Thanks,  
Leanne



99DRUGST.1



99STRAT.Q&

Revised Draft 2/5/99 9:00pm  
Tamagni

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON  
REMARKS FOR ANTI-DRUG EVENT  
THE OLD EXECUTIVE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, DC  
February 8, 1999**

Acknowledgments: VP Gore; AG Reno; Sec. Shalala; ONDCP Dir. Gen. McCaffrey; Jessica Hulsey [HULL-see]; Rhode Island AG Sheldon Whitehouse.

I want to start by thanking Jessica Hulsey for sharing her story. Just finding the courage and strength to survive and even thrive in a home where drugs -- not parents -- are in control is remarkable. But your commitment to make sure that no other child has to live through the fear and uncertainty you endured is an inspiration for us all. You are a truly exceptional young woman, and I thank you for being here today.

I know from my own experience what it feels like to have a family member caught in the deadly grip of drugs. My own brother nearly died of a cocaine addiction -- and I have asked myself hundreds of times why I didn't see it -- and what I could have done to stop it if I had. I know that my experience is not unique -- that thousands of families suffer through that

nightmare of powerlessness and frustration.

But one of the most important things that Jessica's story and the ads from our media campaign teach us is that we do have the power to fight drugs. If each of us takes action, at every level of government, in every community, in every house of faith, and in every home ... if we reach out to our young people -- as parents, mentors, and peers -- before drug dealers reach them ... if we join forces, united and relentless in our determination to win this war, we can make our nation stronger than ever in the 21st Century.

For years, it seemed that crime was an insurmountable and ever-increasing problem. But we put in place a tough, smart anti-crime plan, with police, tougher punishment, and better prevention. Six years later, we know that our strategy is working -- beyond our expectations. Around the country, in cities large and small, crime is down to its lowest rates in 25 years.

We are beginning to win the war against crime, and we can win the war against drugs -- by marshaling the forces and resources of our nation. Year after year, my administration has secured the largest anti-drug budgets in history, with more money for drug enforcement agents, for border and customs control, for education and outreach, for treatment and prevention. Under the leadership of General Barry McCaffrey at the Office of National Drug Control Policy, our efforts have begun to pay off. Overall drug use by adults has dropped to more than half of its highest levels in 1979. Even drug use by our young people -- which seemed to be getting worse every year -- has finally begun to decline.

But when drug dealers still roam our streets and rob our children of their dreams, when drug-related crime still ravages our neighborhoods, we know we must do more. With our economy the strongest in a generation and our confidence rising, we have a rare opportunity -- and an obligation -- to redouble our efforts in the war against drugs.

We must start by recognizing that our nation's drug problem was not born in isolation and does not exist in a vacuum. It is an interconnected problem -- so our solutions must also be interconnected.

To deal with the drug problem, we need to do more to expand opportunity and create jobs for young people, especially in communities that have too often been passed by in good times. That means bringing the spark of enterprise to inner cities, with more tax incentives for businesses and investors, and expanded credit for low-income entrepreneurs. It means strengthening the summer jobs programs that help so many young people build a brighter future.

To deal with the drug problem, we need to do more to improve our schools and help all of our students to reach high standards. We need more afterschool and summer school programs to keep young people learning in the classroom in the hours between when school lets out and parents come home from work -- the hours when young people are more likely to fall prey to drugs.

And to deal with the drug problem, we need a comprehensive anti-drug effort that fights drugs on every front and uses every weapon we possess.

That is why I am so pleased to release our 1999 National Drug Control Strategy. This is not a short-term plan designed to produce short-lived results. It is a comprehensive, long-term strategy, with more money for drug testing and treatment ... better drug-law enforcement in our communities and better drug control on our borders ... and better anti-drug education for young people, including our media campaign.

And our plan is backed by the largest anti-drug budget ever presented to the Congress: My balanced budget for 2000 -- the first budget of the 21st Century -- includes nearly \$18 billion to keep drugs away from our borders, off of our streets, and out of our children's reach.

I want to say a special word about our National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. We launched this campaign last year because we knew that when it comes to fighting drugs, attitudes drive actions. Young people who understand the damage drugs can do to their lives -- and the lives of the people they love -- are simply less likely to use them.

Since we kicked off the campaign in July, we have reached literally millions of young people with a powerful message: drugs are illegal, drugs are wrong, and drugs can kill you. Although it is too early to fully measure our success, we are seeing evidence that our anti-drug message is getting through. And with ads in 10 languages, we are reaching young people of every ethnicity and national origin.

One big reason for this success is the remarkable response of the private sector to my challenge to join our fight against drugs. In six months, our campaign has generated more than \$165 million in matching contributions for paid anti-drug ads. Virtually every major network has produced high profile anti-drug public service announcements with their best known celebrities -- you just saw a few of those -- and donated air time to scores of non-profit organizations for their own anti-drug PSAs.

I am very proud of everything we are doing -- especially at the ONDCP -- to fight drugs. But making our anti-drug strategy work is not a job for just one agency, but for every agency, 365 days of the year. That is why I have called on my Cabinet to redouble their efforts in our fight against drugs.

I have asked Education Secretary Riley to build on our efforts to keep our schools safe, by strengthening the Safe and Drug Free Schools initiative, and encouraging more school districts to start afterschool programs.

I have asked Health and Human Services Secretary Shalala to help our young people stay off of drugs by increasing our efforts to promote drug treatment and prevention programs around the country.

I have asked Attorney General Reno to push forward with more drug testing of prisoners and parolees, and more police on the streets of our communities, to break the deadly cycle between crime and drugs. I have also asked her to redouble our efforts against drug trafficking by organized crime groups.

I have asked Transportation Secretary Slater to maintain the vigorous maritime interdiction operations against drug traffickers that are such an important part of our supply-side anti-drug strategy.

I have asked Treasury Secretary Rubin to step up anti-money laundering efforts and work harder than ever, along with the Justice Department, to keep drugs from crossing our borders.

I have asked Defense Secretary Cohen to intensify his on-going efforts to use the unique capabilities of our military to support our drug law enforcement efforts, especially along our Southwest border.

And I have asked Secretary of State Albright to continue our partnership with other nations -- particularly in the Western Hemisphere Drug Alliance -- to fight the global drug problem.

Next week, I will travel to Mexico, one of our strongest and most important partners in the fight against drugs. A major portion of the drugs that come into our country come through Mexico, across the 2,000 mile border we share. This illegal drug trade endangers Mexicans and Americans -- and it is in our nations' mutual interest to work together to shut it down.

The Alliance Against Drugs that President Zedillo and I adopted together in 1997 is beginning to make progress -- and I am committed to building on that progress, sharing resources, information, and experience. I am very pleased that last Thursday, the Mexican government announced it will be spending \$400 to \$500 million over three years to buy new planes, ships, radar and law enforcement equipment. I look forward to discussing ways we can extend our cooperation when I meet with President Zedillo.

Our battle against drugs is a fight to the finish -- and it is not a job for government alone. It will take all of our efforts and energy, all of our courage and compassion. It will take every one of us, looking ahead to a day when the scourge of drugs no longer threaten our children, our communities, or our collective future. I believe that we will reach that day, working together, and I look forward to working with all of you to build a stronger nation for the 21st Century.

Thank you.

###

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:  
AMERICA'S NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY**

February 8, 1999

*"Our Administration's 1999 National Drug Control Strategy is a comprehensive, long-term strategy, with more money for drug testing and treatment ... better drug-law enforcement in our communities and better drug control on our borders ... and better anti-drug education for young people."*

Vice President Al Gore  
February 8, 1999

Today at the White House, Vice President Al Gore will release the *1999 National Drug Control Strategy*, a comprehensive plan to reduce drug use and availability to historic new lows. The Clinton-Gore Administration's drug control strategy is backed by a \$17.8 billion anti-drug budget proposal -- the largest ever -- to reduce drug usage among adults and youth alike and stem the flow of drugs into our country.

**A HISTORIC COMMITMENT TO FIGHTING DRUGS AND PROTECTING OUR CHILDREN.** The Clinton-Gore Administration has helped increase federal counter-drug efforts by 40 percent since 1993. This sustained effort is having an impact on drug use and drug related crime in America. Overall drug use is down since its peak in the 1970's, drug-related murders have fallen 40 percent since 1992, and youth drug use is on the decline for the second straight year. The *1999 National Drug Control Strategy* builds on this record of success and keeps the focus on educating children about the dangers of drugs:

- **\$195 million for The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign.** The President's budget continues the unprecedented, 5-year National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, which uses the full power of the mass media to educate millions of young people, parents, teachers and mentors about the dangers of drugs. In just six months, this campaign has received more than \$165 million in private sector matching contributions to get the message to kids that drugs are wrong and can kill;
- **\$590 million for Safe and Drug-Free Schools.** The President's proposal to reform this program will require schools to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include tough, but fair discipline policies, safe passage to and from schools, effective drug and violence policies and programs, annual school safety and drug use report cards, and links to after-school programs.

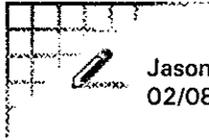
**STRENGTHENING LAW ENFORCEMENT TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS.** To help keep crime rates low, the President's budget includes:

- **\$1.275 Billion for a 21st Century Policing Initiative** that will help communities hire, redeploy, and retain up to 50,000 law enforcement officers to target crime and drug "hot spots". This initiative will also help equip officers with the latest crime-fighting technologies, and engage entire communities to work together to prevent and fight crime;
- **\$22 Million Increase for the Drug Enforcement Agency,** including \$13 million to assist the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) with its efforts to automate and improve access to critical law enforcement and intelligence information, and \$9 million to support investigations to dismantle drug trafficking organizations;
- **\$50 Million Increase for the Southwest Border Patrol** to help the INS deploy "force multiplying" technology, such as infrared and color cameras and ground sensors to aid Border Patrol enforcement and drug interdiction efforts;
- **\$29 Million Increase for International Programs,** including: the State Department's International Narcotics Law Enforcement Affairs' efforts in the Andean countries and Mexico, and to provide assistance to enhance multinational cooperation in our anti-drug efforts.

**ZERO TOLERANCE FOR PRISONER DRUG USE.** The President's budget provides new resources for states and localities to break crime-committing addicts of their addictions and reduce the number of criminals who commit crimes after they are released. The President is proposing the most comprehensive drug supervision program ever to help keep offenders drug-and crime-free: (1) \$100 million in new funds to help states and localities to drug test, treat, and sanction prisoners, parolees and probationers; (2) \$50 million to expand innovative drug courts, and (3) \$65 million for residential drug treatment for prisoners with serious drug problems.

**CLOSING THE TREATMENT GAP.** Treatment can help end dependence on addictive drugs -- and their destructive consequences. The President's budget provides \$85 million to increase drug treatment, including: an additional \$55 million in Targeted Capacity Grants to expand the availability of drug treatment to meet existing or emerging needs, and \$30 million more for the Substance Abuse Block Grant --the backbone of federal efforts to help states and localities reduce the gap between those seeking treatment and the capacity of the public treatment system.

Drugs - Drug Strategy 1999



Jason H. Schechter  
02/08/99 12:08:26 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message  
cc:  
Subject: To the Congress: 1999 National Drug Control Strategy

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

---

For Immediate Release

February 8, 1999

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

On behalf of the American people, I am pleased to transmit the *1999 National Drug Control Strategy* to the Congress. This *Strategy* renews and advances our efforts to counter the threat of drugs -- a threat that continues to cost our Nation over 14,000 lives and billions of dollars each year.

There is some encouraging progress in the struggle against drugs. The *1998 Monitoring the Future* study found that youth drug use has leveled off and in many instances is on the decline -- the second straight year of progress after years of steady increases. The study also found a significant strengthening of youth attitudes toward drugs: young people increasingly perceive drug use as a risky and unacceptable behavior. The rate of drug-related murders continues to decline, down from 1,302 in 1992 to 786 in 1997. Overseas, we have witnessed a decline in cocaine production by 325 metric tons in Bolivia and Peru over the last 4 years. Coca cultivation in Peru plunged 56 percent since 1995.

Nevertheless, drugs still exact a tremendous toll on this Nation. In a 10-year period, over 100,000 Americans will die from drug use. The social costs of drug use continue to climb, reaching \$110 billion in 1995, a 64 percent increase since 1990. Much of the economic burden of drug abuse falls on those who do not abuse drugs -- American families and their communities. Although we have made progress, much remains to be done.

The *1999 National Drug Control Strategy* provides a comprehensive balanced approach to move us closer to a drug-free America. This *Strategy* presents a long-term plan to change

American attitudes and behavior with regard to illegal drugs. Among the efforts this *Strategy* focuses on are:

**Educating children:** studies demonstrate that when our children understand the dangers of drugs, their rates of drug use drop. Through the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the Safe and Drug Free Schools Program and other efforts, we will continue to focus on helping our youth reject drugs.

**Decreasing the addicted population:** the addicted make up roughly a quarter of all drug users, but consume two-thirds of all drugs in America. Our strategy for reducing the number of addicts focuses on closing the "treatment gap."

**Breaking the cycle of drugs and crime:** numerous studies confirm that the vast majority of prisoners commit their crimes to buy drugs or while under the influence of drugs. To help break this link between crime and drugs, we must promote the Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision initiative to better keep offenders drug- and crime-free. We can do this by helping States and localities to implement tough new systems to drug test, treat, and punish prisoners, parolees, and probationers.

more

(OVER)

Securing our borders: the vast majority of drugs consumed in the United States enter this Nation through the Southwest border, Florida, the Gulf States, and other border areas and air and sea ports of entry. The flow of drugs into this Nation violates our sovereignty and brings crime and suffering to our streets and communities. We remain committed to, and will expand, efforts to safeguard our borders from drugs.

Reducing the supply of drugs: we must reduce the availability of drugs and the ease with which they can be obtained. Our efforts to reduce the supply of drugs must target both domestic and overseas production of these deadly substances.

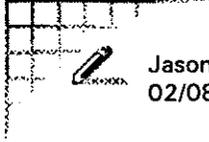
Our ability to attain these objectives is dependent upon the collective will of the American people and the strength of our leadership. The progress we have made to date is a credit to Americans of all walks of life -- State and local leaders, parents, teachers, coaches, doctors, police officers, and clergy. Many have taken a stand against drugs. These gains also result from the leadership and hard work of many, including Attorney General Reno, Secretary of Health and Human Services Shalala, Secretary of Education Riley, Treasury Secretary Rubin, and Drug Policy Director McCaffrey. I also thank the Congress for their past and future support. If we are to make further progress, we must maintain a bipartisan commitment to the goals of the *Strategy*.

As we enter the new millennium, we are reminded of our common obligation to build and leave for coming generations a stronger Nation. Our *National Drug Control Strategy* will help create a safer, healthier future for all Americans.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
February 8, 1999.

# # #



Jason H. Schechter  
02/08/99 10:15:22 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: Vice President Gore Unveils 1999 National Drug Control Strategy

## **VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS 1999 NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY**

**February 8, 1999**

Today Vice President Gore will release the *1999 National Drug Control Strategy*, a comprehensive long-term plan to reduce drug use and availability to historic new lows. The *Strategy* is backed by a \$17.8 billion counter-drug budget --the largest ever presented to Congress. The Vice President will also highlight the extraordinary efforts of the private sector to join forces with the successful Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign to get the right message on drugs to kids, parents, and teachers.

**A long term commitment to fight drugs.** Year in and year out, the Clinton-Gore Administration has proposed the largest anti-drug budgets ever, helping to increase federal counter-drug spending by nearly 40% between FY 93 and FY 99. Our sustained effort is having an impact: overall drug use is half the level it was at its peak in the 1970's; drug-related murders are down by 40 percent since 1992; the first-ever paid anti-drug media campaign has been launched nationwide; and youth drug use is on the decline for the second year in a row. The *1999 National Drug Control Strategy* builds on this progress and takes the next steps to reduce drug use and availability across the board.

**Keeping kids the number one priority.** If our children can make it to adulthood free of substance abuse, the vast majority will avoid addiction for the rest of their lives. That is why the first goal of the *Strategy* is to educate and enable kids to reject drugs. And while recent studies show declining youth drug use in 1997 and 1998, we have more work to do. The Clinton-Gore *Strategy* and FY 2000 budget reflect a strong commitment to meeting this challenge:

**\$195 Million for National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign.** The President's budget continues this unprecedented, 5-year campaign to use the full power of the mass media to educate millions of young people, parents, teachers and mentors about the dangers of drugs. In just six

months, the private sector has joined our national effort and made over \$165 million in matching contributions --helping us to reach even more people by creating their own anti-drug ads, producing shows about drug prevention, and giving scores of non-profit organizations free air time to run their drug-related messages.

**\$590 Million for Safe and Drug-Free Schools.** In addition to calling for increased funds, the President is committed to reforming the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program to make it even more effective. The President's proposal will require schools to adopt rigorous, comprehensive school safety plans that include tough, but fair discipline policies; safe passage to and from schools; effective drug and violence policies and programs; annual school safety and drug use report cards; and links to after school programs.

**Breaking the iron link between drugs and crime.** A third of state prisoners and one in five federal prisoners commit their crimes under the influence of drugs. Nearly 20 percent of state prisoners and 15 percent of federal inmates commit their crimes to buy drugs. The President's budget provides new resources for states and localities to break crime-committing addicts of their addictions and reduce recidivism:

**\$215 Million for Zero Tolerance Drug Supervision.** The President proposes the most comprehensive drug supervision ever to help keep offenders drug-and crime-free: \$100 million in new funds to help states and localities to drug test, treat, and sanction prisoners, parolees and probationers; \$50 million to expand innovative drug courts; and \$65 million for residential drug treatment for prisoners with the most serious drug problems.

**Strengthening law enforcement.** One of the *Strategy's* goals is to increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence. To help keep crime coming down to record low levels, the President's budget includes:

**\$1.275 Billion for a 21st Century Policing Initiative,** to help communities hire, redeploy and retain up to 50,000 law enforcement officers with an effort to target crime and drug "hot spots"; to equip officers with the latest crime-fighting technologies; and to engage entire communities to work together to prevent and fight crime.

**\$22 Million Increase for DEA Drug Intelligence,** including \$13 million to assist the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) with its efforts to automate and improve access to critical law enforcement and intelligence information, and \$9 million to support investigations to dismantle drug trafficking organizations.

**Closing the treatment gap.** Dependence on drugs exacts an enormous toll in individuals, their families, businesses, communities, and the nation. Treatment can help end dependence on addictive drugs --and its destructive consequences. To help make treatment available to more Americans in need, the President's budget provides:

**\$85 Million to Increase Drug Treatment.** The President's budget provides an additional \$55 million in Targeted Capacity Grants to expand the availability of drug treatment to meet existing or emerging needs, and \$30 million more for the Substance Abuse Block Grant --the backbone of federal efforts to help states and localities reduce the gap between those seeking treatment and the capacity of the public treatment system.

**Stopping drugs at the border and breaking foreign sources of supply.** The *Strategy* will help shield our borders and strengthen multinational cooperation on drugs by including:

**\$50 Million Increase for the Southwest Border.** The President's budget includes additional funds for INS to deploy "force multiplying" technology, such as infrared and color cameras and ground sensors to aid Border Patrol enforcement and drug interdiction efforts.

**\$29 Million More for International Programs.** to fund the State Department's International Narcotics Law Enforcement Affairs' efforts in the Andean countries, and Mexico, and to provide assistance to enhance multinational cooperation in our anti-drug efforts.

###

Message Sent To: \_\_\_\_\_