

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

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FACT SHEET

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY

The National Drug Control Strategy describes a coordinated and comprehensive plan of attack involving all basic anti-drug initiatives and agencies. The Strategy recommends the largest dollar increase in the history of the drug war -- nearly \$2.2 billion, 39 percent above the Fiscal 1989 level. Throughout, the Strategy emphasizes the principle of user accountability -- in law enforcement efforts focused on individual users; in decisions regarding sentencing and parole; in school, college, and university policies regarding the use of drugs by students and employees; in the workplace; and in treatment.

The Strategy also calls for increased efforts in cocaine source countries and a more active international campaign by the United States to engage other nations in the fight against drugs. Interdiction efforts will be better targeted on key individuals in the drug organizations and on high-value shipments.

Another major priority is increasing the capacity of the drug treatment system and making it more accountable for results. Significant emphasis is also given to providing increased support for prevention and education efforts aimed at helping young people and others resist and reject drugs.

The Strategy embodies the following elements:

Expand the criminal justice system


- o Provide funds for larger police forces, and increased numbers of jails, prosecutors, and courts.
- o Develop alternatives for incarceration such as boot camps to free up jail and prison space.
- o Require drug testing of prisoners, parolees, and arrestees.



James J. Blanchard, *Governor*
OFFICE OF DRUG AGENCIES
Donald L. Reisig, *Director*

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Shelby Solomon

FROM:  Don Reisig

RE: Presidential Drug Strategies / Funding Thereof

DATE: September 13, 1989

For your information, I enclose a brief "factsheet" intended as a summary of the national drug control strategies. It has attached to it on page four, a summary of budget authorizations. I have also attached an additional document which contains both the authorized expenditures and the actual "outlays".

I also enclose for your information the thirteen page executive summary of the President's drug strategies. If you have any questions, please contact me.

cc: S. Weiss ✓
M. Hodge
C. Avery
P. Cuza
J. Walker
R. Davis
M. Cushman
R. Liles
R. Weiss
E. Clark

The survey tells us that, despite the persistent widespread availability of illegal drugs, millions of Americans who once used them regularly appear to have given them up altogether. This and other surveys indicate that many others — young people for the most part — have chosen not to try drugs in the first place.

But the NIDA survey also found that "frequent" use of cocaine in any form (i.e., the number of respondents who report ingesting the drug one or more times each week) is up a shocking 33 percent since 1985. One word probably explains much of the intensifying drug-related chaos that we see every day: **crack**.

There are really two drug wars to be fought. The first is against "casual" use of drugs, and that is being won. The other, much more difficult war is against addiction to cocaine, by far the most common dangerous drug of abuse. On this second front, increasingly located in our cities, the war is being lost — badly.

To win the drug war it is important first to come to terms with the drug problem in its essence: drug use. Drug use must be reduced, but it is necessary to be scrupulously honest about the difficulties that are faced and set reasonable goals and objectives. In addition, there must be created something that has never existed before: a comprehensive, fully integrated national drug control strategy — a strategy with particular emphasis on attacking the use of crack cocaine.

The Strategy lays out a coordinated plan of attack involving all basic anti-drug initiatives and agencies. Following the Introduction, seven chapters examine the "fronts" on which the drug war must be waged: Criminal Justice; Treatment; Education, Community Action, and the Workplace; International Initiatives; Interdiction; Research; and Intelligence. Each chapter is preceded by a summary of the recommendations contained therein.

Several Appendices are included within the Strategy. Quantified goals and measures of success, as required by Section 1005(b) of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, are set forth in Appendix A. Also included are implementation plans (Appendix B), recommended State anti-drug legislation (Appendix C), high-intensity drug trafficking areas (Appendix D), a plan for improved automatic data processing and management among Federal drug agencies (Appendix E), and a list of individuals consulted in writing the Strategy (Appendix F).