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PREVENTION EDUCATION

NOVEMBER 17, 1987

DRUG DEMAND REDUCTION -- OVERVIEW

- o Enforcement alone, however successful, can never solve the nation's drug problem. Attention also must be paid to drug demand reduction.
- o The tons of drugs seized, the millions of dollars of assets destroyed, and the numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions and convictions are important to our national crusade; but real progress toward the goal of a drug free America will be best measured by changes in the knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of the American people.
- o Demand reduction requires a focus on people.
 - oo Because of the multitude of factors -- genetic, environmental, social, and behavioral -- that affect people, in all their diversity and heterogeneity, demand reduction is a complex task. Contrast, for example, the much more limited number of variables in supply reduction: the number of drugs, their volume, price, purity, and their source.
 - oo Many different messages and strategies are necessary to maintain non use or to discourage use among different population groups.
- o We are using a four block model to divide a diverse population into smaller segments. The model can be conceptualized as a 2-by-2 matrix:
 - oo "easy" and "hard" to reach groups; and
 - oo "young" and "older" persons.
- o Easy/Young - Education Prevention
Easy/Older - Mainstream Adults
Hard/Young - High Risk Youth
Hard/Older - Treatment
- o Distinguish "easy" from "hard":
 - oo The two "easy" groups -- the problem is drugs.
 - oo The two "harder" groups -- other, confounding, serious underlying problems and factors exist along with drug use.

- o Because the four block model focuses on people, in all their variety and continuum of behaviors, there is no absolutely clear demarcation between blocks. These four presentations will reflect an interrelated, but tangled web of issues. After all four presentations are made between now and next Tuesday I will provide a wrap-up which provides the interconnectedness.

- o Easy/Young -- Education Prevention
 - o° Non using youth and early users.
 - o° Just Say No strategies.
 - o° Reach the target population through all those individuals who influence them: parents, schools, peers, and community leaders. .

- o Easy/Older -- Mainstream Adults
 - o° Most Americans do not use drugs. These 180 million people are in a position to influence and help others not to use drugs or to stop drug use. They are the key to national awareness, zero tolerance attitudes, and action.
 - o° This group includes the American work force, especially those age 20 - 40 who grew up in a time when drug use was considered a "normal" and "inevitable" part of growing up.

- o Hard/Young -- High Risk Youth
 - o° "High risk" is a continuum, and youth may rightfully be called a risk factor because of their immaturity, curiosity, willingness to take risks, and need for peer acceptance. Although the dividing line is often vague, the high risk group focuses on risk factors other than those of normal adolescence.
 - o° While small in numbers, high risk youth are an extremely troubled segment of the youth population. They are a largely drug using, disturbed group, with underlying problems of delinquency, truancy, and early sexual activity.
 - o° They are very difficult to treat.
 - o° If we don't succeed in intervening early enough to decrease the risk factors or in decreasing their drug use, they'll "graduate" to block four.

- o Hard/Older -- Treatment
 - oo Non youth population of "hard core" drug users.
 - oo A host of ancillary issues are relevant, including crime and AIDS and IV drug use, as are co-morbidity factors such as psychiatric disorders, illiteracy, poverty, and lack of skills.
 - oo This is the group which uses the greatest amount of drugs and where the users are most severely affected.

- o Unlike the supply side strategy, the national demand side strategy is not most often a responsibility of the Federal government but is a national non-governmental task.
 - oo Ultimate success can come only through local efforts and individual commitment to make drug use intolerable and unacceptable in our own homes and schools and workplaces.

- o This does not mean that there is no role for the Federal government to play. The federal role has three elements: leadership; assessment and research; and technical and financial assistance.
 - oo **Leadership** means not doing everything, but saying, "Here are the things that need to get done." Our task is one of supporting, assisting, and joining grass roots efforts. It is not leadership in the sense of telling others what to do. It is leadership by influencing others and pointing the way: e.g., effecting permanent change through conceptualizing and sponsoring the development of prevention models based on holding drug users responsible and accountable for their actions.
 - Our best example is the role that Nancy Reagan has played in the parent movement against drugs, empowering parents to reassert their primary role in rearing their children to achieve healthy and productive lives.
 - oo **Assessment and research** means finding out what works and getting the word out.
 - oo **Technical and financial assistance** means providing the expertise to enable States, localities, and the private sector to do the best job they can of utilizing what works.

- o What you will be hearing in the four demand side presentations is how we can improve our leadership role, our assessment and research, and our technical and financial assistance. A number of common themes run throughout various of the presentations: Federal/State relations, a partnership with States, localities, and the private sector, the incompleteness of the research base, and statistical limitations. We will speak of demand side efforts of supply as well as demand side agencies, and conclude with a review of where we go from here.

PREVENTION EDUCATION COMMITTEE STRATEGY

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COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Department of Education (Lead Agency)
Department of Defense
Department of Health and Human Services
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Department of Justice
Department of Transportation
Department of State

ACTION

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Customs Service
Drug Enforcement Administration
Federal Bureau of Investigation
National Institute on Drug Abuse
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Office of Substance Abuse Prevention
United States Information Agency

AGENDA
NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1987
10:00 A.M., ROOSEVELT ROOM
THE WHITE HOUSE

Prevention Education Committee Strategy Presentation

- I. Introductory Remarks
(Attorney General Meese, Chairman)
- II. Overview Statement
(Dr. Donald Ian Macdonald, Chairman, Prevention and Health
Coordinating Group)
- III. Prevention Education Committee Strategy Presentation
(Mr. William Lennox, Committee Chairman)
 - A. Strategy Overview
 - B. Significant Issue Identification
 - C. Discussion
- IV. New Business

AGENDA FACT SHEET
NATIONAL DRUG POLICY BOARD
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Prevention Education Committee Strategy Presentation

- I. Introductory Remarks
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- III. Prevention Education Committee Strategy Presentation
(Mr. William Lennox, Committee Chairman)

The Prevention Education Committee is chaired by Mr. William Lennox, Jr., Special Assistant to the Secretary of Education.

The membership includes representatives from the Departments of Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, Justice, Transportation and State, as well as the following agencies: ACTION, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Customs Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Substance Abuse Prevention and United States Information Agency.

- IV. New Business

INTRODUCTIONSUPPLY VERSUS DEMAND

In many ways this decade marked a new beginning -- a rebuilding of pride and confidence in the nation, a renewed chance for freedom, peace and understanding, and a strengthening of traditional values, including our moral conviction to do what is right. The fatalistic attitudes of the past affected our moral standards and values and nearly destroyed the most important element of our society -- the family unit. These attitudes became so entrenched that we looked for ways to live with many of our problems and ignored the possibility of finding solutions.

One of the most devastating and far-reaching consequences of our permissive attitudes was regarding the use of illegal drugs. A decade ago, planning toward a society free of illegal drug use was called unrealistic and, in fact, many planners focussed on how society could learn to live with its effects. Fortunately, the nation's return to traditional values brought about a change in attitude regarding illegal drugs. There is now broad consensus across the United States that illegal drug use is clearly wrong ... and individuals who take drugs or promote drug-taking by others are responsible for their actions.

The Federal government has taken a strong stand against illegal drug use, trafficking and production. The Federal role has been put in the proper perspective -- to carry on those activities which can only be conducted at the Federal level, like law enforcement and our diplomatic initiatives, and by providing leadership in supporting State and local governments, and serving as a catalyst in encouraging the active participation of the private sector.

Since 1981, unprecedented enforcement achievements, increased international and public awareness of the dangers of illegal drug use, and action by involved governments have curtailed the flow of cocaine, marijuana and heroin to consumers. However, enforcement alone, no matter how successful, can never solve the nation's drug problem. Attention also must be paid to drug demand reduction. During the past few years, prevention has come to the forefront as the essential element in the long-range goal of creating a drug-free America.

Drug demand reduction requires a focus on people. Because of the multitude of factors -- genetic, environmental, social, and behavioral -- that affect people, in all their diversity and heterogeneity, demand reduction is a complex task. Contrast, for example, the much more limited number of variables in supply reduction: the number of drugs, their volume, price, purity, and their source.

The prevention of illegal drug use is a nationwide activity aimed at reaching into every community, every family, every school, every business; to bring illegal drug use awareness to everyone and to motivate them to participate in the fight against drugs and drug-taking behavior. Prevention, therefore, includes both motivating non-users to never use drugs and convincing current users to stop drug use. The President's strategy encourages creative responses, especially at the local level, to fit each community's needs and resources with simultaneous national initiatives to raise awareness of illegal drug use, mobilize citizen action and create an environment in which illegal drug use is recognized as unacceptable behavior.

Effective law enforcement must be continued in order to keep the risks high for traffickers. But, in order to eliminate illegal drug use, as with any anti-social behavior, it must be both illegal and unpopular. Law enforcement establishes the illegality of the drug trade and prevention and education efforts are making illegal drug use unpopular.

PREVENTION EDUCATION COMMITTEE STRATEGY

NDPB Staff Outline

The Prevention Education Strategy focusses on the policies, strategies and programs targeted at the school-age non-drug using population and the beginning users. These are the young people whose behavior is being affected through "just say no" strategies and who are responding to the "zero tolerance" message from all facets of the community. The Strategy addresses the programs which reach the target audience through those individuals who influence them: parents, communities, schools, and peers.

The Strategy is an action-oriented report which has provided prioritized programs with measurable objectives. It also provides program examples of what the Federal government is doing in prevention.

Highlights of the Prevention Education Strategy document include identification of:

- o a comprehensive national strategy as an effort involving commitment at the grassroots level to work toward preventing drug use by young people;
- o the Federal role as that of leadership, serving as a catalyst to institutionalize prevention efforts in the communities, and performance of those functions necessary at the Federal level, for example:
 - conducting assessment research to find out what works and disseminate that information to the State and locals; and,
 - provide technical assistance to enable others to do the best job that they can.

The projected cost (in thousands) of the Federal Prevention Education effort for FY88 is \$250,414. This total includes \$18,674 for Research and Evaluation, \$8,801 for Information and Dissemination, and, \$222,939 for Technical and Financial Assistance. The FY89 request to OMB incorporates only \$9,290 increase, for a total request of \$259,704.

PREVENTION EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Executive Summary

November 6, 1987

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth

Drug and alcohol use continues to pose a serious threat to this Nation's youth. Although overall use has declined over the past decade, rates of use remain dangerously and unacceptably high. For example, a recent survey indicates that more than half of high school seniors have experienced illicit drug use in their lifetimes. Alcohol is still widely and frequently used by this Nation's young people, and cocaine use shows no sign of decline.

II. History of Prevention Efforts

Since the 1970s, this Nation has experienced an upsurge in action aimed at preventing drug and alcohol use among youth. Parents and communities are becoming increasingly involved in prevention efforts, as are States, the Federal government, and private sector organizations. For example, from the early days of the parents' movement against drug and alcohol use in the mid-seventies until the spring of 1984, over 4,000 parents groups had been formed in the United States. These individuals and organizations are determined, informed, and increasingly effective in their campaign against drugs and alcohol.

III. Research on Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth

Traditionally, most prevention programs have focused on the individual, attempting to remedy perceived deficiencies of knowledge, coping skills, or behavior. Unfortunately, those programs that focus on only one or two factors influencing drug and alcohol use are unlikely to succeed. Therefore, prevention has more recently begun to assist the individual within the broader context of peers, families, schools, and communities. Addressing a number of factors, comprehensive prevention efforts are likely to hold the most promise for preventing drug and alcohol use among youth.

IV. National Strategy for Preventing Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth

If this Nation is to win the fight against drug and alcohol use among youth, all segments of society must become actively involved in prevention efforts. Therefore, an effective, comprehensive National strategy includes local, State, and Federal strategies.

Local strategies

- o Parents must learn about drugs and alcohol, teach their children standards of right and wrong, and become more involved in their children's lives.

- o Communities must assist in the fight by providing the necessary expertise and resources.
- o Schools must establish comprehensive programs which include: assessment of the extent of drug and alcohol use; establishment and enforcement of strong policies against use; implementation of curricula; and initiation of collaborative efforts with parents and communities.
- o Youth must learn about the harmful effects of using drugs and alcohol and encourage their peers to resist use.

State strategies

- o States must provide information, training, and technical assistance to schools and communities in support of their prevention efforts and ensure that those efforts are coordinated.

Federal strategies

- o To assist State and local efforts to prevent drug and alcohol use, the Federal government must conduct research, provide information to the public, and make training and technical assistance available.

The attached chart provides a more complete outline of this National strategy.

V. Federal Policy on Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth

The policy of the Federal government is to assist State and local efforts to implement comprehensive programs to prevent drug and alcohol use among youth. Drug and alcohol use is impairing the memory and alertness of our youth and ultimately their self-discipline and motivation to achieve. By assisting States and communities to prevent drug and alcohol use, the Federal government ensures that these trends do not continue. Free of drugs and alcohol, our youth can pursue productive, useful lives.

VI. Federal Strategy for Preventing Drug and Alcohol Use Among Youth

The need for a broad-based approach to assisting State and local efforts to implement comprehensive programs is evident. To address this need, the Federal government has developed strategies that focus on the many individuals who influence children's lives: parents, peers, school officials, teachers, and State and community representatives. Research provides up-to-date information about the effects of drugs and alcohol and methods for preventing use. This information is then disseminated to the public, including youth, through media and the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol

and Drug Information. Training and technical assistance also ensures that State and local efforts are effectively designed, initiated, and sustained.

VII. Conclusions

As this Nation moves forward in addressing the problem of drug and alcohol use among youth, efforts must be focused on implementing comprehensive prevention programs. To ensure that funds for these programs are effectively used, accountability must also be increased. And finally, current funding should not be significantly increased until programs now getting under way are implemented and their effects assessed.

NATIONAL STRATEGY

LOCAL STRATEGIES

Parents

1. Teach standards of right and wrong and demonstrate those standards through personal example.
2. Help children resist peer pressure to use drugs and alcohol by supervising their activities, knowing who their friends are, and talking with them about their interests and problems.
3. Become knowledgeable about drugs and alcohol and signs of use. When symptoms are observed, respond promptly and effectively.

Communities

4. Help fight drug and alcohol use by providing schools and parents with the expertise and support they need.
5. Involve local law enforcement agencies in all aspects of drug and alcohol use prevention: assessment, enforcement, and education. The police and courts should have well-established and mutually supportive relationships with the schools and parent groups.

Schools

6. Determine the extent and character of drug and alcohol use and establish a means of effectively monitoring that use.
7. Establish clear and specific rules regarding drug and alcohol use that include strong corrective actions.
8. Enforce established policies against drug and alcohol use fairly and consistently. Implement security measures to eliminate drugs and alcohol on school premises and at school functions.
9. Implement a comprehensive prevention curriculum for kindergarten through grade 12, teaching that drug and alcohol use is wrong and harmful and supporting and strengthening resistance to drugs and alcohol.
10. Reach out to the community for support and assistance in making the school's policy and program work. Develop collaborative arrangements in which parents, schools, and community representatives can work together to provide necessary resources.

Youth

11. Learn about the effects of drug and alcohol use, the reasons why drugs and alcohol are harmful, and ways to resist pressures to try them.
12. Use an understanding of the danger posed by drugs and alcohol to help other students avoid them. Encourage other students to resist drugs and alcohol, persuade those using drugs and alcohol to seek help, and report those selling drugs to parents and school officials.

STATE STRATEGIES

13. Provide information, training, and technical assistance to schools and communities.
14. Encourage and support the coordination of State and local efforts to prevent alcohol and drug use.

FEDERAL STRATEGIES

15. Conduct research to evaluate and support effective prevention programs.
16. Provide information to parents, youth, school administrators, teachers, and State and community representatives to increase knowledge about drug and alcohol use and prevention.
17. Make training and technical assistance available to parents, schools, States, and communities as they develop and implement comprehensive prevention programs.

FY 1987-1989
 PREVENTION EDUCATION
 (dollars in thousands)

Strategy/Agencies	FY 1987 (Estimated Actual)		FY 1988 (Projected)		FY 1989 (OMB Request)	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
<u>Research and Evaluation</u>						
ED	1,316	2	1,427	3	1,424	3
HHS	22,335	39	17,152	32	17,120	32
-- NIAAA	(4,681)	(6)	(4,914)	(6)	(4,945)	(6)
-- NIDA	(16,346)	(26)	(11,595)	(19)	(11,595)	(19)
-- OSAP	(1,308)	(7)	(643)	(7)	(580)	(7)
DOJ -- NIJ	96	0	95	0	95	0
DOT -- NHTSA	19	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	23,766	41	18,674	35	18,639	35

FY 1987-1989
 PREVENTION EDUCATION
 (dollars in thousands)

Strategy/Agencies	FY 1987 (Estimated Actual)		FY 1988 (Projected)		FY 1989 (OMB Request)	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
<u>Information and Dissemination</u>						
ACTION -- Drug Alliance	536	5	0	0	0	0
ED	7,434	10	2,409	8	2,710	6
HHS -- OSAP	7,835	23	4,994	24	4,906	24
HUD	---	2	---	2	---	2
INT -- BIA	520	2	250	3	250	3
DOJ	673	7	577	12	690	16
-- DEA	(577)	(7)	(481)	(12)	(594)	(16)
-- NIJ	(96)	(0)	(96)	(0)	(96)	(0)
DOT -- NHTSA	165	1	20	0	20	0
Treasury -- Customs	551	1	551	1	551	1
TOTAL	17,714	51	8,801	50	9,127	52

FY 1987-1989
PREVENTION EDUCATION
(dollars in thousands)

Strategy/Agencies	FY 1987 (Estimated Actual)		FY 1988 (Projected)		FY 1989 (OMB Request)	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
<u>Technical and Financial Assistance</u>						
ACTION	4,430	15	555	2	555	2
DOD	1,322	---	556	---	222	---
ED	170,550	21	216,894	28	225,533	34
HHS -- OSAP	11,464	11	860	11	1,097	11
INT -- BIA	5,460	103*	2,460	103*	2,400	103*
DOJ	1,850	5	1,490	9	1,480	12
-- BJA	(990)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
-- DEA	(459)	(5)	(1,089)	(9)	(1,211)	(12)
-- NIJ	(269)	(0)	(269)	(0)	(269)	(0)
-- OJJDP	(132)	(0)	(132)	(0)	(0)	(0)
DOT	1,099	4	680	4	661	4
-- MARAD	(20)	(0)	(22)	(0)	(22)	(0)
-- NHTSA	(804)	(3)	(383)	(3)	(364)	(3)
-- USCG	(275)	(1)	(275)	(1)	(275)	(1)
TOTAL	196,175	159	222,939	157	231,948	166

* Includes counselors/staff at BIA schools.

PREVENTION EDUCATION COMMITTEE STRATEGYLegislative Recommendations

The chapter includes a bill to amend the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (Title V-Demand Reduction, Subtitle D, Anti-Drug Act of 1986).

A copy of the proposed bill is attached and the following is a paragraph by paragraph comment on the changes, amendments and additions contained therein.

1. State Program--Local Allotments

[Sec.4124(a) -- second sentence amended] The proposed change shifts programs from focusing on "school-age population" to "enrollments in public and private, nonprofit schools."

2. State Program--Participation of Teachers in Private Non-profit Schools

[Sec.4143(b) is amended] The proposed change bring the description of types of agencies to be involved in line with other similar passages within the text; from "State, State education agency or State agency for higher education" to "State, agency or consortium."

3. State Program--Local Applications

[Sec.4126(a)(2) is amended to add additional provisions] Regarding the Federal financial assistance provided for under the Act, the proposed additions place conditions on recipients continuing to receive funds for a third year. The proposal would require local evaluations of programs and justification for continuation; receipt of this information and proof of success would enable the recipient to continue to receive financial assistance.

4. State Program--Reports

[Part is amended to add additional provision] The proposed addition would require each State to submit an annual report on the State and local programs which have been the beneficiary of financial assistance. The report would include specific data regarding number and characteristics of program recipients as well as an assessment of the degree to which stated goals were accomplished.

5. National Programs--Grants and Contracts

[Sec.4132(b), 4134(a), 4135 are amended] The proposed changes further clarify the role of the Secretary and the types of cooperative actions he/she may undertake in providing assistance.

6. Federal Activities--Research

[Sec.4132(b)(5) is amended] The proposed change adds the actual research and development function to the responsibility of the Secretary instead of only identifying the "priorities for research and development".

The proposed bill is to take effect October 27, 1986. There do not appear to be any budgetary implications to enactment of any of the proposed passages.

Action Taken To-Date

- o The amendment package (with some variations) was introduced in the House by Representative Bennett (D-FL) as H.R. 1752, and later incorporated into H.R. 5, an Omnibus Elementary and Secondary Reauthorization bill. (House passed May 21, 1987).
- o Additional technical assistance (with revisions) has been provided to Senate sponsors, D'Amato and DeConcini. These revisions are in response to agreements reached with Senate staff over language improvements for reporting, accountability, and assessment requirements and for program evaluation authority.
- o Despite initial resistance from the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee to including drug education language in the elementary and secondary reauthorization effort, the Department of Education continues to encourage their adoption in the Senate.
- o Technical allotment language has been included in the Senate-passed trade bill and in the Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill.

DOEd Position

- o Pleased that parts of the amendments have been incorporated in H.R. 5, but believe that their inclusion in their entirety would be in the best interest of creating a forceful program for helping to remove drugs from schools.
- o The principles underlying the amendments -- assessment and accountability -- are already accepted as fundamental to sound education policy in general.

PREVENTION EDUCATION COMMITTEE STRATEGY

Resource Summary

- o The projected cost (in thousands) of the Federal Prevention Education effort for FY88 is \$250,414. This total includes:
 - \$18,674 for Research and Evaluation*
 - \$8,801 for Information and Dissemination
 - \$223,495 for Technical and Financial Assistance.
- o The FY89 request to OMB incorporates only \$9,290 increase, for a total request of \$259,704.

* Research and Evaluation is also denoted as Information Collection in the resource summary table by strategy and program.

PREVENTION EDUCATION AGENCY SUMMARY
 FY 1987-1989
 (DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

AGENCY	FY 1987		FY 1988		FY 1989 OMB REQUEST		% CHANGE		ADDITIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		% CHANGE	
	\$	FTES	\$	FTES	\$	FTES	\$	FTES	\$	FTES	\$	FTES
ACTION	5.0	20	0.5	2	0.5	2	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
DOD 1/	1.3	-	0.6	-	0.2	-	(66.67)	-	0.0	0		
ED	179.3	33	220.7	39	229.7	43	4.08	10.26	0.0	0		
HHS												
-NIAAA	4.7	6	4.9	6	4.9	6	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
-NIDA	16.3	26	11.6	19	11.6	19	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
-OSAP	20.6	41	6.5	42	6.6	42	1.54	0.00	0.0	0		
SUBTOTAL, HHS	(41.6)	(73)	(23.0)	(67)	(23.1)	(67)	0.43	0.00	0.0	0		
HUD 1/	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	0.00	0.0	0		
INT-BIA	6.0	105	2.7	106	2.6	106	(3.70)	0.00	0.0	0		
DOJ												
-DEA	1.0	12	1.6	21	1.8	28	12.50	33.33	0.0	0		
-BJA	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
-NIJ	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.5	0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
-DJJDP	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.0	0	(100.00)	0.00	0.0	0		
SUBTOTAL, DOJ	(2.6)	(12)	(2.2)	(21)	(2.3)	(28)	4.55	33.33	0.0	0		
DOT												
-MARAD	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
-NHTSA	1.0	4	0.4	3	0.4	3	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
-USCG	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.3	1	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
SUBTOTAL, DOT	(1.3)	(5)	(0.7)	(4)	(0.7)	(4)	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
TREAS-USCS	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.00	0.00	0.0	0		
TOTAL	237.7	251	251.0	242	259.7	253	3.47	4.55	0.0	0		

1/ DOES NOT INCLUDE OVERHEAD.

NOTE: ZERO INDICATES NO RESOURCES REQUESTED OR RESOURCES LESS THAN \$100K.
 DASH INDICATES NO DATA SUBMITTED.

INFORMATION EDUCATION STRATEGY SUMMARY
 FY 1987-1989
 (DOLLARS IN MILLIONS)

STRATEGY	FY 1987		FY 1988		FY 1989 OMB REQUEST		% CHANGE		ADDITIONAL ENHANCEMENTS		% CHANGE	
	\$	FTEs	\$	FTEs	\$	FTEs	\$	FTEs	\$	FTEs	\$	FTEs
STRATEGY 1	23.8	41	18.7	35	18.6	35	(10.53)	0.00	0.0	0		
STRATEGY 2 1/	17.7	51	8.8	50	9.1	52	3.41	4.00	0.0	0		
STRATEGY 3 2/	196.2	159	223.5	157	232.0	166	3.80	5.73	0.0	0		
TOTAL	237.7	251	251.0	242	259.7	253	3.47	4.55	0.0	0		

STRATEGIES

1. RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.
2. INFORMATION AND DISSEMINATION.
3. TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

FOOTNOTES

- 1/ DOES NOT INCLUDE OVERHEAD FOR HUD.
- 2/ DOES NOT INCLUDE OVERHEAD FOR DOD.

NOTE: ZERO INDICATES NO RESOURCES REQUESTED.

FY 1987-1989
PREVENTION EDUCATION
(dollars in thousands)

Strategy/Agencies	FY 1987 (Estimated Actual)		FY 1988 (Projected)		FY 1989 (OMB Request)	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
<u>Research and Evaluation</u>						
ED	1,316	2	1,427	3	1,424	3
HHS	22,335	39	17,152	32	17,120	32
-- NIAAA	(4,681)	(6)	(4,914)	(6)	(4,945)	(6)
-- NIDA	(16,346)	(26)	(11,595)	(19)	(11,595)	(19)
-- OSAP	(1,308)	(7)	(643)	(7)	(580)	(7)
DOJ -- NIJ	96	0	95	0	95	0
DOT -- NHTSA	19	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	23,766	41	18,674	35	18,639	35

FY 1987-1989
PREVENTION EDUCATION
(dollars in thousands)

Strategy/Agencies	FY 1987 (Estimated Actual)		FY 1988 (Projected)		FY 1989 (OMB Request)	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
<u>Information and Dissemination</u>						
ACTION -- Drug Alliance	536	5	0	0	0	0
ED	7,434	10	2,409	8	2,710	6
HHS -- OSAP	7,835	23	4,994	24	4,906	24
HUD	---	2	---	2	---	2
INT -- BIA	520	2	250	3	250	3
DOJ	673	7	577	12	690	16
-- DEA	(577)	(7)	(481)	(12)	(594)	(16)
-- NIJ	(96)	(0)	(96)	(0)	(96)	(0)
DOT -- NHTSA	165	1	20	0	20	0
Treasury -- Customs	551	1	551	1	551	1
 TOTAL	 17,714	 51	 8,801	 50	 9,127	 52

FY 1987-1989
PREVENTION EDUCATION
(dollars in thousands)

Strategy/Agencies	FY 1987 (Estimated Actual)		FY 1988 (Projected)		FY 1989 (OMB Request)	
	\$	FTE	\$	FTE	\$	FTE
<u>Technical and Financial Assistance</u>						
ACTION	4,430	15	555	2	555	2
DOD	1,322	---	556	---	222	---
ED	170,550	21	216,894	28	225,533	34
HHS -- OSAP	11,464	11	860	11	1,097	11
INT -- BIA	5,460	103*	2,460	103*	2,400	103*
DOJ	1,850	5	1,490	9	1,480	12
-- BJA	(990)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
-- DEA	(459)	(5)	(1,089)	(9)	(1,211)	(12)
-- NIJ	(269)	(0)	(269)	(0)	(269)	(0)
-- OJJDP	(132)	(0)	(132)	(0)	(0)	(0)
DOT	1,099	4	680	4	661	4
-- MARAD	(20)	(0)	(22)	(0)	(22)	(0)
-- NHTSA	(804)	(3)	(383)	(3)	(364)	(3)
-- USCG	(275)	(1)	(275)	(1)	(275)	(1)
TOTAL	196,175	159	222,939 223,495	157	231,948	166

* Includes counselors/staff at BIA schools.