

DRUG ABUSE BUDGET

The President's FY 1977 budget requests sufficient funds to implement all of the major recommendations of the White Paper on Drug Abuse. For example, in line with White Paper recommendations, additional resources are provided for:

- the growing problem of amphetamine and barbiturate abuse. The White Paper concludes that chronic, intensive, and medically unsupervised use of amphetamines and barbiturates ranks just behind heroin abuse as a major social problem affecting several hundred thousand Americans. To respond, the budget requests funds for treatment demonstrations for abusers of these substances, and provides 20 new positions within the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for strengthened regulatory and compliance activities aimed at preventing diversion of amphetamines and barbiturates from licit production;
- additional community treatment capacity. Funds are included for the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to fund at least 7000 new community treatment slots and to recover 1000 lost to inflation, thus provided Federally-supported community-based capacity to treat 102,000 individuals at one time. In addition, other managerial actions will ensure greater utilization of existing community mental health institutions for drug users, and the treatment capacity of the Bureau of Prisons, the Veterans Administration, and the Department of Defense for their specialized clientele will be maintained;
- better targeting of law enforcement effort at high level traffickers. The Drug Enforcement Administration will add 82 positions for improved intelligence and laboratory analysis aimed at supporting the existing investigation and enforcement effort. In addition, research will be focused on improving our capability to monitor drug abuse trends, and on developing tools and techniques to improve the productivity of investigators and agents;
- improve job opportunities for ex-addicts: Additional funds are provided for a joint HEW/Labor program to investigate ways to provide employment opportunities for persons in and completing treatment, so that the distressing situation of returning to the same conditions which led to drug use can be avoided. In addition, other managerial actions should ensure improved application of our vocational rehabilitation services to drug users.
- maximizing effectiveness of border interdiction forces. A supplemental budget request for the U.S. Customs Service has been forwarded which provides for the development and procurement of a variety of technical devices to detect drugs, for better information on smuggling, for additional detector dogs, and for improving radar coverage of aircraft illegally penetrating the Southwestern United States.

These specific budget increases are relatively modest because it was the unanimous conclusion of the Task Force which prepared the White Paper that the most significant progress could be made in the drug program through (1) more selectivity and targeting in the use of the current \$750 million budget; (2) better intra- and inter-agency management; and (3) more effective mobilization, utilization, and coordination of all the resources available in the Federal Government, State and local governments, the private community and from foreign governments engaged in the worldwide effort to combat drug trafficking. In line with this concept, the budget provides for:

- continued material and technical support for other nations involved in the fight against drug trafficking and for the training of foreign narcotic agents;
- continuation of the DEA Task Force Program which capitalizes on joint Federal and local efforts, and continued training and laboratory support for State and local officers;
- a major multi-year program within the National Institute on Drug Abuse to evaluate the outcome of various types of treatment.

In addition to these budgetary actions, existing resources are being retargeted to focus law enforcement efforts on high level drug traffickers and to ensure that treatment is available to those individuals suffering most from drug abuse. Other actions underway should ensure increased interface between the treatment and criminal justice system to assure that apprehended drug users are identified and provided opportunities for treatment.

DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION BUDGET
OBLIGATIONS IN \$ MILLION*

<u>DEMAND REDUCTION</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>
SAODAP	13.0	0.0	0.0
HEW	-	-	-
- ADAMHA (NIDA)	219.7	232.0	248.2
- Office of Education	4.0	2.0	0.0
- Social and Rehabilitation Serv.	79.0	88.0	94.0
- Office of Human Development	8.8	8.8	9.4
Defense	64.0	61.3	57.8
Veterans Administration	34.8	36.7	38.0
Justice	26.6	26.4	24.3
All Other	8.2	9.9	10.5
	<u>458.1</u>	<u>465.1</u>	<u>482.2</u>
 <u>SUPPLY REDUCTION</u>			
Justice	-	-	-
- Drug Enforcement Administration	139.4	158.6	160.8
- LEAA and Other Justice	62.2	43.6	40.9
Treasury	-	-	-
- Customs	39.1	47.2	45.4
- IRS	20.0	20.0	15.0
State	32.0	37.5	34.0
Other	1.9	2.1	2.1
	<u>294.6</u>	<u>309.0</u>	<u>298.2</u>
	<u>752.7</u>	<u>774.1</u>	<u>780.4</u>

* adjusted from the FY 1977 budget documents to reflect supplemental requests and Congressional action.