

*Office of National Drug Control Policy*



THE  
NATIONAL DRUG  
CONTROL  
STRATEGY, 1998:  
*Budget Summary*

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# THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL STRATEGY, 1998:

Budget Summary

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# I. Message From The Director



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

Washington, D.C. 20503

February 1998

**Message From the Director:**

This Fiscal Year 1999 *Budget Summary* is the companion volume to the 1998 *National Drug Control Strategy*, transmitted to Congress by the President in February 1998. The *Budget Summary* details the means by which our long-term strategic vision can be implemented, measured, and adapted to secure our goal of reducing drug use and its consequences in America.

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) has identified and summarized here those activities most critical to our mission of reducing illegal drug use. The Administration's drug control budget continues to support those programs that have been effective and introduces new initiatives to address specific needs in FY 1999 through FY 2003.

The *Budget Summary* is organized into two major sections. The Executive Summary highlights critical drug control programs by Executive Department and major interagency initiative. The Agency Budget Summary section provides an agency-by-agency review of specific drug control programs organized by each goal of the Strategy and a discussion of the FY 1999 drug budget request. Significantly, for the first time this document also provides preliminary estimates of drug control resources for the outyears.

This volume is intended as a helpful reference document for the Congress, the Federal community, academics, and other groups interested in this field. The Budget Summary is part of ONDCP's continuing efforts to keep policymakers and the public apprised of important Federal drug control programs and funding priorities.

Barry R. McCaffrey  
Director

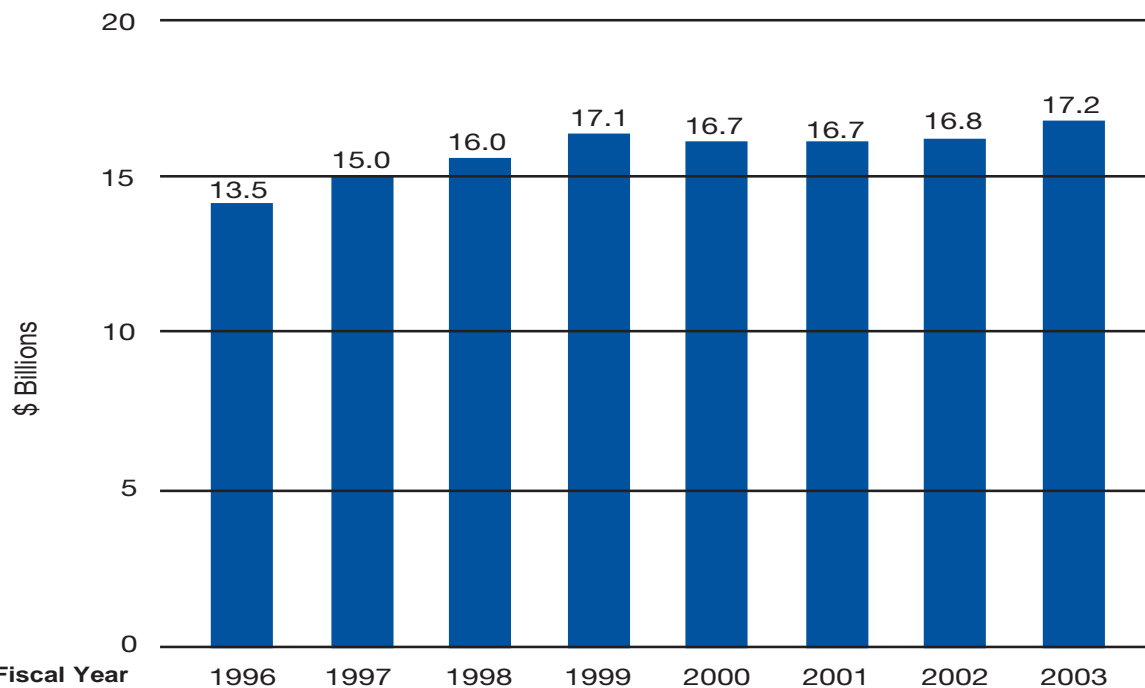
# II. Executive Summary

## THE NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET: FY 1999 - FY 2003

The FY 1999 - FY 2003 National Drug Control Budget supports the five goals and 32 objectives of the *National Drug Control Strategy* and is structured to make progress towards the performance targets and impact measures contemplated in the national drug control Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME) system, now under development. In total, funding recommended for FY 1999 is \$17.1 billion, an increase of \$1.1 billion (+6.8%) over the FY 1998 enacted level. A summary of drug-control spending for FY 1996 through FY 2003 is presented in Figure 1.

The outyears presented in this five-year budget are derivative of the total outyear figures by bureau and department included in the *President's FY 1999 Budget*. Generally, these funding levels include resources for FY 2000 through FY 2003 to continue new initiatives approved in FY 1999. However, in most cases the outyear budget does not include growth for current programs or spending to initiate activities not already proposed for funding in FY 1999. Given these conventions, the outyears are subject to change as programs are evaluated and the scope and structure of drug control initiatives are given further consideration beyond the FY 1999 budget. The five-year drug control budget, which reflects the long-term resource needs of each agency, must be constructed through an iterative process

Figure 1— National Drug Control Budget



that will take approximately three years to perfect. As part of this ongoing effort, revisions to the out-years may include program adjustments in critical areas as well as realignments based on performance. The five-year budget presentation in this document is only a first step and should not be considered as a final plan.

## SPENDING BY DEPARTMENT

Proposed funding by Executive Department for FY 1999 to FY 2003 is displayed in Table 1. Over the five-year planning period, the additional resources provided for supply-reduction programs in the Departments of Justice, Treasury, Transportation, State, and Defense would support security along the southwest border; additional efforts in the Andean region, Mexico and the Caribbean; and enforcement operations targeting domestic sources of illegal drugs. Also through FY 2003, demand-reduction efforts by the Departments of Health and Human Services and Education would support programs to increase public drug treatment, provide basic research on drug abuse and addiction, and initiate new prevention efforts aimed at school children. The following increases in drug-control funding are included in the President's FY 1999 budget:

- **Defense:** The FY 1999 budget for the Department of Defense (DoD) would increase by a net of \$35.1 million from the FY 1998 enacted level. The total FY 1999 DoD drug budget includes an increase of \$75.4 million to support counterdrug activities in the Andean region (\$60.8 million), operations in the Caribbean (\$8.5 million), training of Mexican counterdrug forces (\$4.0 million), and a transfer of funds for reconnaissance missions (\$2.1 million). The request also includes an additional \$15 million for the National Guard.

- **Education: School Drug-Prevention Coordinators (\$50 million)**—This initiative will fund about 1,300 paid drug-prevention coordinators. Each coordinator will develop and direct drug-prevention programs in five middle schools. In total, this initiative will provide prevention services for 6,500 middle schools.

- **Health and Human Services:**

- **SAMHSA**—A top priority in this budget is the federal government's efforts to mobilize resources to increase substance abuse treatment services nationwide. SAMHSA's **\$200 million** (\$143 million drug-related) increase in budget authority

**Table 1: Drug Spending by Department (\$ Millions)**

Department	FY 98 Enacted	FY 99 Request	Planning Level				% Change 98-03
			FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	
Defense	\$847.7	\$882.8	\$870.0	\$886.1	\$896.2	\$911.8	+8%
Education	685.3	739.7	741.7	743.9	746.1	748.5	+9%
HHS	2,522.5	2,812.9	2,812.9	2,812.9	2,812.9	2,812.9	+12%
Justice	7,260.5	7,670.0	7,317.3	7,234.8	7,242.5	7,443.5	+3%
ONDCP	428.2	449.4	449.4	449.4	449.4	449.4	+5%
State	211.5	256.5	263.5	270.5	278.5	286.5	+35%
Transportation	455.0	515.2	528.9	514.9	514.9	514.9	+13%
Treasury	1,327.9	1,388.1	1,317.0	1,322.9	1,337.2	1,359.2	+2%
Veterans Affairs	1,097.2	1,139.1	1,183.1	1,226.9	1,275.3	1,375.7	+25%
All Other	<u>1,141.6</u>	<u>1,215.9</u>	<u>1,217.0</u>	<u>1,236.4</u>	<u>1,258.2</u>	<u>1,280.7</u>	<u>+12%</u>
Total	\$15,977.4	\$17,069.8	\$16,700.9	\$16,698.8	\$16,811.3	\$17,183.2	+8%



for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Performance Partnership Grant will support efforts to close the treatment gap.

- **FDA & CDC—Youth Tobacco Initiative (\$146 million)**—In FY 1999, this initiative provides an additional \$100 million for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and an additional \$46 million to the Centers for Disease Control. This program will target cigarette smoking by underage youth, which has been identified as a gateway behavior for drug use. As part of this effort, FDA will expand its enforcement activities and CDC will conduct further research on the health risks of nicotine, additives, and other potentially toxic compounds in tobacco.
- **NIH—Drug and Underage Alcohol Research (\$51 million)**—This initiative will allow NIH (NIDA and NIAAA) to expand research on drug and underage alcohol use. Research on underage alcohol and drug addiction among children and adolescents, as well as chronic drug users, and increased dissemination of research findings, will enhance prevention and treatment program effectiveness.
- **Justice:**
  - **DEA—Methamphetamine Initiative (\$24.5 million)**—This initiative provides DEA with 223 positions, including 100 special agents, to address the growth of methamphetamine trafficking, production, and abuse across the United States. New funding for DEA in FY 1999 also includes a **Heroin Initiative (\$14.9 million)**. This program combats heroin trafficking, production, and distribution networks operating in the United States and increases U.S. investigative and intelligence presence in countries involved in the trafficking of drugs and other controlled substances from Southeast and Southwest Asia. This enhancement includes 155 positions, including 100 special agents.
  - **Office of Justice Programs (OJP)—Drug Intervention Program (\$85 million)**—This new program seeks to break the cycle of drug abuse and violence by assisting state and local governments, state and local courts, and Indian tribal governments to develop and implement drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders. Because considerable drug use has been documented among people within the criminal justice system, this program will provide guidance and resources to help eligible jurisdictions institute policies that support treatment for drug offenders.
  - **Border Patrol (\$163.2 million, \$24.5 million drug-related)**—This enhancement includes 1,000 new border patrol agents, primarily for the southwest border. These new resources will continue expansion of the Border Patrol's strategy of "prevention through deterrence" along the Southwest Border. Also included is funding to continue deployment of the Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System and Remote Video Surveillance (ISIS/RVS) equipment. ISIS/RVS will enable the Border Patrol to allocate agents more efficiently based on current information regarding illegal alien traffic. In addition to this technology, funding is included to erect and maintain border barriers and expand other infrastructure that will improve enforcement between ports-of-entry.
  - **ONDCP: Special Forfeiture Fund (\$34 million)**—This net increase for FY 1999 includes \$10 million for a Chronic User Study, which will develop national estimates of the size and composition of this population. A pilot project for this research, conducted in FY 1997 in Cook County, Illinois, concluded that chronic users are significantly under-counted in current surveys. FY 1999 funding for the Special

Forfeiture Fund includes \$20 million for grants that continue implementation of the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997. This is an increase of \$10 million over FY 1998.

- **State: International Country Support (\$45 million)**—Included in this increase are funds to build on FY 1998 support for Andean nations involved in interdiction and counterdrug law enforcement operations. This effort will expand crop eradication and alternative development programs to reduce illicit coca cultivation.
- **Transportation: U.S. Coast Guard (\$35.7 million)**—Most of the drug-related increase (\$32.8 million) requested in FY 1999 will provide for capital improvements to enhance the Coast Guard's interdiction capabilities, particularly in the Caribbean. The FY 1999 request includes funding for improved sensors on C-130 aircraft, additional coastal patrol craft, and expansion of the Coast Guard's deep water assets.
- **Treasury: U.S. Customs Service (\$66.4 million)**—Customs FY 1999 request includes a total increase of \$66.4 million

for counterdrug operations. Of this total, \$54.0 million is requested for non-intrusive inspection technologies. The request supports two seaport X-ray systems as well as \$41 million for non-intrusive technology, such as mobile and fixed-site X-ray systems for land border ports-of-entry along the southwest border.

## SPENDING BY STRATEGY GOAL

Funding by *Strategy* goal is summarized in Figure 2 and the accompanying table. Over the five-year planning period, funding priorities include resources to reduce drug use by young people (Goal 1), make treatment available to chronic users (Goal 3), significantly stop the flow of drugs at our borders (Goal 4), and target sources of illegal drugs and crime associated with criminal enterprises (Goals 2 and 5). By FY 2003, funding for Goal 1 will be \$2.0 billion, an increase of 14 percent over FY 1998 and nearly \$4 billion for Goal 3, an increase of 14 percent. Further, multi-agency efforts, which target ports-of-entry and the southwest border, will expand funding for Goal 4 to \$1.7 billion by FY 2003, an increase of 11 percent. Funding for Goal 2 will be \$6.6 billion, by FY 2003. Resources devoted to Goal 5 will reach \$2.9 billion, by FY 2003, an increase of 10 percent.

Figure 2  
Drug Funding by—Goal FY 1999

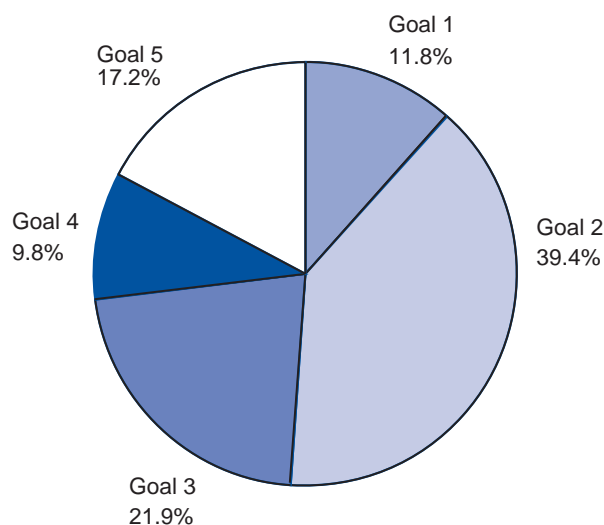


Table 2: Drug Funding by Goal (\$ Millions)

Goal	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	% Change 98-03
1. Reduce Youth Drug Use	\$1,760.0	\$2,016.0	\$2,005.2	\$2,007.4	\$2,009.7	\$2,012.0	+14%
2. Reduce Drug-Related Crime	6,522.3	6,724.1	6,327.0	6,270.5	6,334.2	6,559.4	+1%**
3. Reduce Consequences	3,486.9	3,732.0	3,781.1	3,822.6	3,874.2	3,979.8	+14%
4. Shield Air, Land & Sea Frontiers	1,527.3	1,669.3	1,666.2	1,661.9	1,671.8	1,692.0	+11%
5. Reduce Sources of Supply	2,681.0	2,928.4	2,921.5	2,936.3	2,921.4	2,940.0	+10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,977.4</b>	<b>\$17,069.8</b>	<b>\$16,700.9</b>	<b>\$16,698.8</b>	<b>\$16,811.3</b>	<b>\$17,183.2</b>	<b>+8%</b>

\*\*Most of the change in this Goal from the FY1999 level is associated with the reduction in FY 2000 and the subsequent expiration in FY 2001 of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). For FY 1999, the drug related portion of the COPS program is \$468.6 million.

### FEDERAL FUNDING PRIORITIES: FY 1999 - FY 2003

The 1998 *National Drug Control Strategy* is a ten-year plan. The *Strategy* is supported by a five-year budget from FY 1999 through FY 2003. The federal budget includes the following major programs, which will continue to be priorities for funding over this planning period. Through at least FY 2003, funding for these programs will be emphasized through ONDCP's drug budget certification authorities.

- **Media Campaign (\$195 million in FY 1999):** ONDCP is setting in motion a \$195 million Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, which will use the full power of the media—from TV to the Internet—to teach kids about the dangers of drugs. This campaign is designed to discourage drug use by youth, increase the perception of risk and disapproval associated with drugs, and encourage parents and other adult leaders to talk to children about drugs.
- **School Drug-Prevention Coordinators (\$50 million enhancement in FY 1999):** This pro-

gram will be funded through a competitive grant under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program. It will provide public schools with grants for local educational agencies to pay salaries and benefits for about 1,300 school coordinators in FY 1999. Assuming that each coordinator will be able to serve five schools, the FY 1999 request will fund coordinators for approximately 6,500 middle schools nationwide. School Drug-Prevention Coordinators will be responsible for:

- Assessing and analyzing their schools' drug and crime problems
- Identifying research-based drug and violence prevention programs to address these problems
- Assisting teachers, coaches, counselors, principals, and other school officials in implementing these programs
- Working with the community to ensure that student needs are linked with available resources

- Identifying alternative funding for drug prevention initiatives
- **Close the Public System Treatment Gap (\$143 million enhancement in FY 1999):** Nationwide, there continues to be a great need for drug treatment, especially for chronic users of illegal substances. The number of people needing but not obtaining treatment, or “the gap,” is estimated at approximately 1.7 million. In FY 1999, the President’s budget includes an additional \$200 million (\$143 million drug-related) for the Substance Abuse Block Grant administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).
- **Port & Border Security Initiative (\$105 million enhancement in FY 1999):** In FY 1999, this initiative includes funding to expand INS by 1,000 Border Patrol agents and 100 Land Border inspectors (\$25.7 million in drug-related resources); \$46 million for the Customs Service, including \$41 million for non-intrusive inspection systems; \$15 million for the National Guard; and \$3.6 million to enhance Coast Guard operations in the western Caribbean and eastern Pacific.
 

Over the five-year planning period, this initiative seeks to improve security and enhance drug interdiction along all U.S. air, land, and sea frontiers and at all ports-of-entry. This effort will incorporate existing and planned federal drug-interdiction and investigative initiatives along U.S. borders and ports-of-entry. This initiative includes:

  - Increases for INS inspectors and border patrol agents
  - Increases in Customs staff
  - Increases for Coast Guard drug-related maritime law enforcement in the western Caribbean and eastern Pacific
  - Acquisition and deployment of drug-detection technologies
  - Infrastructure, technology, and support functions for all programs under this initiative
- **Andean Coca Reduction Initiative (\$78 million enhancement in FY 1999):** This program includes an additional \$61 million in support from the Department of Defense and at least an additional \$17 million in assistance to Andean Ridge countries from the Department of State. As part of a long-term plan, this initiative seeks to reduce coca leaf cultivation in Andean Ridge countries. To achieve this goal requires the integration of law-enforcement and interdiction measures, which disrupt cocaine exports with alternative development programs that provide licit income encouraging the cultivation of legal crops. This program also supports interdiction and law enforcement in the transit zone and transit countries to complement source-country counterdrug efforts. Key elements of this initiative through FY 2003 include:
  - Expand alternative development in Peru to increase licit employment and income to replace drug-crop cultivation
  - Support host-nation efforts to interdict the flow of coca base and cocaine
  - Expand support to Peruvian and Colombian riverine interdiction programs to control drug-producing regions
  - Support host nation efforts to expand law enforcement control within growing areas.
  - Develop a program to support Peruvian waterways management program which establishes control over ports and waterways
  - Expand support to Colombian aerial eradication programs
  - Expand support to source nation efforts to disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations
  - Support efforts by the Bolivian government to achieve net coca reduction through comprehensive community-based alternative-development programs and law enforcement efforts

- **Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative (\$49 million enhancement in FY 1999):** This initiative includes an additional \$25 million to support Coast Guard drug interdiction operations, including \$11 million in total for upgrades in sensors for C-130 aircraft and commercial communication satellites. Additional funding of \$10 million is requested to enhance DEA field offices and foreign operations; \$8 million is requested for DoD SOUTHCOM activities in the Caribbean; and \$6 million for Department of State counterdrug funding in the Caribbean.

Over the five-year budget planning period, counter-drug programs for the Caribbean will continue to emphasize illegal drug trafficking and violence in South Florida, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the independent states and territories of the eastern Caribbean. This initiative also includes:

- Implementing mutual cooperative security agreements between the U.S. and Caribbean nations and territories
  - Continue to implement commitments made by the President of the United States during the Caribbean Summit held in Barbados
  - Expanding assistance to Caribbean nations participating in regional interdiction operations to support development of their maritime law enforcement capabilities
  - Training, equipment upgrades, and maintenance support for Caribbean drug-control efforts
- **Mexican Initiative (\$8 million enhancement in FY 1999):** The President's budget supports this initiative through an increase of \$4 million to DoD's budget to expand training for Mexican counterdrug forces; \$3 million in foreign assistance from the Department of State; and over \$1 million to strengthen DEA's drug program capabilities. Over the five-year planning period for the budget, programs will be targeted that

will reduce the flow of illicit drugs from Mexico into the U.S. and dismantle organizations trafficking in drugs and money laundering. This initiative supports agreements made during the President's visit last year to Mexico. Specifically, it emphasizes training for special vetted units of Mexican law enforcement personnel and prosecutors, the judiciary, special rapid response military units engaged in counter-drug operations, and health service providers involved in treatment programs. The programs also support Operation CAPER FOCUS and continue ongoing support to Operation BORDER SHIELD, U.S. Government support to the Northern Border Response Force, U.S. Government detection and monitoring missions in Mexican airspace and territorial seas, and the establishment of a joint law enforcement investigative capability in the Bilateral Border Task Forces.

## SUPPLY AND DEMAND RESOURCES

The *Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988* requires ONDCP to report on spending for programs dedicated to supply reduction and demand reduction activities. Of the total \$17.1 billion requested for FY 1999, \$11.2 billion is for supply reduction programs (66 percent) and \$5.9 billion is for demand reduction (34 percent). The ratio of spending for supply and demand reduction is the same as for FY 1998. Of the total increase of \$1.1 billion in resources requested for FY 1999, \$602 million is requested for supply reduction, and \$491 million is requested for demand reduction.

Although examining the federal drug-control budget by supply and demand reduction components has been a conventional approach, the breakout of these data in this way produces a somewhat artificial accounting of resources spent on Federal drug control. This division overlooks the fact that many supply reduction activities are intrinsic functions of the federal government. Control of our national borders and international counterdrug programs, for example, are performed only by the federal government. By contrast, most demand reduction activities are responsibilities that are shared by various levels of government and the private sector. Furthermore, some programs listed

under supply reduction include a variety of criminal justice activities that are not narrowly focused on drug control alone. This includes, for example, the \$1.0 billion in the drug budget spent on prosecution or the \$2.8 billion spent on Federal prisons. Therefore, including these resources in the supply/demand calculation overstates the importance of supply reduction in the overall Federal effort and understates the true proportion of the drug budget devoted to demand reduction activities.

## OTHER INITIATIVES

In addition to funding identified, other federal initiatives enacted into law, or currently being contemplated, could affect resources available for national drug-control activities over the five-year budget planning period. Such programs include:

- **Southwest Border Infrastructure**—Advances in technology over the past several years are increasingly making it possible to improve the flow of licit goods and people across our national borders while screening out illicit goods — especially narcotics. As a result, the President has asked ONDCP to look at how to take advantage of these new, non-intrusive technologies as part of an overall plan to improve commercial and passenger traffic on the Southwest Border, while achieving our national security goals. As part of the Administration's proposal for reauthorization of the Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act (ISTEA), resources will be identified under this legislation to improve technology and infrastructure.
- **Welfare to Work**—Over the next three years, the Department of Labor will award \$3 billion for Welfare to Work grants to states and local communities to help welfare recipients enter the workforce. These resources will be directed to long-term welfare recipients facing specific barriers to employment, including those who need treatment for a substance abuse problem. At this point, ONDCP and the Department of Labor have not estimated the number of participants that will be served by these grants for substance abuse treatment. These data are expected by June 1998.
- **Substance Abuse and Child Protection Services**—As part of the *Adoption and Safe Families Act* enacted in 1997, the Secretary of Health and Human Services is required to prepare a report to Congress which describes the extent and scope of the problem of substance abuse in the child welfare population, the types of services provided to these children, and the outcomes from the provision of these services. The report is also to include recommendations for any legislation that may be needed to improve the coordination in providing these services to children at risk.
- **Drug Testing & Treatment in the Criminal Justice System**—More than half of the offenders in our criminal justice system are estimated to have a substance abuse problem. Promoting coerced abstinence within the criminal justice system is critical to breaking the cycle of crime and drugs. To address the drug abuse problem and reduce the rate of recidivism within the criminal justice system, the Administration will propose legislation to give states the flexibility to use their federal prison construction and substance abuse treatment funds for the full range of drug testing, sanctions, and treatment for offenders. The resources associated with this effort are not yet known. It is anticipated that several states would, if allowed, use prison construction funds for criminal justice drug testing and treatment programs. The long-term benefits associated with this effort would reduce the requirement for new prison construction by reducing drug use and its related criminal activities.



# III. Drug Control Funding Tables

**Table 3. Federal Drug Control Spending By Function, FY 1997 - FY 1999**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Function	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request	FY 98 - FY 99 Change	
				\$	%
Criminal Justice System	\$7,684.4	\$8,187.2	\$8,544.0	\$356.8	4.4%
Drug Treatment	2,756.2	2,885.6	3,092.2	206.5	7.2%
Drug Prevention	1,643.3	1,926.4	2,158.8	232.4	12.1%
International	416.7	500.0	548.1	48.1	9.6%
Interdiction	1,723.3	1,615.3	1,805.2	189.9	11.8%
Research	655.2	679.5	725.1	45.6	6.7%
Intelligence	154.2	183.3	196.5	13.2	7.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,033.2</b>	<b>\$15,977.4</b>	<b>\$17,069.8</b>	<b>\$1,092.4</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
<b>Function Areas</b>					
Demand Reduction	\$4,942.9	\$5,376.6	\$5,867.1	\$490.5	9.1%
Percentage	33%	34%	34%		
Domestic Law Enforcement	7,950.4	8,485.5	8,849.5	364.0	4.3%
Percentage	53%	53%	52%		
International	416.7	500.0	548.1	48.1	9.6%
Percentage	3%	3%	3%		
Interdiction	1,723.3	1,615.3	1,805.2	189.9	11.8%
Percentage	11%	10%	11%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,033.2</b>	<b>\$15,977.4</b>	<b>\$17,069.8</b>	<b>\$1,092.4</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
<b>Supply/Demand Split</b>					
Supply	\$10,090.3	\$10,600.8	\$11,202.7	\$601.9	5.7%
Percentage	67%	66%	66%		
Demand	4,942.9	5,376.6	5,867.1	490.5	9.1%
Percentage	33%	34%	34%		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,033.2</b>	<b>\$15,977.4</b>	<b>\$17,069.8</b>	<b>\$1,092.4</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
<b>Demand Components</b>					
Prevention (w/ Research)	\$1,874.0	\$2,167.4	\$2,421.1	\$253.7	11.7%
Treatment (w/ Research)	\$3,068.9	\$3,209.1	\$3,446.0	\$236.8	7.4%
Demand Research, Total	\$543.4	\$564.5	\$616.1	\$51.6	9.1%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

**Table 4. Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1997 - FY 1999**

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request
(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
Agricultural Research Service	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$4.7
U.S. Forest Service	5.8	6.0	6.8
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	15.2	15.7	16.3
<b>Total, Agriculture</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>
<b>Corporation for National &amp; Community Service</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>39.0</b>
<b>Department of Defense</b>	<b>940.1</b>	<b>847.7</b>	<b>882.8</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>679.1</b>	<b>685.3</b>	<b>739.7</b>
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>			
Administration for Children and Families	59.1	56.5	56.5
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention	82.5	107.0	153.0
Food and Drug Administration	4.9	34.0	134.0
Health Care Financing Administration	320.0	360.0	400.0
Health Resources and Services Administration	46.2	47.9	51.6
Indian Health Service	42.8	42.9	51.9
National Institute of Health (NIDA & NIAAA)	525.6	554.6	605.8
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	1,311.2	1,319.6	1,360.1
<b>Total, HHS</b>	<b>2,392.3</b>	<b>2,522.5</b>	<b>2,812.9</b>
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>290.0</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>Intelligence Community Management Account</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	16.0	21.3	21.9
Bureau of Land Management	5.0	5.0	5.0
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Park Service	9.3	9.4	9.5
<b>Total, Interior</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>37.4</b>
<b>The Federal Judiciary</b>	<b>599.5</b>	<b>633.3</b>	<b>698.4</b>
<b>Department of Justice</b>			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	395.0	416.0	430.0
U.S. Attorneys	164.8	185.1	207.2
Bureau of Prisons	1,842.9	1,935.2	2,166.6
Community Oriented Policing Services	414.5	471.9	468.6
Criminal Division	25.9	27.7	29.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	1,056.9	1,200.0	1,255.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	802.2	825.4	914.1
Federal Prisoner Detention	221.7	246.4	279.0
Immigration and Naturalization Service	324.1	400.3	439.1
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	359.4	295.0	304.0
INTERPOL	0.8	0.5	0.4
U.S. Marshals Service	264.8	272.6	289.9
Office of Justice Programs	830.2	984.0	886.2
Tax Division	0.3	0.3	0.4
<b>Total, Justice</b>	<b>\$6,703.7</b>	<b>\$7,260.5</b>	<b>\$7,670.0</b>



**Table 4. Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1997 - FY 1999 (continued)**

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request
(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Department of Labor</b>	<b>\$64.6</b>	<b>\$66.6</b>	<b>\$68.8</b>
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>			
Salaries and Expenses	35.8	49.2	36.4
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	140.2	162.0	162.0
Special Forfeiture Fund	112.9	217.0	251.0
<b>Total, ONDCP</b>	<b>288.9</b>	<b>428.2</b>	<b>449.4</b>
<b>Department of State</b>			
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	193.0	210.0	255.0
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1.2	1.5	1.5
<b>Total, State</b>	<b>194.2</b>	<b>211.5</b>	<b>256.5</b>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
U.S. Coast Guard	478.1	401.6	437.3
Federal Aviation Administration	19.0	22.6	25.1
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	29.5	30.7	37.8
<b>Total, Transportation</b>	<b>526.7</b>	<b>455.0</b>	<b>515.2 *</b>
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	175.6	227.5	228.7
U.S. Customs Service	583.2	606.4	672.8
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	41.4	58.9	60.9
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	11.4	11.9	12.5
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	—	73.8	75.9
Internal Revenue Service	73.4	72.1	73.1
U.S. Secret Service	79.1	82.8	84.6
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	211.9	194.5	179.7
<b>Total, Treasury</b>	<b>1,175.9</b>	<b>1,327.9</b>	<b>1,388.1</b>
<b>U.S. Information Agency</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.6</b>
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>	<b>1,056.6</b>	<b>1,097.2</b>	<b>1,139.1</b>
<b>Total Drug Control Budget</b>	<b>\$15,033.2</b>	<b>\$15,977.4</b>	<b>\$17,069.8</b>
<b>Supply Reduction</b>	<b>\$10,090.3</b>	<b>\$10,600.8</b>	<b>\$11,202.7</b>
<b>Percentage of Total Drug Budget</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Demand Reduction</b>	<b>\$4,942.9</b>	<b>\$5,376.6</b>	<b>\$5,867.1</b>
<b>Percentage of Total Drug Budget</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34%</b>

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

\* The FY 1999 level for the Department of Transportation includes \$15 million for drug control infrastructure improvements along the Southwest Border which will be funded through the Federal Highway Trust Fund under an authority proposed as part of the *National Economic Crossroads Transportation Efficiency Act (NEXTEA)*.

**Table 5. National Drug Control Budget by Function, FY 1986 - 1999**

	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
(\$ Millions)	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Enacted	Request
<b>FUNCTIONAL AREAS:</b>														
<b>Demand Reduction</b>														
— Drug Abuse Treatment	635.7	827.1	868.5	1,148.2	1,638.9	1,877.3	2,204.7	2,251.6	2,398.7	2,692.0	2,553.8	2,756.2	2,885.6	3,092.2
— Drug Abuse Prevention	145.0	444.3	464.7	725.4	1,238.0	1,479.2	1,538.7	1,556.4	1,597.4	1,559.1	1,400.7	1,643.3	1,926.4	2,158.8
— Prevention Research	40.8	65.9	73.4	81.0	127.7	150.6	157.5	164.3	174.8	179.6	212.2	230.7	241.0	262.3
— Treatment Research	46.9	76.1	76.5	124.9	160.2	187.9	194.4	242.0	253.6	261.2	282.8	312.7	323.5	353.8
<b>Total Demand Reduction Percentage</b>	<b>868.4</b> <b>30%</b>	<b>1,413.3</b> <b>29%</b>	<b>1,483.1</b> <b>32%</b>	<b>2,079.5</b> <b>31%</b>	<b>3,164.8</b> <b>32%</b>	<b>3,695.0</b> <b>34%</b>	<b>4,095.3</b> <b>34%</b>	<b>4,214.3</b> <b>35%</b>	<b>4,424.5</b> <b>36%</b>	<b>4,691.9</b> <b>35%</b>	<b>4,449.5</b> <b>33%</b>	<b>4,942.9</b> <b>33%</b>	<b>5,376.6</b> <b>34%</b>	<b>5,867.1</b> <b>34%</b>
<b>Domestic Law Enforcement</b>														
— Criminal Justice System	1,073.9	1,744.7	1,992.6	2,761.4	4,237.5	4,385.6	4,943.0	5,692.4	5,903.2	6,756.9	7,164.9	7,684.4	8,187.2	8,544.0
— Other Research	11.3	15.6	21.9	24.8	39.8	111.6	152.6	91.9	91.9	101.4	114.3	111.8	115.0	109.0
— Intelligence	35.6	47.2	52.8	53.4	64.9	104.1	98.6	138.1	123.9	125.0	114.5	154.2	183.3	196.5
<b>Total Domestic Law Enforcement Percentage</b>	<b>1,120.9</b> <b>39%</b>	<b>1,807.5</b> <b>38%</b>	<b>2,067.3</b> <b>44%</b>	<b>2,839.6</b> <b>43%</b>	<b>4,342.2</b> <b>44%</b>	<b>4,601.3</b> <b>42%</b>	<b>5,194.3</b> <b>44%</b>	<b>5,922.3</b> <b>49%</b>	<b>6,118.9</b> <b>50%</b>	<b>6,983.3</b> <b>53%</b>	<b>7,393.7</b> <b>55%</b>	<b>7,950.4</b> <b>53%</b>	<b>8,485.5</b> <b>53%</b>	<b>8,849.5</b> <b>52%</b>
<b>International Percentage</b>	<b>147.7</b> <b>5%</b>	<b>220.9</b> <b>5%</b>	<b>209.3</b> <b>4%</b>	<b>304.0</b> <b>5%</b>	<b>500.1</b> <b>5%</b>	<b>633.4</b> <b>6%</b>	<b>660.4</b> <b>6%</b>	<b>523.4</b> <b>4%</b>	<b>329.4</b> <b>3%</b>	<b>295.8</b> <b>2%</b>	<b>289.8</b> <b>2%</b>	<b>416.7</b> <b>3%</b>	<b>500.0</b> <b>3%</b>	<b>548.1</b> <b>3%</b>
<b>Interdiction Percentage</b>	<b>744.0</b> <b>26%</b>	<b>1,350.5</b> <b>28%</b>	<b>948.1</b> <b>20%</b>	<b>1,440.7</b> <b>22%</b>	<b>1,751.9</b> <b>18%</b>	<b>2,027.9</b> <b>19%</b>	<b>1,960.2</b> <b>16%</b>	<b>1,511.1</b> <b>12%</b>	<b>1,311.6</b> <b>11%</b>	<b>1,280.1</b> <b>10%</b>	<b>1,321.0</b> <b>10%</b>	<b>1,723.3</b> <b>11%</b>	<b>1,615.3</b> <b>10%</b>	<b>1,805.2</b> <b>11%</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	2,881.0	4,792.2	4,707.8	6,663.7	9,758.9	10,957.6	11,910.1	12,171.1	12,184.4	13,251.2	13,454.0	15,033.2	15,977.4	17,069.8

# IV. Agency Budget Summaries

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 5	<u>\$4.712</u>	<u>\$4.709</u>	<u>\$4.709</u>
Total	\$4.712	\$4.709	\$4.709
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Research and Development	<u>\$4.712</u>	<u>\$4.709</u>	<u>\$4.709</u>
Total	\$4.712	\$4.709	\$4.709
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Crop Eradication Research:			
Chemical and Biocontrol	\$2.581	\$2.578	\$2.578
Alternatives and Narcotic Crop Substitutes	0.713	0.713	0.713
Estimate and Detect Illicit Narcotic Crop Production Worldwide	0.745	0.745	0.745
Support Law Enforcement Agencies Through Programs Oriented Towards Narcotic Plant Identification and Chemistry	<u>0.673</u>	<u>0.673</u>	<u>0.673</u>
Total	\$4.712	\$4.709	\$4.709
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	11	11	11
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$716.8	\$744.8	\$776.8
Drug Percentage	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- ARS maintains an automated system for tracking full-time equivalency (FTE), and the costs and resources assigned to each identifiable research program. The Research Management Information System (RMIS) is this agency's basic management database. This system is used to develop and track resource estimates for all ARS projects.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The ARS has been involved in narcotics-related research since 1972, when requested by the White House Drug Policy Coordinator and the Department of State to evaluate eradication options for illicit cultivation overseas, in cooperation with the United Nations Division of Narcotic Drugs (UNDND).
- The ARS research program supports the President's National Drug Control Strategy by providing science support to other Federal agencies in the areas of illicit crop eradication, intelligence (drug crop estimates and identification) and alternative crop programs in producing countries. Coordination is conducted through various mechanisms with both Federal and international organizations.
- Activities focus on:
  - Eradication research through a program of chemical, biological, and mechanical agents.
  - Research and development of alternative crops in producing (narcotic) countries.
  - Research into models and estimates of illicit crops overseas to support intelligence community.
  - Narcotics crop plant identification and chemistry, including detection of cannabis on U.S. public land.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1998 Program

##### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The FY 1998 program includes \$4.709 million for reducing foreign and domestic sources of supply which supports Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$2.578 million for crop eradication research (chemical and biocontrol); \$0.713 million to reduce economic dependence upon illicit narcotic crops by identifying alternative crop substitutes in the Western Hemisphere; \$0.745 million to estimate and determine illicit narcotic crop production worldwide; and \$0.673 million to support law enforcement agencies through programs oriented towards narcotic plant identification and chemistry. Of the \$0.673 million, \$0.275 million is devoted to non-aerial detection/estimation of illicit cannabis concealed on U.S. public land.

#### 1999 Request

##### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The FY 1999 request of \$4.709 million provides the same program level as FY 1998. These resources will fund eradication research; research and development of alternative crops; research in estimates of illicit crop cultivation overseas; and narcotic plant identification and chemistry, including cannabis detection/estimation.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Crop Eradication Research.** ARS has successfully identified six pathogens with selected control potential. Research has been undertaken to determine which herbicides can be made effective on coca. Long-term research on the biosynthetic mechanism of herbicide has been undertaken.
- **Reduce Economic Dependence Upon Illicit Narcotic Crops By Identifying Alternatives and Narcotic Crop Substitutes in the Western Hemisphere.** The ARS program seeks to rehabilitate existing industries by restoring the cocoa and coffee cultivation to economic levels for small farmers. Programs focus on rehabilitation of the cocoa industry in Peru and reducing coffee losses from pests.
- **Estimate and Detect Illicit Narcotic Crop Production Worldwide.** The USDA/ARS program supports the intelligence law enforcement and foreign affairs communities by developing accurate production models.
- **Support Law Enforcement Agencies through Program Oriented Towards Narcotic Plant Identification and Chemistry.** ARS maintains an ability to provide basic research in the following areas: narcotic plant taxonomy; DNA finger printing; plant genetics; plant alkaloid chemistry; biochemistry and molecular chemistry.

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Request</b>
Goal 1	\$0.125	\$0.125	\$0.125
Goal 5	<u>5.675</u>	<u>5.875</u>	<u>6.675</u>
Total	\$5.800	\$6.000	\$6.800
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$4.595	\$4.760	\$5.490
Intelligence	0.300	0.300	0.200
State and Local Assistance	0.665	0.700	0.870
Research and Development	0.115	0.115	0.115
Prevention	<u>0.125</u>	<u>0.125</u>	<u>0.125</u>
Total	\$5.800	\$6.000	\$6.800
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Detection & Monitoring	\$0.415	\$0.415	\$0.315
Law Enforcement Agency Support	5.260	5.460	6.360
Demand Reduction	<u>0.125</u>	<u>0.125</u>	<u>0.125</u>
Total	\$5.800	\$6.000	\$6.800
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	58	62	68
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,736.9	\$2,368.6	\$2,428.1
Drug Percentage	0.2%	0.3%	0.3%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The U.S. Forest Service budget structure includes a Law Enforcement and Operations (LE) budget line item within the National Forest System appropriation. Within the LE budget line item, funds allocated for drug enforcement activities are based on an analysis of workload that takes into account all law enforcement responsibilities related to the mission of the Forest Service. In addition, by law the Forest Service can spend only up to \$10 million per year for activities relating to the use and production of narcotics and controlled substances on lands that it administers.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Forest Service manages 156 national forests, 20 national grasslands, and 9 land utilization projects on 191.6 million acres in 43 states, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Most of this land is generally located in extremely rural areas of the United States. The law enforcement program is directed at protecting the public, employees, and the natural resources. Of the major concerns in the drug enforcement program is the production of cannabis and the risk to national forest visitors, contractors, and employees when they encounter those who are using these public lands for drug production. Reducing the use of the national forests for cannabis production is essential to maintain a safe environment for all users of the National Forest System.

- The Forest Service conducts a limited outreach program in rural areas within and adjacent to National Forest Systems lands under the “Drug Abuse Resistance Education” (D.A.R.E.) Program. The areas of participation are generally in economically depressed communities. In the areas where we have initiated this program, we have received positive feedback from the community.
- **Investigations:** Cases involving large amounts of cannabis, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, as well as cases involving clandestine labs, are targeted for investigation. These investigations are usually multi-agency in nature. Drug related assets are identified for seizure and forfeiture action as appropriate. Cannabis cultivation cases not meeting the above criteria are usually targeted for plant and site eradication, and arrests which occur in these cases are usually prosecuted in state courts.
- **Cooperative Activities:** Under this activity, funds are used to cover the cost of cooperative agreements with local LE agencies. Funds are used to reimburse State and local law enforcement agencies for their expenses as the result of their assistance in drug control operations on National Forest System lands. This assistance includes additional participation in special joint-agency task forces. Reimbursement is made on the basis of Cooperative Agreements between the Forest Service and state and local agencies. Coordination and support from these other agencies improves our drug enforcement effectiveness.
- **Detection & Monitoring:** Research is ongoing in the evaluation of new technology for detecting, locating, and monitoring cannabis activities on National Forest System lands. This involves the evaluation and development of additional ground surveillance systems to improve apprehension of individuals involved in illegal drug activities on National Forest system lands, while limiting the exposure and detection of officers performing the surveillance.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

##### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The FY 1998 program includes \$0.125 million which supports Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy. All funds are used for the D.A.R.E. program in rural areas adjacent to National Forest System lands.

##### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The FY 1998 program includes \$5.875 million which supports Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes Law Enforcement Agency Support and Detection and Monitoring.
- Major emphasis areas include:
  - Determine the extent of cannabis cultivation in the National Forest System and assign law enforcement resources accordingly.
  - Encourage state and local agencies to assist in drug enforcement actions within the National Forest System.

- Provide specialized training to Forest Service agents and law enforcement officers as appropriate. Have at least 70 percent of Forest Service law enforcement resources trained in drug enforcement operations.
- Increase cannabis detection through effective interpretation of ground data and airborne optical-analysis systems. Establish a task group of technical and enforcement personnel to identify and evaluate various systems which may increase the Forest Service's ability to detect cannabis cultivation sites. Coordinate Forest Service task force operations and findings with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).
- Attempt to eradicate not less than 60 percent of the cannabis grown in the National Forest System.
- Coordinate the Forest Service drug enforcement actions with the Drug Enforcement Administration, other Federal agencies, and state and local law enforcement agencies as appropriate.
- Continue to place emphasis on drug-trafficking activities along the Southwest Border.

#### 1999 Request

- The total FY 1999 drug control budget request is \$6.8 million.

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The FY 1999 program is \$0.125 million, the same as the FY 1998 enacted level.

#### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The FY 1999 program is \$6.675 million, \$0.8 million above the FY 1998 enacted program level. Highlights include:
  - Continue to focus on investigations involving large quantities of cannabis, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, clandestine drug labs, and drug trafficking.
  - Continue special Federal, State and local task force groups to work National Forests having serious drug impacts particularly in areas along the Southwest Border, Kentucky, and other southern states, where a dramatic increase in drug production and trafficking activities is occurring.
  - Focus on drug trafficking threat from Canada. Western and Northern States with national forests along the Canadian border are members of Project Northstar.
  - Continue use of vital National Guard Bureau and other military support resources.
  - Continue intelligence collection and analysis of drug activities occurring on all National Forest System lands. Coordination of information sharing with other data bases as appropriate.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- An estimated 6,152 cannabis sites and 318,550 cannabis plants were eradicated in FY 1996. Also the Forest Service Law Enforcement personnel, in conjunction with other Federal, State, and local law



enforcement agencies, seized 7,638 pounds of processed marijuana and 575 pounds of dried and unprocessed marijuana in FY 1996.

- Of the \$2,189,557 assets seized during operations under Federal and State asset seizure and forfeiture laws, \$178,707 were reported by the U.S. Forest Service in FY 1996.
- There were 3,482 arrests made in FY 1996.
- Surveillance and detection activities have helped find chemical drug labs and dump sites on U.S. Forest Service lands. Once these sites are detected, the U.S. Forest Service works with other government agencies to clean up these extremely hazardous sites.
- Continued arrests and prosecutions of individuals engaging in illicit drug activity on U.S. Forest Service lands send these individuals the message that the Federal Government will not tolerate illegal activity on public land.
- Collaboration among the U.S. Forest Service and State and local law enforcement officials has deterred many drug activities on Federal and surrounding private lands.

## SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 3	<u>\$15.200</u>	<u>\$15.700</u>	<u>\$16.300</u>
Total	\$15.200	\$15.700	\$16.300
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	<u>\$15.200</u>	<u>\$15.700</u>	<u>\$16.300</u>
Total	\$15.200	\$15.700	\$16.300
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Drugs Assessment and Referral Activities	<u>\$15.200</u>	<u>\$15.700</u>	<u>\$16.300</u>
Total	\$15.200	\$15.700	\$16.300
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,805.0	\$3,924.0	\$4,081.0
Drug Percentage	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), enacted November 18, 1988, and the Child Nutrition and WIC Reauthorization Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-147), enacted November 10, 1989, defined the role of the former Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) in providing drug abuse prevention and referral activities.
- WIC regulations have required, when appropriate, referrals to alcohol and drug abuse counseling. For many WIC local agencies, it is routine to warn pregnant women about the dangers of drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, and using illegal drugs. Also, many States consider alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use as nutritionally-related risk criteria.
- Drug abuse education for WIC activities is defined as: providing information to women participants concerning the dangers of drug abuse; referring participants who are suspected drug abusers to drug abuse clinics, treatment programs, counselors, or other drug abuse professionals where such services are locally available; and, distribution of drug abuse prevention materials developed by USDA.
- WIC agencies are not required to identify or report the costs of WIC referrals, and cannot isolate the actual costs of referrals and assessment for any particular health condition, such as drug addiction or abuse. As such, the funding levels depicted herein represent a rough assumption that 0.4 percent of the program budget can be attributed to drug education activities. The national funding level estimate cannot be extrapolated to State levels, due to the inexact methodology and rough assumptions used.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Drug abuse education for WIC activities is defined as providing information to participants concerning the dangers of drug abuse; referring participants who are known or suspected drug abusers to drug abuse clinics, treatment programs, counselors, or other drug abuse professionals where such services are locally available; and distributing drug abuse prevention materials developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).
- USDA appoints drug/alcohol abuse education and prevention experts to the National Advisory Council on Maternal, Infant, and Fetal Nutrition.
- WIC local agencies are required to coordinate with local alcohol and drug abuse counseling and treatment services.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1998 Program

#### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The FY 1998 total resources include \$15.7 million for activities which support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This amount consists of drug prevention, education, and training services.

#### 1999 Request

#### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The FY 1999 request for Goal 3 activities is \$16.3 million, \$0.6 million more than FY 1998 funding for drug prevention, education, and training services.

### V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- USDA continues to support WIC State agencies' efforts to encourage local agencies to screen women for drug and alcohol abuse and refer them, when appropriate, to alcohol and drug abuse treatment programs available in their communities. Anecdotal data suggest that WIC local agencies annually refer 10% of their women participants to drug treatment centers.

## CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	<u>\$30.432</u>	<u>\$34.300</u>	<u>\$39.000</u>
Total	\$30.432	\$34.300	\$39.000
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$30.032	\$30.000	\$37.000
Treatment	<u>0.400</u>	<u>4.300</u>	<u>2.000</u>
Total	\$30.432	\$34.300	\$39.000
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Domestic Volunteer Service Act Activities			
-VISTA	\$2.061	\$3.300	\$3.700
-Other Programs	8.600	9.500	10.400
National and Community Service Act Activities			
-Drug Prevention Programs	<u>19.771</u>	<u>21.500</u>	<u>24.900</u>
Total	\$30.432	\$34.300	\$39.000
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	29	29	29
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$610.610	\$685.104	\$780.738

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) is involved in programs that include, both directly and indirectly, drug control activities. CNCS' drug estimates are made based on a review of the Corporation's volunteer service years and member activities in the area of drug abuse prevention in relation to the total federally funded Corporation service years and member activities produced. The current estimate is that 5 percent of the Corporation's budget is related to drug prevention activities.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Corporation for National and Community Service administers the programs authorized by the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended. These programs address educational, human, public safety, and environmental needs of the nation through the activities of volunteers. A portion of all these activities assist in the area of drug abuse prevention.
- The Corporation also administers the programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended. These programs expand the involvement of volunteers responding to a wide range of community issues and needs including, both directly and indirectly, drug abuse prevention. They are designed to reach high-risk youth and the communities in which they live.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1998 Program

- The 1998 base consists of a total of \$34.3 million for prevention activities as follows:

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- \$3.3 million for the Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$4.4 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$2.0 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), \$1.8 million for the Senior Companion Program (SCP), \$1.4 million for administration of programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, and \$21.5 million for the programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, and their administration.

### 1999 Request

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$39 million, a net increase of \$4.7 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following programs:
  - The CNCS's drug-related programs support the Federal drug control priorities by enhancing prevention and education programs that target youth in order to reduce their use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products. Among the programs which are funded through the Corporation, for drug related activities, is \$24.9 million for programs authorized by the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, as well as \$4.7 million for FGP, \$2.2 million for RSVP, and \$1.8 million for SCP, among others.
  - The efforts of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) members are directed at alleviating the most basic needs of America's poor. One of the fundamental problems identified in low-income communities requiring the assistance of VISTA members is to reduce the level of illegal drug use. In FY 1999, \$3.7 million is requested for VISTA.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In total, about 1 million Americans of all ages and backgrounds will be working on problems in their communities under programs supported by CNCS's proposed FY 1998 budget. While only a percentage of these efforts are directly drug-related, they all serve to strengthen local communities and, thereby, lessen the environment that will support drug use and the associated ramifications to its citizens.

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$16.696	\$14.246	\$12.830
Goal 2	111.416	107.911	97.385
Goal 3	75.456	74.864	72.936
Goal 4	487.922	396.918	406.553
Goal 5	<u>248.571</u>	<u>253.796</u>	<u>293.127</u>
Total	\$940.061	\$847.735	\$882.831
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$511.572	\$468.386	\$526.286
State and Local Assistance	302.940	266.095	248.971
Prevention	85.073	82.268	79.158
Treatment	6.403	6.192	5.958
Research and Development	<u>34.073</u>	<u>24.794</u>	<u>22.458</u>
Total	\$940.061	\$847.735	\$882.831
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Central Transfer Account	\$806.241	\$712.882	\$727.582
Military Departments (OPTEMPO)	<u>133.820</u>	<u>134.853</u>	<u>155.249</u>
Total	\$940.061	\$847.735	\$882.831
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,196	1,309	1,335
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget (Billions)	\$256.5	\$256.1	\$258.5
Drug Percentage	0.37%	0.33%	0.34%
NOTE: FY99 increase in OPTEMPO is due to a transfer-in of an existing program (Army Reconnaissance Low).			

### II. METHODOLOGY

- All Department of Defense (DoD) counterdrug activities funded through the Central Transfer Account and military department operations (OPTEMPO) dedicated to counterdrug activities are scored as 100% drug-related. Payroll expenses for active component military personnel are not included in DoD's estimate of drug-related costs since these costs represent the authorized force structure directly associated with DoD's national defense mission.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The DoD administers programs that support domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies with counterdrug responsibilities. The Department's drug control programs support all five goals of the National Drug Control Strategy as explained below.

- The National Guard State Plans support demand reduction outreach programs in which the National Guard assist community groups to provide drug prevention information and education primarily to youth.
- DoD active duty military and reserve components provide direct support to Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEA) in the form of transportation, equipment, intelligence support, training, and services.
- DoD provides extensive demand reduction drug testing, education and awareness programs focused on maintaining military readiness. Additionally, DoD has implemented Drug Free Workplace Programs in all of its civilian agencies.
- DoD serves as the lead agency of the Federal Government for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs to the United States. Accordingly, DoD maintains a robust maritime air surveillance tracking system in the transit zone, and air surveillance aerostats along the United States Southwest Border and Gulf Coast. Goal 4 support also comes in the form of direct support to DLEAs along the Southwest Border and the development of drug detection instruments and truck/container x-rays to support United States Customs' drug detection and seizure efforts at U.S. ports of entry. DoD military-to-military cooperation with Mexican Defense and Marina counterdrug elements will continue.
- DoD supports extensive foreign intelligence collection and analysis programs that aid cocaine source nations, transit zone interagency and international efforts to arrest and dismantle drug mafia kingpins and their organizations. DoD also supports programs that strengthen participating nations' efforts to interdict cocaine, perform riverine operations, and provide participating nations with intelligence and assistance in operational planning. DoD also maintains an air surveillance capability in the source zone.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 enacted level of \$847.7 million supports all five goals and includes \$39 million in increases over the FY 1998 Budget Request of \$808.6 million. This net increase includes a one-time increase of \$60.3 million for both interdiction and state and local assistance efforts, and a decrease of \$21 million in the estimated costs for CD OPTEMPO, bringing CD OPTEMPO funding in FY 1998 to \$134.9 million. The FY 1998 enacted level includes:

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 1 activities totals \$14.2 million for National Guard Demand Reduction outreach programs. Of this amount, \$2.7 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1998 enacted increase.
- These funds allow the National Guard to conduct community based demand reduction outreach programs and provide material support to military installations' volunteer programs that use DoD personnel as role models to provide a positive reference to our youth.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 2 activities totals \$107.9 million for law enforcement support activities, of which \$27.9 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1998 enacted increase. Goal 2 funding includes: \$10.1 million for CD OPTEMPO, \$5.5 million for operational support, \$65.6 million for a portion of the National Guard State Plans that supports domestic drug law enforcement efforts outside the Southwest Border and Puerto Rico, \$4.2 million for the Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force, and \$16.1 million for the Gulf States Counterdrug Initiative, including the Regional Counterdrug Training Academy.
- Requests for support from DLEAs within the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) receive highest priority. The National Guard provides support in accordance with the 54 States and Territories Governors’ Counterdrug Plans to support federal, state, and local DLEAs. Additionally, the Defense Intelligence Agency hosts and supports the FBI-led Interagency Dominant Chronicle money laundering intelligence program.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 3 activities totals \$74.9 million.
- These funds support extensive demand reduction drug testing, education and awareness programs focused on maintaining military readiness and maintaining a drug free workplace environment in its civilian agencies.

**Goal 4: Shield America’s air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 4 activities totals \$396.9 million for interdiction activities, of which \$14.6 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1998 enacted increase.
  - FY 1998 Goal 4 funding includes the following highlighted programs: \$103.9 million for CD OPTEMPO; \$110 million for detection, monitoring, interdiction programs (ocean-going surveillance ships, Virginia and Texas ROTH, aerostats, CBRNs, E-2 support, \$61.5 million for C4I programs; \$57.5 million for operational support, which includes support to Mexico, Joint Task Force-Six and military reserve support programs; and \$52.3 million for a portion of the National Guard State Plans that supports domestic law enforcement efforts on the Southwest Border.
  - Transit zone interdiction operations provide a critical line of defense that has directly assisted law enforcement agencies in seizing over 100 metric tons of cocaine each year. Additionally, extensive intelligence and training support is provided to participating nations and law enforcement.
  - Requests for support from DLEAs along the Southwest Border receive high priority. The National Guard, active duty, and reserve components provide direct support in the form of transportation, equipment, intelligence support, training, and services.
  - DoD enhances military-to-military cooperation with Mexican Defense and Marina counterdrug elements in areas of training, modernization, and when possible, operational and intelligence capabilities, support and cooperation.



**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 5 activities totals \$253.8 million for intelligence activities and support to participating nations, of which \$15.2 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1998 enacted increase. Goal 5 funding includes: \$20.9 million for CD OPTEMPO, \$40.2 million for C4I programs, \$63.7 million for surveillance platforms (the Puerto Rico ROTHr, the tracker aircraft and ground mobile radars), \$34 million for intelligence programs, \$63.6 million for operational support, and \$29.3 million for National Guard marijuana eradication efforts.
  - DoD's extensive foreign intelligence collection and analysis programs, along with their air surveillance program, have contributed significantly to the arrest of the drug cartel members, the disruption of drug movements, and the dismantling of these drug organizations' infrastructure.
  - DoD's support to source and transit zone nations' interdiction programs and assistance in operational planning has successfully expanded host nation capabilities. In providing this support to source nations, DoD utilizes E-3 and Tracker aircraft, operates ground mobile radars, and is installing a ROTHr surveillance radar in Puerto Rico. With the increased effectiveness of air interdiction programs; drug trafficking has shifted to river areas in the source nations. Accordingly, DoD has intensified riverine interdiction efforts with priority of effort in Peru/Colombia.

**1999 Request**

- The total FY 1999 drug control budget request is \$882.8 million, a net increase of \$35.1 million over the FY 1998 enacted level of \$847.7 million, which included the one-time FY 1998 increase of \$60.3 million. Total CD OPTEMPO for FY 1999 is estimated at \$155.3 million, which includes the transfer of Air Reconnaissance Low (ARL) OPTEMPO to support ARL counterdrug missions.
- The FY 1999 request includes a \$75.4 million increase to DoD's FY 1999 Central Transfer Account base program. In addition to the \$2.1 million transfer-in of the ARL counterdrug program, DoD has requested the following program increases: \$60.8 million for expanded support to Andean source country programs, to include an enhanced riverine program; \$8.5 million for increased tactical and maintenance training support for counterdrug forces of Caribbean nations; and \$4 million in expanded training to Mexican counterdrug forces. DoD's request also includes an additional \$15 million for the National Guard counterdrug budget, enhancing the ability of State Governors to support drug law enforcement operations within their states.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$12.8 million, a net decrease of \$1.4 million from the FY 1998 enacted level. The 1998 level included one-time increases for the National Guard programs. FY 1999 programs continue the National Guard's efforts to assist community groups in providing drug prevention information.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$97.4 million, a net decrease of \$10.5 million from the FY 1998 enacted level.

- The decrease is attributable to the FY 1998 one-time increases for National Guard programs and the Gulf States Counterdrug Initiative for regional counterdrug training. The FY 1999 programs continue the enhanced support for the National Guard direct support to law enforcement agencies, particularly in the HIDTA areas.
- FY 1999 CD OPTEMPO in support of Goal 2 activities is \$10.7 million.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$72.9 million, a net decrease of \$1.9 million from the FY 1998 enacted level. The 1999 request supports drug testing for military and civilian personnel, drug abuse prevention/education activities for military and civilian personnel and their dependents, and drug treatment for military personnel.

**Goal 4: Shield America’s air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$406.6 million, a net increase of \$9.6 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.
  - The net increase is attributable to: counterdrug support provided through the Governors’ National Guard State Plans, training to enhance military-to-military relations with Mexico in order to improve the capabilities and effectiveness of Mexican counterdrug units and operations, and counterdrug support to respond to an increased drug trafficking problem in the Caribbean area.
  - The Department will continue to enhance military-to-military cooperation with Mexican Defense and Marina counterdrug elements in areas of training, modernization, and when possible, operational and intelligence capabilities, support and cooperation. Additionally, the Department will assist the Mexican Government in the development of a professional and more capable counterdrug police force.
  - FY 1999 CD OPTEMPO in support of Goal 4 activities is \$105.2 million.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$293.1 million, a net increase of \$39.3 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.
  - The increase is attributable to: increased riverine training and Ground Based End-Game Operations in SOUTHCOM, Air Reconnaissance Low (ARL) aviation counterdrug support, and full funding for the Joint Interagency Task Force-South headquarters operations.
  - For FYs 1998-02, DoD was granted Congressional authority (P.L. 105-85, Sec.1033) to procure (within established funding levels) the necessary equipment to establish an effective river interdiction capability in Peru and also to enhance the existing river interdiction capability of the government of Colombia. In this regard, greater emphasis will be placed on supporting riverine counterdrug programs.
  - DoD will continue to build forward operating bases for and provide critical training to participating nation counterdrug forces. The ROTH in Puerto Rico will be installed and should

be initially operational in FY 1999. Five Citation Tracker aircraft will provide an enhanced end-game capability.

- FY 1999 CD OPTEMPO in support of Goal 5 activities is \$39.3 million.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### • Accomplishments Relative to Goal 1:

- The Defense Department continues to provide numerous prevention services to its own dependent youth as well as those in the broader communities in which we serve. All of the National Guard Governors' State Plans contain significant demand reduction activities, primarily aimed at keeping America's youth drug free.
- Congress has authorized the Department to lend support to the Young Marines Program. In addition, our military members, as always, continue to volunteer significant amounts of their time to the enhancement of the youth programs of their communities.

### • Accomplishments Relative to Goal 2:

- The Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA) trained 2,013 students in 63 iterations of 31 CD classes.
- The Multi-Jurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force (MJTF) trained 13,800 students in 112 iterations of 21 CD classes and reached over 25,000 students through distance learning.
- The Army/Air National Guard provided over 100,000 workdays in support of mail/cargo and 292,500 workdays in 4,290 operations supporting DLEAs. The Army National Guard flew over 7,000 helicopter and fixed wing hours supporting counterdrug activities. The Air National Guard flew over 850 C-26 hours supporting counterdrug activities.
- National Guard domestic law enforcement support operations resulted in assisted seizures of 85,493 pounds of cocaine; 1,145 pounds of heroin; 375 pounds of opium; 1,774 pounds of hashish; and 362,580 pounds of processed marijuana. Also assisted in confiscation of over \$75 million of cash and over 1,600 weapons.
- DoD transferred more than \$248 million of excess equipment to DLEAs, including over 2,800 vehicles and 88 aircraft.

### • Accomplishments Relative to Goal 3:

- DoD supported aggressive drug testing for military and civilian personnel, drug abuse prevention/education activities for military and civilian personnel and their dependents, and drug treatment for military personnel.
- Conducted prevention/education activities to support Service and Defense Agency-specific programs aimed at ensuring that military and civilian members understand the dangers of drug abuse to the individual, the family, and the broader DoD community. The main theme is that drug abuse is

completely incompatible with military preparedness; therefore, there is zero tolerance for drug abuse within the active duty forces.

- The testing portion of the program funded the operation of six military testing laboratories and two civilian contracts. The majority of demand reduction funding is for : (1) testing of the active duty service members, the National Guard/Reserves, and DoD civilian employees; (2) testing of new military accessions through the Military Entrance Processing Command; and (3) drug testing automation and other technical improvements.

- Accomplishments Relative to Goal 4:

- FY 1997 was marked by exceptional accomplishments across a broad spectrum of intelligence, operations, and international cooperation. Transit zone seizures have steadily increased, Tripartite planning initiatives to coordinate multi-lateral and multi-agency planning for counterdrug operations resulted in numerous early successes.
- DoD continued to develop and disseminate intelligence to assist law enforcement and transit nation forces to counter the flow of drugs in transit to the U.S. Intelligence performance is integral to the success of shielding America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat and is regarded as the key discriminator in the eventual success/failure of tactical operations conducted by LEA interdiction forces in the source, transit and arrival zones.
- DoD support to cooperating nations in the transit zone (in the form of detection and monitoring assets, training, and other operational support) continued to result in the seizure or disruption of multi-metric ton cocaine shipments.
- FY 1997 efforts to enhance military bilateral cooperation between the U.S. and Mexico continued on an unprecedented scale. DoD established extremely successful training and equipment counterdrug programs with the Mexican military. This improved military-to-military cooperation significantly improved overland transit zone counterdrug efforts.
- National Guard interdiction operations resulted in assisted seizures of over 56,940 pounds of cocaine; over 767 pounds of heroin; 234 pounds of opium; 26,780 pounds of hashish; and over 240,500 pounds of processed marijuana. Guard activities also assisted in the confiscation of \$50 million of cash and over 1,000 weapons.
- The Air and Army National Guard provided over 122,700 workdays in support of mail/cargo and 195,000 workdays in 2,800 counterdrug operations supporting DLEAs. The Army National Guard flew over 2,000 helicopter and fixed wing hours in support of counterdrug missions.
- DoD continued development of non-intrusive inspection systems in support of U.S. Customs. These systems allow rapid detection of drugs in vehicles at Southwest Border ports of entry. Two new mobile x-rays have been received and are undergoing technical and operational testing.

- Accomplishments Relative to Goal 5:

- During FY 1997, source nation counterdrug forces achieved impressive interdiction successes in Colombia and Peru. These successes were the result of: enhanced DoD intelligence support, ground-based and airborne detection and monitoring platforms, augmentation of teams assigned to provide operational planning assistance to U.S. country teams and foreign law enforcement agencies, and additional specialized training across the spectrum of tasks associated with drug law

enforcement. The most noteworthy of these successes is the significant and ongoing disruption of the traditional Peru-Colombia cocaine “airbridge”, historically the preferred method of traffickers to ship cocaine base from the growing areas of Peru to the cocaine processing laboratories in Colombia. Consequently, traffickers have been forced to resort to less efficient and more vulnerable means to move their illegal product, namely the vast river network of the Andean Region.

- The DoD supported air interdiction program in Peru and Colombia is believed to be largely responsible for a major drop in prices paid to coca farmers for their leaf. Consequently, increased numbers of farmers have abandoned coca as their means of livelihood. In the last two years, Peru coca cultivation has declined from 115,000 hectares to 69,000 hectares (45% drop). The 27% drop in coca cultivation in Peru in 1997, as compared to an 18% drop in 1996, continues to validate the effectiveness and strength of the air interdiction effort. U.S.-provided training has also enabled Peru and Colombia to improve their fledgling river interdiction capability. DoD support in FY 1997 also expanded host nation capability to seize remote jungle drug processing laboratories through helicopter pilot and maintenance technician training, and the design and construction of improvements to forward operating base infrastructure.
- SOUTHCOM’s Operation LASER STRIKE, developed at the request of the United States Interdiction Coordinator, provided increased operational support and facilitated improved interagency coordination and cooperation to enhance source nation air, land, and river interdiction capabilities. SOUTHCOM’s efforts during LASER STRIKE have sparked wide-sweeping river and ground-based counterdrug operations by the Colombian military and has motivated significant cooperation between the governments of Peru, Colombia, and Brazil to improve interdiction effectiveness.
- DoD deployed personnel throughout the cocaine source region to conduct comprehensive training on river patrolling tactics, vessel boarding procedures, riverine operations planning, safety, and small boat maintenance. DoD also funded infrastructure development and upgrades in Colombia and Peru, as well as extensive training for law enforcement personnel to enhance ground-based endgame operations.
- DoD funds supported DoD intelligence liaison analysts serving as interagency team leaders and providing leading edge cooperative efforts to forge closer ties and exceptional relations among the interagency counterdrug partners for community intelligence integration.
- DoD analysts were instrumental in developing key biographical and organizational information contributing to the arrests of Colombia-to-U.S. maritime drug trafficker Jose Elecier Asprilla Perea, and Peruvian major trafficker Willer Alvarado Linares, a.k.a. “Champa”.
- National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA) produced 350 products, including source nation city photomaps, topographic line maps, riverine route maps, Tactical Pilotage charts, and Operational Navigation charts.
- The Air and Army National Guard provided over 187,500 workdays supporting DLEAs in counterdrug activities. The Guard also eradicated over 4.3 million cultivated marijuana plants and over 24.9 million non-cultivated plants.
- DoD continued to support Southeast and Southwest Asia country teams and host nations in their counterdrug effort against illegal heroin trafficking. DoD also provided intelligence analyst support to the Drug Enforcement Administration operations overseas.

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$559.364	\$559.573	\$609.779
Goal 3	119.769	125.759	129.901
Total	\$679.133	\$685.332	\$739.680
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$559.364	\$559.573	\$609.779
Treatment	118.779	125.048	129.356
Treatment Research	0.990	0.711	0.545
Total	\$679.133	\$685.332	\$739.680
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE)			
Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC)			
– SDFSC State Grants	\$530.978	\$531.000	\$526.000
– SDFSC National Programs	25.000	25.000	30.000
– SDFSC School Drug Coordinator	—	—	50.000
Subtotal, OESE	\$555.978	\$556.000	\$606.000
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS)			
– Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	\$87.042	\$89.876	\$92.176
Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP)			
– Special Ed. Grants for Infants/Families	31.575	35.000	37.000
– Special Education National Activities	0.449	0.168	0
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR)			
– RRTCs	\$0.500	\$0.500	\$0.500
Subtotal, OSERS	\$119.566	\$125.544	\$129.676
Program Administration	\$3.589	\$3.788	\$4.004
Total	\$679.133	\$685.332	\$739.680
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	34	34	34
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$33,581.6	\$34,765.5	\$37,800.4
Drug Percentage	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) program authorizes activities to prevent drug use and violence by youth. For purposes of scoring the Department’s drug control funds, the Department estimates that all funds used under this program for violence prevention also have a direct impact on drug prevention. Therefore, this drug control budget includes 100 percent of the resources for the SDFSC program.

- Although the budget identifies specific dollar amounts for treatment resources, these funds reflect only approximations of the cost of activities that assist individuals with a drug-related disabling condition. The Department estimates that approximately 4 percent of the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) State grant funds will be used by State VR agencies to provide services to drug dependent clients for which data are available—approximately 8.5 percent of individuals who achieved an employment outcome under this program had a primary or secondary disabling condition due to drug abuse. In FY 1998, the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) plans to continue support for its Research and Training Center on the vocational rehabilitation of persons whose disability is drug dependency; the Department’s drug control budget includes 100 percent of funding for this Center. An estimated 10 percent of total program funds in the Grants for Infants and Families program are spent each year on services for children who were prenatally exposed to drugs. Amounts for all other drug treatment activities are based on the specific funding levels for individual project grants that the Department has identified as drug-related.
- The Department’s drug control budget also includes program administration dollars that reflect the personnel compensation and benefits of a full-time-equivalent staff of 34 who administer these programs.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Education administers programs to improve and expand elementary and secondary education, special education and early intervention programs for children with disabilities, bilingual education, vocational and adult education, higher education, and vocational rehabilitation activities. The Department’s drug control programs are listed below by the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The SDFSC program authorizes activities to prevent drug use and violence by youth. Funds are appropriated directly for State grants and for National programs.
- Drug and violence prevention activities authorized under the statute include developing instructional materials; counseling services; professional development programs for school personnel, students, law enforcement officials, judicial officials, or community leaders; implementing conflict resolution, peer mediation, and mentoring programs; implementing character education programs and community service projects; establishing safe zones of passage; and acquiring and installing metal detectors and hiring security personnel.
- SDFSC National Programs is a broad discretionary authority that permits the Secretary to carry out programs to prevent the illegal use of drugs and violence among, and promote safety and discipline for, students at all educational levels. Such programs may include training, demonstrations, direct services to school districts with severe drug problems, data collection and program evaluation, development and dissemination of information and materials, financial and technical assistance to institutions of higher education for campus-based projects that serve college and university students, and other Federal initiatives that meet unmet national needs, including the priorities in the National Drug Control Strategy. These programs are often carried out jointly with other Federal agencies.



**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The VR State grant program provides vocational counseling, training, placement, and other services designed to help individuals with a physical or mental disability prepare for and engage in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities. Funds are allocated to states and territories on the basis of their population and per capita income. Persons with disabilities that result in a substantial impediment to employment and who can benefit in terms of an employment outcome, including those individuals whose disabling condition is due to drug abuse, are eligible for assistance.
- The Grants for Infants and Families program provides financial assistance to states to help them develop and implement statewide systems of comprehensive, coordinated early intervention programs for children with disabilities, aged birth through 2 years. Funds are allocated based on the number of children from birth through age 2 in the general population.
- Special Education National Activities support grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements to public agencies and private organizations. Activities include research, demonstrations, training, and other activities. Funded activities include a project studying the effectiveness of various intervention models for serving infants and toddlers prenatally exposed to cocaine. Awards are usually made on a competitive basis in the first year and are renewed on a noncompetitive basis for 2 to 4 succeeding fiscal years.
- The activities of the NIDRR are intended to maximize the full inclusion and integration into society and employment of individuals with disabilities and to improve their economic and social self-sufficiency. NIDRR supports research, demonstrations, and dissemination activities, through various discretionary programs, on issues relating to persons of all ages with disabilities.

**IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

**1998 Program**

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The 1998 appropriation for the Department of Education includes \$559.5 million for prevention activities that support Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$531 million for SDFSC State Grants, \$25 million for SDFSC National Programs, and \$3.6 million for program administration.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The 1998 appropriation for the Department of Education contains an estimated \$125.8 million for drug-related treatment and treatment research activities that support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$89.9 million for the VR State Grants program, \$35 million for Special Education Grants for Infants and Families, \$0.2 million for Special Education National Activities, \$0.5 million for NIDRR, and \$0.2 million for program administration.



## 1999 Request

### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$609.8 million, a net increase of \$50.2 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
- A \$50 million increase for the SDFSC program to support a new Coordinator Initiative, which provides middle schools with trained personnel who are experts in planning, implementing, and evaluating successful drug prevention programs in schools.
- A reallocation of \$5.0 million from SDFSC State Grants to SDFSC National Programs, to support additional national leadership activities to improve the quality and effectiveness of drug and violence prevention programming.
- To create a program that is both better targeted and more effective, the request also includes proposed appropriations language that would permit the Department to award \$125 million of SDFSC State grants competitively to school districts based on the severity of their drug and safety problems and the quality of their prevention programming.

### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$129.9 million, a net increase of \$4.1 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
  - An increase of \$2.3 million for Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants, and
  - An increase of \$2.0 million for Special Education Grants for Infants and Families programs.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The SDFSC State Grants program provides sustained support for drug and violence prevention activities serving more than 40 million students in over 97 percent of the nation's school districts.
- A recently released longitudinal study of 19 programs funded under the Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (the predecessor to the SDFSC Act) between 1991 and 1995 identifies characteristics that are typical of effective drug prevention programs:
  - Prevention program “stability” (as measured by: the length of time the program had been in place; the existence of a coherent program rationale that shapes the focus of the program at the district level; and the amount of time devoted by the prevention program coordinator to directing the program), was associated with more anti-drug attitudes and better recognition of the consequences of drug use.
  - Prevention program “extensiveness,” or having an array of well-implemented program services for both the general student population and for students at high risk, was associated with benefits for students: significantly lower lifetime use of drugs, more anti-drug attitudes, and better recognition of the consequences of drug use.

## Performance Measures

- The Department has developed a set of core indicators for the SDFSC State Grants program; these indicators are being implemented through a model data collection system and technical assistance to states in implementing the system. The indicators are intended to measure program outcomes (e.g., use of alcohol and other drugs, and incidence of violence and other criminal acts in schools); types of services provided; participation in the program by school districts, schools, and students; and selected aspects of program administration.

## Goal 1 Significant Recent Accomplishments

- Collaborated with the Partnership for a Drug-Free America, Reader's Digest, and ABC television to develop and disseminate a guide for parents called "how to raise drug-free kids." Collectively, the three organizations distributed 18 million copies of the publication in 3 months.
- Supported a project to collect and disseminate information on model programs, exemplary practices, and State laws relating to programs that address the needs of youth who are out of the education mainstream for the purpose of returning them to the classroom.
- Provided support for programs in 11 schools and communities to replicate effective, research-based prevention programs.
- Provided support for 8 initiatives designed to develop or improve the capacity of State and local educational agencies to collect, analyze, and use data to make informed decisions about drug and violence prevention programming in schools.
- Provided support for programs in 28 schools and communities designed to (1) infuse research-based knowledge about "what works" into the design, development, and implementation of school-based strategies to prevent drug use among youth; (2) remove weapons from schools; (3) prevent truancy and address the needs of youth who are out of the education mainstream; and (4) prevent violent, aggressive, intimidating, or other disruptive behavior arising from bullying, sexual harassment, or other causes.
- Supported a training and technical assistance center to strengthen drug prevention programs at institutions of higher education.
- Supported a grant to study the developmental and educational progress of children in grades three through six who were prenatally exposed to drugs. The purpose of the grant is to identify appropriate strategies to enhance selected protective factors that can lessen the risk that these children will become drug users.
- In cooperation with the National Endowment for the Arts, supported a grant to incorporate drug and violence prevention into community-based arts and humanities programs.
- Sponsored an invitational meeting for Safe and Drug-Free Schools program coordinators from the State level and from 75 large school districts on how to implement strategies for effective, research-based drug and violence prevention programs.
- Disseminated 50,000 copies of the Department's drug prevention newsletter, *The Challenge*, to teachers, teacher-parent organizations, school administrators, and other drug prevention professionals four times

each year. This newsletter includes up-to-date developments about prevention research, model prevention strategies, and examples of lesson plans that can be adopted for classroom use.

**Goal 3 Significant Recent Accomplishments**

- Assisted States in planning, developing and implementing statewide systems of coordinated early intervention programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities, including those who were drug-exposed.
- Evaluated three models of early intervention services for children exposed prenatally to cocaine, including a center-based program, home visit program, and monitoring program that does not include direct services.
- Assisted more than 17,000 individuals with a primary or secondary disabling condition resulting from drug abuse to achieve an employment outcome under the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant program.

## ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$46.406	\$43.846	\$43.846
Goal 3	<u>12.692</u>	<u>12.692</u>	<u>12.692</u>
Total	<u>\$59.098</u>	<u>\$56.538</u>	<u>\$56.538</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$46.406	\$43.846	\$43.846
Treatment	<u>12.692</u>	<u>12.692</u>	<u>12.692</u>
Total	<u>\$59.098</u>	<u>\$56.538</u>	<u>\$56.538</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Abandoned Infants Assistance	\$12.251	\$12.251	\$12.251
Community-Based Resource Centers	9.127	6.567	6.567
Head Start	26.000	26.000	26.000
Crime Control Act: Community Schools Youth Services and Supervision Grant Program (Title III)	<u>11.720</u>	<u>11.720</u>	<u>11.720</u>
Total	<u>\$59.098</u>	<u>\$56.538</u>	<u>\$56.538</u>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$38,546.0	\$34,517.0	\$39,738.0
Drug Percentage	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- No Administration for Children and Families (ACF) programs are targeted specifically on drug use and abuse, drug prevention, or drug treatment. Such activities, however, are a part of several comprehensive service programs.
- The amount counted as drug-related is determined as 100 percent for the following programs:
  1. Abandoned Infants program
  2. Head Start (Family Service Centers)
  3. Community Schools program
- Also, 20 percent of the funding for Community-Based Resource Centers is considered drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The ACF administers several programs that are considered drug-related. These programs target hard-to-

reach and at-risk populations susceptible to issues such as: school-age children and youth in areas of significant poverty; juvenile delinquency; and crime. All of these factors leave children tragically vulnerable and at high risk of alcohol and illicit drug use.

- ACF supports Federal drug control priorities through prevention, education, and training programs for families and children in crisis such as child abuse and neglect often due to substance abuse, or abandoned infants of substance abusing parents.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The 1998 base contains an estimated \$43.846 million for prevention activities in support of Goal 1.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The 1998 base contains an estimated \$12.692 million for treatment activities in support of Goal 3.

##### 1999 Request

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$43.846 million, the same as enacted in FY 1998.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$12.692 million, the same as enacted in FY 1998.

#### V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ACF's overall approach has focused on at-risk populations and on assisting local and community-based programs to participate in interagency planning and coordination of service efforts to make better use of resources and bring about more comprehensive, integrated prevention efforts and service delivery systems at the local level.
- In administering these programs, ACF has helped state-and community level grantees expand and improve the quality of services by providing supplemental technical assistance and training. Targeted coordination activities, both within the Department and with other Federal agencies, help expand the capacity of Head Start grantees to address the issue of underage alcohol consumption and other substance abuse.

## CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$21.414	\$28.414	\$74.414
Goal 3	<u>61.065</u>	<u>78.541</u>	<u>78.541</u>
Total	<u>\$82.479</u>	<u>\$106.955</u>	<u>\$152.955</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	<u>\$82.479</u>	<u>\$106.955</u>	<u>\$152.955</u>
Total	<u>\$82.479</u>	<u>\$106.955</u>	<u>\$152.955</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Tobacco Initiative	\$21.414	\$28.414	\$74.414
HIV/AIDS Drug Counseling	<u>61.065</u>	<u>78.541</u>	<u>78.541</u>
Total	<u>\$82.479</u>	<u>\$106.955</u>	<u>\$152.955</u>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	6	6	24
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,302.2	\$2,378.6	\$2,447.2
Drug Percentage	3.6%	4.5%	6.3%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention(CDC) provides HIV prevention funding to state and local health departments and education agencies, community-based organizations, minority based organizations, national organizations, universities, and hospitals targeted to HIV prevention among injecting drug users (IDUs). The funding is available to IDUs for counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for IDUs in drug treatment centers and other facilities and health education/risk reduction (HERR) efforts directed to IDUs not in treatment. Funding provided for HIV prevention among IDUs is associated with two budget activities: HIV prevention among drug abusers and Health Education/Risk Education-IDU.
- The decision on the amount of this funding awarded to each State was formerly the responsibility of CDC, based upon need documented in each state’s grant application. However, with the implementation of CDC’s HIV prevention community planning process, the decision on how drug resources are distributed within a particular State or community is now made by the HIV prevention community prevention council located in each State. Community planning groups are responsible for developing comprehensive HIV prevention plans that are directly responsive to the epidemics in their jurisdictions. The identification of high priority needs is shared between the Health Department administering HIV prevention funds and representatives of the communities for whom the services are intended.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- CDC's efforts to build a comprehensive tobacco prevention and control program related to young people rest on its ability to provide the public, health professionals, and policy makers with the most up-to date scientific information on the health effects of tobacco use; counteract the glamorization of tobacco use that occurs in the mass media; and coordinate strategic efforts to prevent and control the use of tobacco.
- CDC's Office on Smoking & Health (OSH) conducts surveillance of tobacco-use behaviors, analyses of the predictors of use and indicators of addiction, and policy-related research to better understand factors that influence tobacco use in young people and to develop appropriate interventions. These findings are published in Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report and reports such as the Surgeon General's Reports on the Health Consequences of Smoking.
- The National Center for HIV/AIDS, STD, and TB Prevention within the CDC administers several drug-related HIV prevention activities. Funds exclusively directed to injecting drug users support HIV counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for injecting drug users in drug treatment centers, and other facilities and health education/risk reduction efforts directed to injecting drug users not in treatment.
- The CDC's programs are in support of Federal drug control priorities through their work to reduce and prevent illicit drug use and its associated medical consequences.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1998 Program

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1998 is \$28.414 million. The 1998 request includes the following enhancements:
  - Youth Tobacco Initiative - CDC has begun a program to: conduct surveillance of tobacco-use behaviors, analyze the predictors of use and indicators of addiction, and continue work on policy-related research to better understand factors that influence tobacco use in young people and to develop appropriate interventions.

#### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1998 is \$78.541 million. The 1998 request includes the following enhancements:
  - HIV/AIDS Initiative: CDC has continued support for HIV counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for injecting drug users in drug treatment centers, and other facilities

## 1999 Request

### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$74.414 million, a net increase of \$46 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
- Youth Tobacco Initiative: this \$46 million increase is for the expansion of the initiative begun in FY 1998, to conduct surveillance of tobacco-use behaviors, analyze the predictors of use and indicators of addiction, and expand work on policy-related research to better understand factors that influence tobacco use in young people and develop appropriate interventions.

### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$78.541 million, this represents no change over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
- HIV/AIDS Initiative: CDC will continue support for HIV counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for injecting drug users in drug treatment centers, and other facilities.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- CDC initiated an interagency agreement in 1996 with NIDA that facilitated collaborative research.
- OSH has developed a multifaceted communication approach to reduce the appeal of tobacco products to young people by: reducing the glamorization of tobacco use found in mass media, educating young people and their parents to identify, decipher, and counter pro-tobacco messages and images, and provide positive alternatives to tobacco use. OSH also provides leadership in the development of an active and focused partnership of governmental, professional, and voluntary organizations to build cohesive and consistent tobacco control programs and initiatives related to youth tobacco use. In addition, OSH supports all 50 states and funds 32 states, the District of Columbia, and 8 national organizations to build their capacity to sustain broad-based tobacco control programs that focus on young people and other special populations.



## FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	<u>\$4.914</u>	<u>\$34.000</u>	<u>\$134.000</u>
Total	\$4.914	\$34.000	\$134.000
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	<u>\$4.914</u>	<u>\$34.000</u>	<u>\$134.000</u>
Total	\$4.914	\$34.000	\$134.000
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Youth Tobacco Initiative	<u>\$4.914</u>	<u>\$34.000</u>	<u>\$134.000</u>
Total	\$4.914	\$34.000	\$134.000
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	30	35	50
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$887.6	\$925.1	970.1
Drug Percentage	0.6%	3.7%	13.8%
NOTE: FY 1997 through FY 1999 reflect the transfer of \$900,000 to SAMHSA's Opioid Treatment Accreditation Program.			

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The resources used in the Alcohol and Tobacco program area are determined by the active workload expended in carrying out FDA's efforts to implement the President's Executive Order calling for the regulation of nicotine - containing tobacco products.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- As a result of an FDA regulation in 1996 restricting the sale and availability of tobacco products to minors, FDA is working to reduce the availability and appeal of tobacco products to children and teenagers and educate young people about the health risks of tobacco use. FDA's goal for this program is 50 percent decline in young people's use of tobacco over the next seven years.
- On August 23, 1996, FDA issued its final rule for its regulations concerning nicotine-containing cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products. The final rule limits the availability of tobacco products to young people. This also limits the access that young people have to tobacco products by setting a minimum age of purchase, requiring that retailers check a photo identification of all customers under the age of 27 when purchasing tobacco, banning self-service and vending machine sales, and banning free samples. This rule limits the appeal these products have for young people by imposing stringent advertising restrictions on most advertising media, including banning billboards within 1,000 feet of schools and playgrounds, banning all non-tobacco items identified with a tobacco brand, and banning sponsorship of events by tobacco companies.

- FDA will develop a strong outreach program geared toward retailers, state and local health and law enforcement officials, the public and the media, as one of the most effective ways to increase compliance with the new Executive Order. Specifically, regional conferences with major organizations; distributing briefing materials to retailers informing them of their responsibilities; establishing a toll-free hotline for retailers; and, distributing information on the rule through trade publications are planned for implementation in FY 1998.
- In addition, FDA will produce and distribute compliance policy guides to each affected industry—manufacturers, distributors, and other affected parties. Individual outreach efforts will include the development of briefing materials and the initiation of conferences with a wide array of public health, law enforcement and other officials. Community organizations, parent groups, voluntary health groups and others will be provided information to help raise awareness of the tobacco rule and encourage compliance.
- FDA will establish necessary training for those state and local officials who will help enforce FDA’s rule. Following this training, selected state and local officials will be commissioned to conduct compliance and enforcement activities on behalf of the Agency. FDA’s long term goal is a 50 percent decline in young people’s use of tobacco within seven years of program implementation.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1998 is \$34 million. The 1998 enacted level includes resources for direct regional conferences with major organizations; distributing briefing materials to retailers informing them of their responsibilities; establishment of a toll-free hotline for retailers; and providing information on the rule through trade publications.

##### 1999 Request

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$134.0 million, a net increase of \$100 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
  - FDA will significantly expand the outreach and enforcement activities that will be initiated in FY 1998. With increased funding of \$100 million in FY 1999, FDA will see fundamental progress in all states—in partnerships with state and local authorities—to reduce young people’s use of tobacco products.
  - Primarily, FDA will engage in three activities: Outreach, Enforcement, and Product Regulation. A sizeable portion of the funds will be provided to state and local officials who will help enforce the rule by conducting investigations to ensure tobacco products are not sold to minors. FDA will use this \$100 million increase to expand their efforts to work to reduce the availability and appeal of tobacco products to children and teenagers and educate young people about the health risks of tobacco use.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1996, FDA's anti-drug activities focused on: (1) a continuation of the Agency's investigation of the role of nicotine in tobacco use and the design and manufacture of tobacco products that had begun in FY 1994; and (2) the development and promulgation of the Agency's final rule on youth tobacco use issued in August 1996.
- In FY 1997, FDA undertook to create an entirely new program to effectuate its jurisdiction and to implement its final rule to ensure that retailers are aware of, and in compliance with, the new rules prohibiting sales of tobacco to minors.
- The goal of this program is a 50 percent decline in young people's use of tobacco within seven years of all provisions in the final rule going in to effect. To do this, the FDA engaged in two major activities in FY 1997, enforcement and outreach. In this first year of implementation, most of the program's funds were expended for contracts for investigations to ensure that tobacco products are not sold to minors and to ensure that those industries directly affected by the rule know what their new responsibilities are.

## HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 3	<u>\$320.000</u>	<u>\$360.000</u>	<u>\$400.000</u>
Total	\$320.000	\$360.000	\$400.000
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Treatment	<u>\$320.000</u>	<u>\$360.000</u>	<u>\$400.000</u>
Total	\$320.000	\$360.000	\$400.000
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Medicaid (Federal Share)	\$260.000	\$290.000	\$322.000
Medicare (Part A)	<u>60.000</u>	<u>70.000</u>	<u>78.000</u>
Total	\$320.000	\$360.000	\$400.000
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$291,131.0	\$302,565.0	\$314,219.0
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- Drug abuse treatment expenditures have been estimated using the results of data surveys. Only direct treatment costs have been estimated, to the exclusion of costs associated with the treatment of drug-related conditions.
- Treatment costs reflect estimates of both the hospital and non-hospital treatment costs for Medicaid. Medicaid-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and non-hospital services required to treat their condition. Medicaid drug treatment expenditures are primarily for care received in hospitals and in specialized (free-standing) drug treatment facilities.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Under current law, states must pay for the inpatient, outpatient, and physician services for eligible persons under Medicaid, and at the option of the states, clinic and rehabilitative services. The primary limitation on using Medicaid for drug treatment is that it cannot pay for any recipients ages 22-64 in large, inpatient psychiatric facilities defined as Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs).
- Medicare-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and some non-hospital services necessary to treat their condition. Treatment costs reflect estimates of only the Hospital Insurance (Part A) treatment costs for Medicare.
- Medicare primarily covers inpatient hospital treatment of episodes of alcohol or drug abuse, as well as some medically reasonable and necessary services in outpatient settings for the continued care of these

patients. Treatments for alcoholism covered by Medicare include diagnostic and therapeutic services in both inpatient and outpatient settings. Medicare-covered treatments for drug abuse include detoxification and rehabilitation in an inpatient setting.

- Medicare generally will not cover exclusively preventive care, such as education and counseling, but rather pays for such services only as they relate to a specific treatment episode for alcohol or drug abuse.
- Medicare Part A drug abuse estimates have recently been revised based on an analysis of FY 1990 Medicare data conducted by the National Institutes of Health. All drug-related resources associated with the Health Care Financing Administration support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

###### Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The FY 1998 enacted drug control budget for Medicare Part A is \$70 million, an increase of \$10 million over the FY 1997 enacted level. This increase is associated with increased numbers of Medicare-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment. The FY 1998 drug control budget request also includes \$290 million for Medicaid support, an increase of \$30 million over FY 1997 actual levels. All funding is in support of Goal 3.

##### 1999 Request

###### Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$400 million, a net increase of \$40 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes continued programmatic growth in the Medicare system.
  - The FY 1999 drug control budget request includes \$322 million for Medicaid support, an increase of \$32 million over FY 1998 enacted levels. All funding is in support of Goal 3.
  - The FY 1999 enacted drug control budget for Medicare Part A is \$78 million, an increase of \$8 million over the FY 1998 enacted level. This increase is associated with increased numbers of Medicare-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment.

#### V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The Health Care Financing Administration continues to meet the challenges of providing drug abuse treatment care to eligible Medicare and Medicaid patients.

## HEALTH RESOURCES AND SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>			
Goal 3	<u>\$46.200</u>	<u>\$47.900</u>	<u>\$51.600</u>
Total	\$46.200	\$47.900	\$51.600
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Treatment	<u>\$46.200</u>	<u>\$47.900</u>	<u>\$51.600</u>
Total	\$46.200	\$47.900	\$51.600
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Demand Reduction	<u>\$46.200</u>	<u>\$47.900</u>	<u>\$51.600</u>
Total	\$46.200	\$47.900	\$51.600
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,401.3	\$3,621.8	\$3,777.0
Drug Percentage	1.4%	1.3%	1.4%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- Approximately six percent of the amounts appropriated for Titles I, II, and III of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Title XXVI of the PHS Act) is used to support the provision of health care services for persons with AIDS, who are also drug addicted, in substance abuse treatment settings. Funding estimates for anti-drug abuse activities reflect this assumption.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- HRSA's Ryan White Funds support state and locally administered programs which provide a network of health care and support services in cities and states for persons living with HIV infection and AIDS, especially the uninsured who would otherwise be without care.
- Specifically, funds are used as follows:
  - Title I (Title XXVI, Part A) funds provide substantial emergency resources to cities facing high HIV/AIDS caseloads, to sustain and develop systems of care that emphasize a continuum of services and reduce inpatient burdens. Grant awards are for outpatient and ambulatory health and support services to eligible metropolitan areas. These support services are intended for low income/under insured people living with HIV/AIDS but are available for people of all means. These resources provide access to community-based outpatient medical care for people with HIV/AIDS who do not currently receive adequate care in the 49 metropolitan areas eligible for FY 1998 funds.

- Title II (Title XXVI, Part B) funds enable states to improve the quality, availability and organization of health and support services for individuals with HIV and their families more broadly throughout each state. It authorizes formula grants to states and territories for the operation of HIV service delivery consortia in the localities most affected by the epidemic, provision of home and community-based care services for individuals with HIV/AIDS, continuation of health insurance coverage for low-income persons with HIV/AIDS, and treatments that have been determined to prolong life or prevent serious deterioration of health for low-income individuals with AIDS.
- Title III (Title XXVI, Part C) funds provide early intervention primary medical care and other services through health centers in under-served areas which face an increasing demand for HIV care. It provides for grant support to local and community based organizations (principally community and migrant health centers) which provide outreach, counseling and testing, prevention and early intervention services in a primary care setting for populations with or at risk of HIV/AIDS.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 drug related resources for HRSA of \$47.9 million represents an estimated 6 percent of the total requested for Titles I, II and III of the Ryan White programs (\$798.6 million).

##### Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- Funding for this program is \$47.9 million, which will support Goal 3 of the National Strategy. This program provides for direct health care of persons with HIV/AIDS in substance abuse treatment settings.

##### 1999 Request

- The FY 1998 drug related resources for HRSA of \$51.6 million represents an estimated 6 percent of the total requested for Titles I, II and III of the Ryan White programs (\$860.6 million).

##### Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$51.6 million, a net increase of \$3.7 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following program:
  - Funding for this program will be used to support Goal 3 of the National Strategy for direct health care of persons with HIV/AIDS in substance abuse treatment settings.

#### V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- For the period covering January to December 31, 1996, 29 percent of the total adult, adolescent and mothers with/at risk for HIV infection AIDS cases reported to CDC were in the exposure category of injecting drug users. The cumulative total reported in this category, 186,303, is 32 percent of the total cumulative reported AIDS cases, (581,429).

- For the period covering January to December 31, 1996, primary medical care providers in Part A (Title I) funded eligible metropolitan areas reported approximated 27 percent of clients were in the primary HIV exposure categories related to injecting drug use. The range of office-based health care services provided included: medical care, dental care, mental health care, substance abuse treatment (including alcohol) or counseling and rehabilitation services.
- For the same period, primary medical care providers in Part B (Title II) funded state programs reported approximately 27 percent of their clients were in the primary HIV exposure categories related to injecting drug use.



## INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$3.471	\$3.483	\$11.482
Goal 3	<u>39.290</u>	<u>39.411</u>	<u>40.412</u>
Total	\$42.761	\$42.894	\$51.894
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$3.471	\$3.483	\$11.482
Treatment	<u>39.290</u>	<u>39.411</u>	<u>40.412</u>
Total	\$42.761	\$42.894	\$51.894
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Antidrug Program	<u>\$42.761</u>	<u>\$42.894</u>	<u>\$51.894</u>
Total	\$42.761	\$42.894	\$51.894
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	110	110	110
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,057.0	\$2,098.6	\$2,118.3
Drug Percentage	2.1%	2.0%	2.4%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- In preparing the Agency's drug control budget, the Indian Health Service (IHS) includes the appropriation for Alcohol and Substance Abuse, excluding the amount designated as Adult Treatment, and the portion of the Urban Indian Health appropriation that is provided for alcohol and substance abuse prevention and treatment.
- Those items identified as primarily treatment activities include: Regional Treatment Centers (RTCs), Community Rehabilitation /Aftercare, Gila River, Contract Health Service, Navajo Rehabilitation Program, Urban Clinical Services, and Expand Urban Program. The prevention activities include Community Education and Training and Wellness Beyond Abstinence.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The IHS provides health care services for American Indians and Alaska Natives (AI/AN) while also providing the opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing these programs.

#### Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- As part of its broad mandate to provide health care services, the IHS supports substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Anti-drug abuse activities are administered by the Alcoholism and Substance

Abuse Programs Branch within IHS. In addition to the development of curative, preventative, and rehabilitative services, these activities include the following:

- Data development and coordination for measuring the substance abuse and underage alcohol problems among American Indians and Alaska Natives;
  - Programmatic evaluation and research toward developing effective prevention and treatment services;
  - National leadership that focuses on youth treatment, community education, and prevention services for high-risk youth; and,
  - Services for the developmentally disabled.
- IHS's operations also support Goal 1 by working to ensure continued access to effective treatment programs for those who are in need of treatment services. In addition, IHS supports prevention and education programs that target youth to reduce their use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products. For instance, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act Amendments have identified funds for use by urban Indian health clinics to provide treatment, rehabilitation, and education services for Indian youth with substance abuse problems. A Memorandum of Agreement has been established between SAMHSA and IHS to coordinate activities in this regard. Urban Indians will continue to be addressed in the course of present drug control activity within IHS.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs of illegal drug use to the public.**

- IHS goals and objectives are also consistent with the Federal drug control priorities by focusing on community awareness, primary and secondary prevention strategies, collaboration, and services for special population groups. The Public Health Service Plan to Reduce the Demand for Illicit Drugs (June 1989) requires the IHS expand its efforts in treating intravenous drug abusers in specialty clinics and treating other drug abusing youth in federally-funded health centers and programs for the homeless. New initiatives will continue to focus on the needs of alcohol and substance abusers who have a history of sexual abuse and on a redesigned community mobilization effort that will provide innovative treatment and prevention modules targeting communities that have high rates of alcoholism and drug abuse.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 1 activities totals \$3.5 million. IHS uses these resources to reduce alcohol and drug abuse. Some approaches IHS uses in support of Goal 1 are:
  - on-going development toward a comprehensive continuum of care encompassing prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation;
  - supporting inhalant abuse prevention and treatment training and education to tribal communities with regard to children and adolescent use;

- tobacco cessation activities;
- expansion of primary prevention efforts through collaboration with the CSAP on the Rural and Remote Culturally Distinct population project and training;
- continued enhancement of RTC development and effectiveness; and,
- continued expansion of primary prevention efforts via collaboration with CSAP curriculum on community mobilization provider training, i.e., Gathering of Native Americans, Violence Prevention, and Facilitation Skills Development.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- FY 1998 funding for Goal 3 activities totals \$39.4 million. These resources support IHS' treatment activities, which include a multi-discipline approach in treating and identifying inter-related mental health, social, and substance abuse related disorder and a focus on the preservation and regeneration of families. Some examples include:
  - continued enhancement of RTC development and effectiveness of treatment services including development of continuity of care plans for the return to the community; and,
  - continued support to address specific needs of women and their children through recommendation from the Women's Four Phase Evaluation Report, in which two phases have been completed.

**1999 Request**

- The total drug control request for FY 1999 is \$51.9 million, a net increase of \$9 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.
- Nearly all the effort designed and carried out for the prevention of alcoholism and substance abuse has focused on individual-based strategies. In recent years there has been a growing interest in environmental prevention strategies; addressing social, economic and political issues at both the global and community levels (e.g. family systems, schools, workplace, etc.) that might affect alcohol and other drug use behavior.
- Many Indian communities face multiple risk factors for alcohol and other drug problems, making them high-risk environments for violence and alcohol and other drug problems. This requires attention to broad economic political and social forces, as well as the need to develop viable, community-based social support systems.
- We propose to build on environmental prevention strategies already taking place on some reservations. Among the strategies already being tested are: zoning regulations for the sale of alcohol and efforts to encourage women of childbearing age to prevent the use and abuse of alcohol during pregnancy. The aim is to provide assistance to Indian communities to develop and carry out prevention strategies in their communities and/or to join and collaborate with other agencies to effect environmental change.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$11.483 million, a net increase of \$8 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
  - The focus of environmental prevention strategies for Indian communities will be on American Indian/Alaska Native Women’s Treatment Centers by broadening the scope of traditional treatment, and by facilitating the collaboration and connection of women in treatment and after treatment with their communities.
  - Within this focus, special emphasis will be placed on the following: Women and children; tobacco cessation; parenting skills; prevention of child abuse; fetal alcohol screening; appropriate intervention and follow-up; and, community development.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$40.411 million, a net increase of \$1 million over FY 1998. The FY 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
  - The focus of this goal will be to augment adolescent treatment capacities including continuing care/case management at the RTC, and in the home communities of clients who have completed treatment.
  - Special emphasis will be placed on upgrading staff positions through appropriate training designed to address comprehensive care needs, dual diagnoses, inhalant abuse, FAS and tobacco cessation.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Local, community based training workshops and events have been conducted in 16 communities, utilizing three CSAP curricula. Additional replications have been planned and will take place in FY 1998 and FY 1999.
- Continued primary care provider training workshops to enhance professional skills in addiction, prevention, intervention, and treatment skills. A special module has been developed for public health nurses. Activities include the development of a lending library (video and slide materials) designed to improve provider in service capability and community presentations. Training for 55 physician and other primary care providers was conducted in Phoenix, Arizona and Albuquerque, New Mexico. Prevention training for Nurses was offered in collaboration with CSAP.
- The Chemical Dependency Management Information System (CDMIS) is now fully on line. All Areas using CDMIS and those Areas that will be reporting CDMIS from other data systems have received training. A user friendly version of CDMIS was released during FY 1996. An integrated version which incorporates both commercial and RPMS data conducive to a behavioral health model of treatment is currently being tested in the Billings Area. The ASAP is supporting two software enhancement projects which further integrate and coordinate assessment, treatment planning, and case management utilizing the ASAM Patient Placement criteria and the CSAT Alcohol Severity Index (ASI) are being tested with 10 youth RTCs and the Billings area.
- A maternal Alcoholism and Substance Abuse screening instrument was developed with the CDC for prenatal clinics in Aberdeen, Md. A companion curriculum for training providers was also developed,

utilized, and implemented in three additional pilot sites: Shiprock, San Xavier, and the Chicago Urban Clinic in FY 1997. There were 25 participants at the Shiprock site which included the Chicago Urban Clinic and 12 participants at the San Xavier site.

- Clinical supervision training will continue to be supported as in the previous 3 fiscal years to enhance the competency of counseling efforts.
- As part of the IHS response to the results of an evaluation of the adolescent regional treatment centers, an RTC Outcomes Tracking Protocol Project has begun in FY 1998. The purpose of this protocol is to provide a quantitative means for validity and reliably documenting client progress, program outputs, program and policy outcomes and program and policy efficiency.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$228.375	\$240.984	\$262.259
Goal 3	<u>297.220</u>	<u>313.606</u>	<u>343.540</u>
Total	\$525.595	\$554.590	\$605.799
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention Research	\$228.375	\$240.984	\$262.259
Treatment Research	<u>297.220</u>	<u>313.606</u>	<u>343.540</u>
Total	\$525.595	\$554.590	\$605.799
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Extramural Research	\$467.779	\$493.585	\$539.161
Intramural Research	31.536	33.275	36.348
Research Management and Support	<u>26.280</u>	<u>27.730</u>	<u>30.290</u>
Total	\$525.595	\$554.590	\$605.799
<b>Funding Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
NIDA/Office of AIDS Research	\$499.653	\$527.175	\$576.299
NIAAA	<u>25.942</u>	<u>27.415</u>	<u>29.500</u>
Total	\$525.595	\$554.590	\$605.799
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	358	369	368
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$710.9	\$748.4	\$822.0
Drug Percentage	73.9%	74.1%	73.7%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is 100 percent drug-related.
- The resources included in the National Institute on Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA) are determined by the level of funding provided for NIAAA applied research on children and youth. This research focuses on underage use and its consequences. Actual expenditures were summarized for grants and contracts that address pertinent prevention and treatment research topics. Staff costs associated with monitoring these projects are also included.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH) supports over 85 percent of the world's research on the health aspects of drug abuse and addiction. NIDA-supported science addresses the most fundamental and essential questions about drug abuse, which range from the molecule to managed care and from DNA to community outreach research. NIDA is not only seizing upon unprecedented opportunities and technologies to further their understanding of how drugs of abuse affect the brain and behavior, but NIDA also is working to ensure the rapid and effective transfer of scientific data to policy mak-

ers, drug abuse practitioners, other health care practitioners and the general public. The scientific knowledge that is generated through NIDA research is a critical element to improving the overall health of the Nation.

- Ever-changing drug use patterns, such as the increasing drug use by our Nation's youth, the continuing transmission of infectious diseases such as HIV infection and hepatitis among drug abusers, and the need to develop effective treatment and prevention interventions underscores the importance of research in finding new and better ways to alleviate the pain and devastation of addiction. Never before has there been a greater need to increase our knowledge about drug abuse. NIDA researchers are seizing upon the unprecedented opportunities and technologies that now exist for understanding how drugs of abuse affect the brain and behavior and using these resources and findings to develop even more effective treatment and prevention strategies. Research on drug abuse and addiction will continue to contribute to solving solving the Nation's drug problems.
- The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the primary Federal entity responsible for research on the causes, consequences, treatment and prevention of alcohol-related problems. NIAAA conducts and supports biomedical and behavioral research into the effects of alcohol on the human mind and body, research on prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism, and epidemiology studies of alcoholism and alcohol-related problems. Much of this research focuses on children and youth under age 21, the legal age of alcohol consumption. Accordingly, those activities focusing on underage use and consequences are included here as part of the National Drug Control Budget.
- Alcohol abuse and alcohol dependence affects about ten percent - approximately 14 million - adult Americans. Unfortunately, they are not the only affected group. Approximately 6.6 million children under 18 years of age live in households with at least one alcoholic parent. Children growing up in homes where one or more household members abuse alcohol can suffer seriously. They may be at risk for a range of emotional and behavioral problems.
- NIAAA is supporting research that approaches the problem of adolescent and childhood drinking from several complementary perspectives, specifically the effects of childhood home and school environments, employment, and social policies on pre-adult drinking. Understanding the contribution of each of these factors is critical to the development of effective prevention and education efforts.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- **Prevention Research.** NIDA has launched a Children and Adolescents Research Initiative, to provide scientific-based information to prevent drug abuse among our Nation's youth. The initiative has two major components: prevention of initial drug use and prevention of the health consequences of drug abuse. Both of these components will include the development of science-based prevention programs targeted specifically to children and adolescents
- NIDA is one of the lead Federal agencies for research to monitor the nature and extent of drug abuse in the United States. Long-term goals in these areas continue to include expanding and refining existing epidemiological databases, improving the measurement of drug abuse, and improving methods for assessing the adverse consequences associated with drug abuse. The early identification of children and adolescents at high risk for drug abuse continues as a high priority for the Institute.

- The NIAAA supports an integrated group of seven community-based trials of interventions to prevent alcohol-related problems. Three of the trials are co-funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The focal problems to be prevented include alcohol-related trauma, underage drinking, and drinking and driving.
- **Preventing High Risk Behaviors Associated With Alcohol Use and Abuse.** Much has been learned about alcohol use as an important behavioral cofactor for HIV infection. Yet, relatively little is known about possible interventions to reduce sexual risk-taking in the context of alcohol use and abuse. NIAAA is soliciting projects to test interventions that have the potential for reducing the risk of HIV transmission among alcohol using, abusing, and dependent populations, including youth.
- **Prevention of Alcohol Abuse on College Campuses.** Interventions to prevent alcohol abuse by college students have shown that brief motivational counseling sessions that target heavy drinking college students can reduce their alcohol-related problems and challenging students' expectancies about the positive value of drinking can reduce alcohol consumption. Current research focuses on the prevention of alcohol abuse among fraternity and sorority students. NIAAA is also collaborating with private foundations to stimulate studies of environmental and policy interventions to reduce binge drinking on college campuses.

### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- All drugs of abuse act in the brain by altering normal biological processes, which in turn causes changes in behavior and thinking patterns. Advances in molecular biology and neuroimaging have allowed us to visualize the effects of drugs on the brain and to use drug probes to specify where drugs go in the brain, how long they remain there, and how long brain dysfunction remains after drug use ceases. These techniques are not only of great value as basic research tools, but continue to be invaluable in developing medications, studying the neurobiology of drugs and cognitive processes, and assessing treatment progress. These techniques will ultimately be translated into tremendous improvements in prevention and treatment.
- NIDA's top priority remains the development of an effective anti-cocaine medication or "cocaine blocker." We are now on the threshold of being able to provide this country with such a medication. Over the last several years we have seen tremendous advances in understanding how cocaine affects the brain at the cellular and molecular levels. NIDA/NIH supported scientists have identified and genetically specified the major receptor site where cocaine works on the brain, and have discovered many of the mechanisms of action both at the receptor and the molecular levels. Building on this knowledge about the specific receptors and sites in the brain where cocaine acts, NIDA now has the unprecedented opportunity to systematically explore methods to interrupt, modify, attenuate or extinguish this process through a rational process of medication design and testing.

## **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

### **1998 Program**

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The FY 1998 budget for NIDA Goal 1 activities includes \$213.569 million, an increase of 5% over FY 1997. At this level, NIDA will continue its focus on important research objectives, for example, Neuroscience Research, a program studying the neurobiological mechanisms for drug abuse, understanding that drug's effects on behavior must be mediated by the drug's effects on the brain.



- The FY 1998 budget for NIAAA Goal 1 activities includes \$27.415 million and two FTE. This funds NIAAA Drug Control activities, representing an increase of 5% over FY 1997. At this level, the NIAAA would modestly enhance research on intervention and prevention strategies to combat the health, economic and social consequences of alcohol abuse and alcoholism as they affect underage youth.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The FY 1998 budget for NIDA Goal 3 activities includes \$313.606 million, an increase of 5% over FY 1997. At this level, NIDA will continue its focus on important research objectives, for example, Medications Development, for discovering new medications to treat crack/cocaine abuse.

**1999 Request**

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$262.259 million for NIH, of which, \$29.5 million is for NIAAA programs and \$232.759 million for NIDA activities. This represents a net increase of \$21.275 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
  - **Children and Adolescents Research.** NIDA has made children and adolescents one of its highest priority areas, and is dedicating a large portion of its research portfolio to the study of the effect that drug abuse and addiction have on infants, children and adolescents. Prevention will serve as the cornerstone of research in this area, with a focus on the prevention of initial drug use, the prevention of health consequences of drug abuse and on the prenatal and developmental consequences of drug exposure.
  - **Education and Information Dissemination.** NIDA will continue to develop culturally appropriate research-based materials, work with local community based networks, and continue to hold town meetings to disseminate the latest scientific information to help communities prevent and treat drug abuse and addiction. NIDA will also continue to translate and disseminate research-based handbooks, such as "Marijuana: Facts for Teens," and "Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know" into Spanish and other languages.
  - **Nicotine.** NIDA will continue research on nicotine and addiction in FY 1999, expanding the program to evaluate the decision making processes of children as effective interventions for prevention.
  - **Effects of Advertising on Youth.** NIAAA will continue to fund projects which study the effects of advertising of distilled spirits on alcohol consumption, alcohol-related problems, and initiation of youthful drinking.
  - **Focus on Alcohol Treatment for Adolescents.** NIAAA will begin to solicit studies that will provide a scientifically-informed basis for developing effective adolescent treatment strategies, including consideration of different cultural and gender needs.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$343.540 million for NIDA activities. This represents a net increase of \$29.934 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:

- **Development of Drug Abuse and Addiction Treatment.** NIDA will continue to develop safe and effective medications to treat drug addiction, as well as the development and improvement of existing behavioral treatments. In FY 1999, NIDA will officially launch its new Treatment Initiative at the National Conference on Drug Addiction Treatment Research. This will include medications development research, and research on behavioral and psychosocial treatment approaches.
- **Treatment Improvement.** The support of novel and creative approaches to the treatment of addiction is of critical importance if the drug addiction treatment field is to grow and flourish. Emerging scientific knowledge is not always incorporated rapidly into the treatment process. Because of the tremendous problems associated with drug addiction, including the spread of HIV/AIDS, NIDA has just launched a major Treatment Initiative to develop new and improved treatments, both pharmacologic and behavioral, for all drugs of abuse.
- **Nicotine.** The use of tobacco products may be the Nation's deadliest and most costly health problem; it is addiction to nicotine that is at the root of this enormous problem. NIDA research has provided the basis for understanding the addictive properties of nicotine and has been instrumental in developing both pharmacological and behavioral treatments for nicotine addiction. Also, NIDA will conduct additional clinical research to increase effectiveness of long-term smoking treatments by focusing on the development of nicotine and non-nicotine based replacement medications.
- **Medications Development.** NIDA maintains an ongoing high-priority program for discovering new medications to treat crack/cocaine abuse. NIDA intramural researchers have discovered possible compounds that can block the effects of cocaine without interfering with the normal mood-modulating effects of dopamine. Recent scientific advances have led us to the recognition of the dopamine re-uptake transporter as the major site for the behavioral and biochemical action of cocaine. Building on this knowledge, NIDA will now develop a rational and systemic process based on both basic and clinical research in which to design and screen potential anti-cocaine medications.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Neuroimaging Techniques Identify Site of Cocaine's Effects.** NIDA scientists have identified the brain structures that are involved in cocaine's effects. By detailing the brain circuits involved in these different behavioral states, these studies provide the foundation for the development of new, targeted medications to block individual aspects of cocaine's effects.
- **Effects of Long-Term Marijuana Use on the Brain Shown Similar to Other Addicting Drugs.** A study has shown that long-term use of a cannabinoid can lead to changes in the nervous system that are similar to those seen after long-term use of other major drugs of abuse. In this study, corticotropin-releasing factor (CRF), a brain chemical which increases during periods of stress, was found to be elevated in the brains of animals following withdrawal from a cannabinoid. This suggests that there are certain common elements to the changes in brain structure and function that occur with long-term drug use and withdrawal.
- **Cocaine Binding Site Identified on the Serotonin Transporter.** Researchers have now identified the precise locations on the serotonin transporter where serotonin and cocaine bind. This suggests that the cocaine binding site on the dopamine transporter will also overlap with the dopamine binding site. This has provided researchers with critical pieces of information to develop an effective anti-cocaine medication that does not interfere with normal brain functioning.

- **Prenatal Cocaine Exposure: Development of Children at School Age.** Twenty-eight children whose mothers were considered light to moderate cocaine users during pregnancy were compared with 523 children whose mothers reported no cocaine use during pregnancy. At 6 years of age, there were no significant differences between the groups on growth, intellectual ability, academic achievement, or teacher-related classroom behavior. However, children prenatally-exposed to cocaine did show deficits in their ability to sustain attention on a computerized vigilance task.
- **Researchers Identify Effective Dose for Treating Heroin Addiction.** A study of both male and female heroin addicts showed heroin use decreased as dosage of LAAM increased. Furthermore, 34% of patients receiving the highest dosage remained abstinent for 4 consecutive weeks, as compared to 11% at the lowest dosage. This study demonstrates the importance of identifying and administering the most effective doses of medications used to treat heroin addiction. Often patients receive less than the most effective doses which can lead to a greater rate of relapse.
- **NIAAA.** Young adults have a higher prevalence of alcohol consumption and binge drinking than any other age group. They also drink more heavily and experience more negative consequences. Over time however, most heavily drinking adults “mature-out” of abusive drinking patterns. Research has shown that drinking patterns are affected by these factors: demographic, psychological, behavioral, social, minimum age drinking laws, and cost of alcohol. Motivational programs designed to reduce risks and consequences associated with young adult drinking have shown some efficacy.

## SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$366.491	\$375.536	\$375.990
Goal 3	<u>944.754</u>	<u>944.070</u>	<u>984.144</u>
Total	\$1,311.245	\$1,319.606	\$1,360.134
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$366.491	\$375.536	\$375.990
Treatment	<u>944.754</u>	<u>944.070</u>	<u>984.144</u>
Total	\$1,311.245	\$1,319.606	\$1,360.134
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Knowledge Development & Application Program	\$322.542	\$312.868	\$242.868
Prevention (Non-add)	(165.974)	(157.000)	(127.441)
Treatment (Non-add)	(156.568)	(155.868)	(115.427)
Data Collection Activities	--	18.000	22.000
Substance Abuse Block Grant/PPG	930.400	930.400	1,073.233
SSI Supplement to SABG/PPG	35.500	35.500	--
Program Management	<u>22.803</u>	<u>22.838</u>	<u>22.033</u>
Total	\$1,311.245	\$1,319.606	\$1,360.134
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	300	309	298
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,183.2	\$2,197.6	\$2,279.6
Drug Percentage	60.0%	60.1%	59.7%
NOTE: FY 1997, FY 1998 and FY 1999 reflects the transfer of \$900,000 to SAMHSA's Opioid Treatment Accreditation Program from FDA.			

### II. METHODOLOGY

- Funding for Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Knowledge Development and Application (KDA) activities and funding for OAS Data Collection Activities are considered 100 percent drug-related. Funding for the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (SAPPPBG) is considered drug-related to the extent that these funds are used by the States/Territories for treatment and prevention of the use of illegal drugs and used by the Agency for technical assistance, data collection, and program evaluation.
- Five percent of the block grant is required to be used for SAMHSA set-aside activities which support data collection, technical assistance, the National Data Center, and program evaluation. The remaining 95 percent is distributed to the States and Territories where at least: 35 percent must be used for alcohol prevention and treatment activities; 35 percent must be used for other drug prevention and treatment activities; and, the remaining 30 percent is to be used at the State's discretion, either for alcohol alone,

for drugs alone, or shared by both alcohol and drug programs. For budget formulation purposes, SAMHSA and ONDCP agreed to score the discretionary amount equally for alcohol and drugs, with 15 percent assigned to alcohol programs and 15 percent assigned to drug programs.

- In 1997 and 1998, SAMHSA received a \$50 million supplement to the SAPPBG, funded as part of P.L. 104-121, Social Security Earnings Limitation Amendments, Contract with America Advancement Act. The mandate for use of these funds was to provide “treatment of the abuse of alcohol and other drugs,” and excluded use of any part for SAMHSA set-aside activities. Scoring of the \$50 million distribution to the States parallels scoring of the basic SAPPBG, providing treatment support for the abuse of pure alcohol, co-morbid use, under age twenty-one use, and the abuse of other drugs.
- Funding for Program Management activities is considered drug-related to the extent that funds are used to support the operations of the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT), the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), and the activities of the Office of Applied Studies (OAS) that are supported by Set-aside funds from the SAPPBG.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- Financial support for this Goal includes funding for the Prevention Knowledge Development and Application program (KDA), Data Collection Activities (administered by OAS), 20% of the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant, as well as program support for these activities.
  - Funding for Prevention KDA programs includes continuation of pre-1996 demonstration awards including funding for the Community Prevention Program (Systems Partnerships and Service Partnerships, High Risk Youth Program (Public Housing, School Based, Violence, Adolescent Women), Public Education Activities (Communications, Conferences) and Training Programs. A key activity funded with the KDA for changing systems and practices is the new Youth Prevention Initiative which includes funding for State Incentive Grants, Regional Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies, and a Media/Public Education Campaign in response to the increase in drug use among youth.
  - These activities are augmented by funding for Data Collection Activities to expand the National Household Drug Abuse Survey to provide State-level estimates as part of the Secretary’s Youth Prevention Initiative.
  - SAPPBG activities include State expenditures of a minimum of 20% of their block grant allotment for primary prevention as well as CSAP expenditures of 20% of the Block Grant Set-Aside for the development of State data systems (including the development and maintenance of baseline data on incidence and prevalence as well as the development and implementation of outcome measures on the effectiveness of prevention programs), provision of technical assistance, and program evaluations.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- Financial support for this Goal includes funding for the Treatment Knowledge Development and Application program (KDA), Workplace programs (administered by CSAP), 80% of the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant, as well as program support for these activities.
  - Funding for Treatment KDA programs includes continuation of pre-1996 demonstration awards, including funding for the Target Cities program, Women and Children programs (Pregnant and Postpartum Women, Residential Treatment for Women and Children), Criminal Justice programs (adult, juvenile, institutional, community based), Critical Population programs, AIDS program (Linkage, Outreach), and training programs. The remainder of the Treatment KDA portfolio includes knowledge development and application activities in the areas of: Clinical Interventions; Systems Development and Integration; organization of Services and Financing; Exemplary Program Replication; Community/Family/Consumer Networks; organizational and Professional Development; Targeted Treatment Capacity; and, Pharmacologic Treatment.
  - SAPPBG activities include State expenditures of 80% of their drug-related block grant allotment for treatment services as well as CSAT and OAS expenditures of 80% of the Block Grant Set-Aside for the collection and analysis of national data, the development of state data systems (including the development and maintenance of baseline data on the incidence and prevalence as well as the development of outcome measures on the effectiveness of treatment programs), provision of technical assistance, and program evaluations.

**IV. BUDGET SUMMARY****1998 Program**

- The total drug control budget supported by the 1998 Appropriation is \$1.319 billion, including \$375.5 million for Goal 1 and \$944.1 million for Goal 3.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable American's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- Goal 1 activities through the Block Grant/PPG include:
  - State expenditures of a minimum of 20% of their block grant/PPG allotment for primary prevention, as well as CSAP expenditures of 20% of the block grant/PPG set-aside for the development of State data systems (including the development and maintenance of baseline data on incidence and prevalence as well as the development and implementation of outcome measures on the effectiveness of prevention programs), provision of technical assistance (including the administration of the regulations implementing the Synar amendment on the use of tobacco by youth), and program evaluations.
  - The 1998, State distribution has been frozen at 1997 levels by the Congress. This action was taken to minimize disruption in State activities funded by the block grant while allowing additional time for review of the distribution formula. A proposal has been made to update demographic statistics that reflect the use of a non-manufacturing wage proxy in the calculation of the cost of services index, but the Congress has directed further study of this issue. SAMHSA anticipates legislation to

phase in the impact of changing the wage proxy effective in 1999. Legislation will also be submitted that will increase State flexibility by waiving certain requirements in exchange for performance, and strengthen State performance data infrastructure by working with States to identify and test performance and outcome indicators.

- In 1998, the Agency will be expanding the data collection efforts begun in 1997, to all other States, the effort will be funded from a separate budget line outside of the block grant program. A total of \$18 million in direct budget authority (BA) is available to develop baseline data to monitor marijuana use on a State basis, as well as the trends in substance abuse identified for the Nation as a whole. Such information will be used to measure the effectiveness of prevention programs designed to reduce the use of marijuana, as well as the effectiveness of prevention programs funded through the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (SAPPBG). Additional funding for this activity will be made available from the SAPPBG Set-aside.
- A total of \$157.0 million is available for Goal 1 Knowledge Development and Application activities including funding for the following:
  - **Prevention Services**, which will continue to focus on very young children, children of substance abusing parents, and welfare reform and its impacts on youth at risk for substance abuse;
  - **Evaluation and Outcomes**, which addresses the systematic process by which effective prevention knowledge, technologies, and innovations are exchanged among researchers, evaluators, and practitioners for successful adoption and utilization at national, State, and local levels;
  - **Systems Services and Financing**, which focuses on Prevention and Workplace Managed Care initiatives, and continuation of Federal Drug-Free Workplace efforts that provide oversight of over 120 Federal agency drug-free workplace programs;
  - **Knowledge Synthesis and Technology Transfer**, which comprise a systematic process by which effective prevention knowledge, technologies, and innovations are exchanged among researchers, evaluators, and practitioners for successful adoption and utilization at national, State, and local levels;
  - **Targeted Capacity Expansion**, which focuses on the expansion of substance abuse prevention services in communities across the States, including three major programs: the State Incentive Grant program, the Drug Free Communities Program, the U.S. Mexico Border Initiative, and a new program to be initiated in 1998 targeting high risk youth, in particular, those youth who are at high risk for becoming substance abusers and/or involved in the criminal justice system; and,
  - **Changing Practices and Norms**, which involves CSAP's partnership with the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to conduct national media and public education campaigns to draw attention to emerging substance abuse trends, including successful initiatives such as the highly successful marijuana use prevention initiative, Reality Check, and Girl Power! The latter has been identified by the Secretary, HHS, as one of her initiatives since the concepts and messages of the campaign encompass all the health issues facing girls age 9-14. Both campaigns have strong support and endorsement from a large number of public and private intermediary organizations to promote and implement the campaigns which includes placement of campaign materials and joint production of other materials.



**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- A total of \$1.360 billion is available for the SAPPBG in 1998, this includes \$50 million from the Social Security Supplemental (SSI) to the SAPPBG for FY 1998. Approximately 71 percent of this total, or \$966 million, is drug-related. This includes \$36 million from the SSI supplemental. Among the activities funded through the SAPPBG are:
  - **Block Grant/PPG activities** include State expenditures of 80% of the drug-related block grant/PPG allotment for treatment services as well as CSAT and OAS expenditures of 80% of the block grant/PPG set-aside for the collection and analysis of national data, the development of State data systems (including the development and maintenance of baseline data on the incidence and prevalence as well as the development of outcome measures on the effectiveness of treatment programs), provision of technical assistance, and program evaluations.
  - Resources from the SAPPBG 5% set-aside (\$52.4 million) will be used for State data systems as well as for national data collection, technical assistance, and program evaluation activities. Set-aside activities include State Needs Assessments, State Treatment Outcome Pilots, National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA), Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) survey, and development of Treatment Improvement Protocols, as well as to supplement funding available to expand the NHSDA.
- A total of \$155.9 million is available for Goal 3 KDA drug-related activities in 1998, including funding for the following activities:
  - **Clinical Interventions**, including: the Residential Treatment Programs for Women and Their Children (RWC) and Pregnant and Postpartum Women (PPW), targeting services for women and their children; the SAMHSA-wide Starting Early/Starting Smart Programs, targeting services for children of alcoholics, children of HIV-infected adults, and foster care children; the Homelessness Prevention Program, a collaboration with the Center for Mental Health Services, examining models for preventing homelessness, focusing specifically on areas such as contributors to loss of housing, the effects of representative payee functions, and family support; the Marijuana Interventions for Adults, examining the efficacy of brief treatment interventions for marijuana dependence; and a follow-up study on the Effectiveness of Treatment for Marijuana Dependent Youth, evaluating the effectiveness of a variety of interventions and treatment for adolescents meeting the criteria for marijuana dependence;
  - **Systems Development and Integration**, including: the Target Cities Program, designed to assist major metropolitan areas with increasing the effectiveness of substance abuse treatment delivery; a study to analyze the Effects of the Potential Loss of SSI Payments for individuals whose receipt of benefits was determined to be material to alcohol and other drug abuse; the Criminal Justice Treatment Networks Program, which supports planning, implementation, and evaluation of sophisticated criminal justice treatment networks in seven metropolitan jurisdictions; the National GAINS Center for People with Co-Occurring Disorders, established in 1995 as a locus for collection and dissemination of information about effective mental health and substance abuse treatment services for dually diagnosed clients; and the Criminal Justice Diversion study, a collaboration with the Center for Mental Health Services designed to identify methods for diverting individuals with substance abuse disorders from the criminal justice system to community treatment alternatives;
  - **Organization of Services and Financing**, including: the Managed Care and Vulnerable Populations cross-site study, a SAMHSA-wide initiative describing how managed care in the public sector affects



the provision of substance abuse and mental health services to adult chronic substance abusers, adults with severe and persistent mental illness, and seriously emotionally disturbed children and adolescents; the Managed Care for Adolescents examining the effects on cost, utilization, and outcomes of different models of managed care on adolescents with substance abuse problems; and the Rural, Remote and Culturally Distinct Populations Program designed to deliver treatment services in innovative ways to hard-to-reach populations, and to serve as models of programs to be replicated for Native Americans, Native Hawaiians, Alaska Native Villagers, or migrant farm workers;

- **Exemplary Program Replication**, including: the Replicating Effective Treatment for Methamphetamine Dependence study, which will contribute to the development of knowledge of psychosocial treatment of methamphetamine dependence as well as providing an opportunity to determine the problems involved in technology transfer; and the Identification of Exemplary Treatment Models creating a partnership between States and the Federal government to explore the development of knowledge and its application in the development of effective treatment approaches;
- **Community/Family/Consumer Networks**, including: Statewide and Regional Networks and Partnerships that will be comprised of consumers and families in order to ensure that they are vital participants in the planning, policy development and programming process; in collaboration with NIDA, a program evaluating Substance Abuse Treatment as HIV/AIDS Prevention to study treatment efficacy, outcomes, recidivism and HIV risk behaviors (needle use and sex) among injecting drug users (IDUs); and, in collaboration with NIAAA, a program focusing on Treatment for Adolescent Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism;
- **Organizational and Professional Development**, including: CSAT's network of Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTCs) which now disseminate clinically relevant, research-based addiction knowledge in 24 States and Puerto Rico; a series of Persistent Effects of Treatment Studies (PETS), the purpose of which is to provide follow-up studies evaluating the long-term effectiveness (up to 36 months) of CSAT-sponsored substance abuse treatment grants and cooperative agreements, and to conduct a number of special studies and policy analyses that address specific drugs of abuse, methods of treatment, populations or policy issues; and,
- **Pharmacologic Treatment**, which will include: an expansion of the Accreditation of Opioid Treatment Programs project, awarded in 1997, an Evaluation of the Accreditation for Opioid Pharmacotherapy programs, and a Technical Assistance Program for OTPs to States to ensure a smooth transition to the accreditation project.

### 1999 Request

- A total of \$1.510 billion is requested for the SAPPBG in 1999, (a total of \$1.36 billion is requested for the drug budget), representing an increase of \$200 million to the Substance Abuse Block Grant, of which, \$143 million is drug-related.
  - The total increase to the SAMHSA drug budget is \$40.5 million over FY 1998. This total reflects major reductions in funding of \$70 million for the Substance Abuse KD&A discretionary grant and contract activities, and supplemental funding to the States for the treatment of former SSI beneficiaries (\$35.5 million drug-related) offset by a major increase in funding for the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (\$143 million drug-related of the total \$200 million increase). Also included is additional funding for the expanded National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, \$4.0 million, and High Risk Youth, \$4.0 million.

- The 1998 and 1999 budget estimates include funding for the transfer of the Methadone Regulatory program from FDA, \$900,000, and the establishment of the Opiate Treatment Program (OTP) in CSAT. The functional transfer will take place over a two year period.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$375.990 million for SAMHSA. This represents a net increase of \$454,000 over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
  - CSAP will have available a total of \$127.4 million (including \$10 million for high-risk youth) for the KD&A program in drug-related funding, which is 12 percent below the amount necessary to continue all current awards. Of this amount, \$5 million will be used to fund new starts in 1999 to expand the State Incentive Grant (SIG) program to 2 additional States. This program was initiated in FY 1997 and constitutes the focal point of the Secretary’s Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative. The State Incentive Grant (SIG) program is the vital link between the KDA program and the Substance Abuse Block Grant program. SIG funds will continue to be used to encourage States to adopt effective service strategies and to leverage block grant and other resources to “grow” statewide systems in conjunction with increased funding proposed for the block grant program. Between 19 and 25 States will be participating in the program in FY 1999.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$984.144 million, a net increase of \$40.1 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
  - A total of \$1.510 billion is requested for the **Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (SAPPBG)**, representing an increase of \$200 million. Of this amount, \$143 million is drug-related.
  - In 1997 and 1998, SAMHSA received a **\$50 million Supplement** to the Substance Abuse Performance Partnership Block Grant (SAPPBG), funded as part of the P.L. 104- 121. This Supplement has expired, resulting in a drug-related reduction of \$35 million to the SAPPBG.
  - Additional funding of \$4 million is requested for the **National Household Survey (NHSDA)** to generate state level estimates for drug use for the year 2000 survey. This survey will provide the means for identifying States with relatively serious levels of substance abuse. It will clearly show which States have overall higher rates of youth substance abuse, and the data, when used with sub-State and program information, will help States target their prevention efforts accordingly. The expanded NHSDA will also help to identify areas where we need to understand and explain substance abuse problems, develop innovative solutions for those problems, and provide immediate assistance to help States adopt such solutions.
  - CSAT will have available a total of \$115.4 million for the **KD&A program**. Of this amount, \$7.5 million will be used to fund new starts in 1999 to expand the number of Incentive Grants to States and communities, and to initiate several new projects which focus on alcohol prevention and treatment and pharmacologic therapies as well as to expand targeted treatment capacity. Funding will be used to test demonstrated models of prevention, education, intervention, assessment, referral, treatment and continuing care on college campuses and within sorority, fraternity and house plan environments. Funding will also be used to foster greater use of pharmacotherapies including

LAAM and Naltrexone as well the use of state of the art techniques in the treatment of opioid withdrawal syndrome (including the use of alpha 2 adrenergic blockers, antagonists, combinations of antagonists and heavy sedation or anesthesia, and partial opioid antagonists.)

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Starting Early Starting Smart (SESS)**, a child-centered, family-focused, and community-based cross center initiative that represents a collaboration with DHHS agencies, the Department of Education, and The Casey Family Program, awarded \$6.1 million to support five grants to primary care service settings (public and private health care programs) and seven grants to early childhood service settings (early learning programs, child care programs, pre-schools, etc.). An additional grant supports a Data Coordinating Center to work with SAMHSA and the individual programs in gathering and analyzing information across all sites. The Casey Family Program, a private foundation, has dedicated almost \$4 million over the next four years to this collaborative effort.
- In FY 1997, SAMHSA awarded five State Incentive Grants for a total of \$15 million, to initiate the Secretary's **Youth Substance Abuse Prevention Initiative (YSAPI)**. These grants call upon State Governors to develop comprehensive strategies for youth substance abuse prevention in their State. These strategies include the identification of program and funding gaps, the coordination and/or combining of resources and funding streams and the development of cooperative efforts with other state and local agencies. A second component of the Secretary's YSAPI initiative involves establishment of Regional Centers for the Application of Prevention Technology. Five awards for a total of \$5 million, will help support the States and communities by ensuring that they implement promising research based prevention programs, practices and policies at the state and local level.
- CSAP's **Girl Power!** media campaign has grown into a national, HHS-sponsored campaign that empowers girls to focus on such issues as physical activity, nutrition, and mental health. The campaign has been endorsed by over 300 organizations and agencies, spreading the word through posters, TV and radio announcements delivered by Olympic Gold medal winner Dominique Dawes, and other vehicles. CSAP continues to respond to an average of over 3,000 requests per month.
- CSAP's **Reality Check** campaign raises awareness of the dangers of marijuana use. Copies of its community kit have been distributed to over 5,000 community, State, and national groups, including Just Say No International and Big Brothers/Big Sisters. Outreach includes public service announcements and a magazine for youth aged 12 to 17 that helps them see through and think critically about our society's many pro-marijuana messages.
- Currently all states are in compliance with the **Synar Amendment**. Every State has in place a law prohibiting the sale or distribution of tobacco products to minors. Also, forty three States have finalized baseline and interim target rates. Since some State legislatures did not meet in 1993 and 1994, Congress provided seven States (Arkansas, Kentucky, Texas, Oregon, North Dakota, Montana, Nevada) an additional year to meet the compliance requirements of the statute.
- In March, 1997, CSAT published results of the **National Treatment Improvement Evaluation Study (NTIES)**, the most robust database to date showing the degree to which treatment is cost effective. The NTIES study examined whether specific patient characteristics, or the characteristics of the treatment units, could explain variations in pre/post treatment outcomes. It found that drug and alcohol use was significantly reduced, criminal activity declined dramatically (as much as 80%), and employment outcomes

were measurably better among individuals who completed their treatment plans, received more intensive treatment and were treated longer.

- CSAT conducted 4 regional work sessions on the implementation of welfare reform in 1997. All 50 States sent teams composed of SSA Directors and State Welfare, Child Welfare, Medicaid, legislative and labor leaders. Approximately 15 States indicated that these working sessions represented the first time that the SSA and the welfare representatives had met and discussed collaboration. The Department of Labor participated in one of the work sessions and collaborated with CSAT in the development of a **Welfare to Work** grant program. The relevance of this work is the potential benefit to be gained by millions of welfare recipients to be favorably impacted by the establishment of substance abuse treatment services as part of the welfare reform initiative.
- CSAT successfully planned for and negotiated the transfer of the Federal monitoring and oversight functions for **pharmacotherapy in opioid addiction treatment** from the Food and Drug Administration. While the transfer will occur incrementally over the next two to three years, this accreditation/regulatory model will benefit the treatment field by shifting from a purely regulatory program to one which provides for accreditation from licensed independent bodies. The program also provides technical assistance for treatment programs as well as an impact evaluation on the transition process.

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$87.000	\$93.000	\$93.000
Goal 2	130.500	139.500	139.500
Goal 3	<u>72.500</u>	<u>77.500</u>	<u>77.500</u>
Total	\$290.000	\$310.000	\$310.000
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$287.000	\$306.793	\$306.793
Treatment	<u>3.000</u>	<u>3.207</u>	<u>3.207</u>
Total	\$290.000	\$310.000	\$310.000
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Drug Elimination Grants/COMPAC	<u>\$290.000</u>	<u>\$310.000</u>	<u>\$310.000</u>
Total	\$290.000	\$310.000	\$310.000
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	7	7	7
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$15,611.0	\$24,087.0	\$30,254.0
Drug Percentage	1.9%	1.3%	1.0%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Drug Elimination Grant program is scored as 100% drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Office of Public and Indian Housing/Crime Prevention and Security Division awards competitive grants and provides technical assistance and training to Public Housing Authorities and Indian Housing Authorities. Also included within the Public Housing Drug Elimination Grants Program (PHEDP) is Operation Safe Home, a Federal program to deal with drug-related criminal activity in public and assisted housing. Operation Safe Home brings together a coalition of forces to combat criminal and gang activity in public housing. Residents, managers, and various Federal and local law enforcement agencies work together to find, fight, and rid public housing of crime.
- The New Approach Anti-Drug Program provides grants to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of drug-related criminal activity in and around the vicinity of low-income housing. Such low-income housing consists of federally assisted multifamily housing developments, or other multifamily housing developments for low-income families, supported by non-Federal government entities or similar housing developments supported by non-profit private sources. The lead applicants for these grants are the owners and managers of other assisted low-income housing excluding Section 8. Housing authorities are eligible for the grants through partnerships with the other assisted housing providers mentioned above.

- HUD also provides for enforcement support, including the reimbursement of local law enforcement agencies and additional security and protective services, and crime prevention activities, including making residents the focal point of services as participants in crime solutions. Activities also may include resident patrols, neighborhood watches, or other crime prevention efforts; youth initiatives, such as providing coaches in recreational programs, peer mentors, and training, substance abuse education and prevention activities; and resident services programs, including job training, educational programs, and treatment or other social services which address the contributing factors of crime.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- In the Office of Public and Indian Housing/Crime Prevention and Security Division, \$310 million is requested to award competitive grants and to provide technical assistance and training to Public Housing Authorities and Indian Housing Authorities. Of this amount, approximately \$245 million is being made available to fund grants. Of that amount, \$20.0 million would fund Operation Safe Home, a Federal program to deal with drug-related criminal activity in public and assisted housing. Operation Safe Home brings together a coalition of forces to combat criminal and gang activity in public housing. Residents, managers, and various Federal and local law enforcement agencies work together to find, fight, and rid public housing of crime.
- The New Approach Anti-Drug Program will provide \$20 million for grants to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of drug-related criminal activity in and around the vicinity of low-income housing.

##### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The FY 1998 base includes \$93 million for prevention activities which support Goal 1 of the National Strategy.

##### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 base includes an estimated \$139.5 million for prevention activities which support Goal 2 of the National Strategy.

##### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The FY 1998 base includes \$77.5 million for prevention activities which support Goal 3 of the National Strategy.

##### 1999 Request

- In the Office of Public and Indian Housing/Crime Prevention and Security Division, \$310 million is requested to award competitive grants and to provide technical assistance and training to Public Housing Authorities and Indian Housing Authorities. Of this amount, approximately \$245 million is being made available to fund grants. Of that amount, \$20.0 million would fund Operation Safe Home, a Federal program to deal with drug-related criminal activity in public and assisted housing. Operation Safe

Home brings together a coalition of forces to combat criminal and gang activity in public housing. Residents, managers, and various Federal and local law enforcement agencies work together to find, fight, and rid public housing of crime.

- The New Approach Anti-Drug Program will provide \$20 million for grants to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of drug-related criminal activity in and around the vicinity of low-income housing.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$93 million. This represents no change from FY 1998.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$139.5 million. This represents no change from FY 1998.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$72.5 million. This represents no change from FY 1998.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1997, HUD received approximately 839 applications for the Public Housing Drug Elimination Grant Program (PHDEP) program. There were 530 grant awards made.
- From 1989 through 1996, the Department has awarded over 3,000 PHDEP grants worth over \$1.2 billion. In FY 1997 the Department awarded \$250 million in Drug Elimination grants. The average amount of grant award was \$475,922.



## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$15.124	\$20.352	\$21.026
Goal 3	0.245	0.245	0.245
Goal 4	<u>0.660</u>	<u>0.661</u>	<u>0.663</u>
Total	\$16.029	\$21.258	\$21.934
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$9.829	\$9.996	\$13.908
Corrections	1.199	5.770	1.740
State and Local Assistance	3.086	3.232	4.015
Research & Development	1.510	1.854	1.863
Prevention	0.245	0.245	0.245
Interdiction	<u>0.160</u>	<u>0.161</u>	<u>0.163</u>
Total	\$16.029	\$21.258	\$21.934
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Tribal Service (Judicial & Social)	\$0.979	\$0.979	\$0.979
Law Enforcement	14.805	15.484	20.710
General Administration	0.245	0.245	0.245
Construction	<u>0.000</u>	<u>4.550</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total	\$16.029	\$21.258	\$21.934
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	99	99	99
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,638.8	\$1,701.9	\$1,844.1
Drug Percentage	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- Requests are based on funding to support law enforcement related activities such as training for drug crisis response as well as eradication. In addition, percentages of programs in Tribal Courts, Judicial Services, Social Services (emergency shelters), Law Enforcement, and Detention Construction are all assumed to be drug control related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the Bureau is to enhance the quality of life, promote economic opportunity, and carry out the responsibility to protect and improve the trust assets and lives of American Indians, Indian tribes and Alaska Natives. The mission is accomplished through the delivery of quality services and maintaining government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination.
- The Bureau provides services directly, or through contracts, grants or compacts, to approximately 1.2 million Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts who are members of more than 554 federally recognized tribes in 31 states. The Bureau is trustee over 43 million acres of tribally-owned land, 10 million acres of individ-



ually-owned land, and 417,225 acres of federally-owned land. The Bureau's organization consists of headquarters offices in Washington, D.C., and Albuquerque, NM, 12 area offices and 83 agency offices.

- The Bureau employs approximately 148 police officers and 79 criminal investigators. Tribes employ an estimated 1,250 police officers and criminal investigators. These law enforcement officers protect life and safety as well as provide drug enforcement for Indian tribes throughout the country.
- The Bureau continues to support the National Drug Control Strategy by providing law enforcement activities on reservations near U.S. borders with Mexico and Canada. The Bureau coordinates and works with the Department of Defense and State and local law enforcement agencies for marijuana eradication and drug interdiction support. In addition, the Bureau supports its Drug Enforcement Section at Artesia, New Mexico, and tribal courts training on substance abuse deterrence and rehabilitation, as well as enhancing prevention and education programs that target youth to reduce their use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and tobacco products.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- BIA's antidrug resources total \$21.3 million and 99 FTE in FY 1998.
- BIA's primary drug-related law enforcement efforts include the following:
  - Marijuana Eradication. BIA will continue its Drug Enforcement section at Artesia, New Mexico.
  - Investigations. In cooperation with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, BIA will continue the investigation, interdiction, and prosecution of the illegal distribution and sale of narcotics on Indian reservations, including those near the U.S. border with Mexico.

##### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- FY 1998 resources include \$20.4 million which supports Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This amount consists of funds to support the Indian Police Academy and law enforcement programs in the local reservations.

##### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- FY 1998 resources include \$0.2 million which supports Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This amount supports the Bureau's participation in the Department of the Interior's Drug-Free Workplace initiative.

##### **Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- FY 1998 resources include \$0.7 million which supports Goal 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This funding has been provided to the Tohono O'dham Nation for law enforcement assistance because their reservation borders Mexico.

**1999 Request**

- The FY 1999 budget request is \$21.9 million and 99 FTE for anti-drug program activities. These resources will allow BIA to continue its anti-drug program activities at the same level of activity.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$21.0 million, approximately the same level as FY 1998. The FY 1999 request will promote community-oriented policing and target drug problem areas. BIA will also support operations that target all levels of drug trafficking and drug crime. In addition, the Bureau will continue law enforcement training concerning investigation efforts.
  - **Tribal Law Enforcement Programs.** The request includes \$12.4 million and 91 FTEs for tribal drug related activities. These estimates exclude any law enforcement programs of the over 200 tribes participating in the Self-Governance program.
  - **BIA Law Enforcement Programs.** A total of \$8.6 million and 7 FTEs is requested for special investigations, training, equipment, and operations in support of anti-drug efforts.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.2 million. The FY 1999 request will continue the substance abuse testing program for employees in critical sensitive positions by maintaining funds to support a drug-free workplace.

**Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.7 million. The FY 1999 request will continue law enforcement support along Southwest Border.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- There are 31 fully operational emergency shelters located throughout Indian Country.
- Four juvenile detention facilities (Fort Peck, Ogala Sioux, Tuba City, Sac and Fox) and one juvenile/adult detention facility (Eagle Butte) have been constructed and are fully operational.
- The Bureau has provided outreach training to more than 200 police officers in marijuana eradication and highway interdiction.
- Since the inception of nationwide anti-drug activities, the Bureau and tribes have destroyed in excess of 2 million marijuana plants and have made over 4,500 drug-related arrests.

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 5	<u>\$5.000</u>	<u>\$5.000</u>	<u>\$5.000</u>
Total	\$5.000	\$5.000	\$5.000
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$0.200	\$0.200	\$0.200
Investigations	4.000	4.000	4.000
Intelligence	0.200	0.200	0.200
State and Local Assistance	<u>0.600</u>	<u>0.600</u>	<u>0.600</u>
Total	\$5.000	\$5.000	\$5.000
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	\$3.700	\$3.700	\$3.700
Other Benefitting Subactivities	1.200	1.200	1.200
General Administration	<u>0.100</u>	<u>0.100</u>	<u>0.100</u>
Total	\$5.000	\$5.000	\$5.000
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	33	35	35
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,041.0	\$1,120.0	\$1,196.2
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The BLM's drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement activities, comprising less than one half percent of the BLM's current Appropriation Account. The BLM's primary drug control efforts focus on specific public land drug problems, such as marijuana cultivation, drug manufacturing sites, dumping and smuggling activities, that directly increase domestically available drugs and endanger the public land resources, public land users, and Federal employees. These activities also affect BLM's legitimate abilities to effectively manage the public lands.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The BLM is responsible for the management of approximately 264 million acres of public land located primarily in the western United States and Alaska. Most of BLM's lands are remote and relatively uninhabited which create continuing problems with drug activities. These drug activities adversely impact resources (e.g., diversion and pollution of waters, contamination of soil with hazardous wastes, extermination of wildlife, and destruction of timber and vegetation, etc.) and are continuing safety hazards to visitors who utilize the recreational and wilderness opportunities available on the public lands. Illicit drug activities also present continuing hazards to BLM employees who work and manage the public lands.

- The focus of the reinvigorated drug enforcement program for the BLM is to eliminate marijuana cultivation, drug manufacturing and distribution/trafficking which either directly impact the public land resources or public safety of those who utilize the public lands. BLM's drug enforcement efforts concentrate on reducing the domestic production of marijuana, drug manufacturing and trafficking which occur on the public lands. BLM's program focuses on field patrol, detection and investigative activities, and cooperative support to State and local law enforcement agencies affecting public lands.
- The BLM's anti-drug priorities are to counter illegal drug activities on public lands by:
  - Enforcing all applicable laws and regulations relating to the cultivation, manufacturing, distribution and possession of controlled substances on public lands, including the protection of persons and property from harm resulting from illegal drug activity;
  - Seeking aggressively the prosecution of manufacturers, growers, traffickers, and drug users on the public lands;
  - Coordinating drug law enforcement, detection, and suppression activities with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to maximize available resources to protect the public lands;
  - Obtaining and coordinating drug-related intelligence to assist in the investigation, interdiction and prosecution efforts of drug offenders utilizing the public lands for their illicit activities;
  - Increasing air and ground patrols to detect and eradicate drugs cultivated or manufactured on the public lands; and
  - Continuing the eradication of cultivated marijuana and other illegal substances on the public lands and returning those impacted public lands to their natural condition.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

##### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- BLM's FY 1998 drug program provides \$5.0 million in funding and 35 FTEs. This includes \$3.7 million in the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity and \$1.3 million in funding derived from other benefitting program subactivities at the State Office level. The additional funding from benefitting subactivities (\$1.3 million) was allocated to those States that have significant marijuana cultivation, drug manufacturing, and trafficking activities that affect other programs. The programs identified for this subactivity funding are in Arizona/New Mexico, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Utah.
- BLM will provide support to drug interdiction efforts on public lands adjacent to the U.S.- Mexico and U.S.- Canada borders when requested. Information indicating drug smuggling activities on public lands will be referred by BLM law enforcement officers to Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies having primary interdiction responsibilities. However, when such smuggling activities immediately threaten public land resources or their users, BLM law enforcement officers will initiate action to protect those resources or users.

- BLM will utilize existing funding to purchase equipment, to increase aircraft overflights for marijuana detections, to fund existing vacancies within the law enforcement program and to increase cooperative law enforcement agreements associated with drug investigations and enforcement. The funding will also fund travel and associated salary costs for drug enforcement activities.
- BLM will concentrate its drug enforcement efforts on specific drug problems occurring on public lands such as marijuana cultivation and drug manufacturing which directly endanger natural resources, public land users, and BLM employees.

### 1999 Request

#### Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The FY 1999 drug control request for Goal 5 activities is \$5.0 million. These resources will allow the BLM to sustain its reinvigorated drug control activities at their current high level. The drug funding will be allocated at \$3.7 million within the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity and \$1.3 million for all other benefitting subactivities apportioned at the individual State Office level as appropriate.
  - **Investigations, Detection and Eradication:** In FY 1999 the Drug Control Coordinators located in the BLM State Offices, along with special agents, law enforcement rangers, and support personnel, will continue to detect, investigate, and eradicate drug activity on the public lands and to return those impacted lands to their natural states. Interagency cooperation will be encouraged to maximize existing resources from all agencies, including the participation in multi-agency rural crime and drug enforcement task forces and expansion of paid and non-paid law enforcement agreements.
  - **Intelligence:** The BLM will continue to provide intelligence information, to support the intelligence communication center and incident tracking network, and to expand data sharing among all law enforcement agencies. The BLM will continue its Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with U.S. Customs to access their Treasury Enforcement Computer System (TECS/IBIS) which provides BLM access to criminal intelligence information that impacts drug activity on the public lands.
  - **State/Local Assistance:** In FY 1999 the BLM will continue utilizing funded and unfunded law enforcement agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies. These cooperative agreements are designed to assist the BLM in identifying, investigating, and prosecuting drug law violations that occur on or affect the public lands. Specific agreements may also provide assistance and backup to field law enforcement officers. Coordination activities will be focused on reducing drug production on the public lands through continued cooperative efforts. Liaison efforts with county sheriffs, the National Guard, and State enforcement agencies will continue to ensure coordination of special operations.
  - **Prevention:** Emphasis will be placed on public education efforts which are targeted at informing visitors and users of the public lands about the dangers of drug activities where these activities are high and will seek to enlist their assistance in reporting suspicious activities observed on the public lands. Efforts will also include increasing media coverage and participation in the coverage of activities and results of drug enforcement efforts for deterrent effects.
  - **Administrative Support:** A portion of the FY 1999 budget request includes the general administrative program costs associated with the costs of procurement, personnel services, and maintenance agreements for radio and electronic equipment supporting drug enforcement efforts. This funding will also cover rental of office space, FTS 200 phone charges, mail service, etc.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1997 the BLM, utilizing its own law enforcement resources and cooperative multi-agency operations, conducted in excess of 172 drug investigations which resulted in the seizure of approximately 159,024 marijuana plants, 1,214 kilograms of processed marijuana, 4.6 kilograms of methamphetamine and 3 drug labs from the public lands and adjacent lands. The estimated value of the drugs seized was \$350,724,051 and resulted in the arrest of 74 individuals and issuance of citations to an additional 63 suspects. In addition, approximately \$271,320 in cash and other assets were seized along with 21 firearms. These statistical accomplishments represents the BLM's most successful drug suppression effort for any year to date.
- Idaho BLM law enforcement officers in multi-agency operations with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies eradicated over 109,000 marijuana plants from public and adjacent private lands in FY 1997. Indictments for 19 individuals are pending before the Federal Grand Jury.
- California BLM law enforcement officers in multi-agency operations with Federal, State, and local law enforcement officers eradicated over 49,000 marijuana plants. One of these multi-agency efforts resulted in the arrest of a marijuana cultivator who was also responsible for the distribution of an estimated 300,000 dosage units of LSD.
- Arizona/New Mexico BLM continued to support U.S. Customs in a number of anti-smuggling efforts along the U.S.- Mexico border on a request basis.
- BLM has continued to participate in the Department of Interior's (DOI) random drug testing program and provide yearly employee awareness programs that focus on drug abuse identification in the workplace. These presentations are consistent with DOI and national guidelines for reducing and eliminating drugs in the workplace.
- The BLM also continued its public outreach efforts in primary and secondary schools by describing the adverse effects of drug activities on public land management and recreational use as well as the dangers of personal use.

## U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>			
Goal 2	\$0.100	\$0.100	\$0.100
Goal 4	0.450	0.450	0.450
Goal 5	<u>0.450</u>	<u>0.450</u>	<u>0.450</u>
Total	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$0.175	\$0.175	\$0.175
Prosecution	0.075	0.075	0.075
Interdiction	0.650	0.650	0.650
State and Local Assistance	<u>0.100</u>	<u>0.100</u>	<u>0.100</u>
Total	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Law Enforcement Agency Support (DLEA)	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
Total	\$1.000	\$1.000	\$1.000
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	17	16	15
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$773.9	\$745.4	\$819.2
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- Budget requests for drug enforcement are based on necessary funding to support staffing, training, equipment, aircraft surveillance, and other related operational costs. Funding is requested to maintain a level of presence on Service-owned lands in order to detect, eradicate, and provide a level of deterrence. Funds also help support interdiction efforts at Southwest refuges and by wildlife inspection at ports of entry.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Emphasis is placed on locating and eliminating drug use on National Wildlife Refuges. Special emphasis is placed on drug use among hunters. Special checkpoints on refuge tour routes and during refuge hunting programs are coordinated with local law enforcement agencies.
- Refuge officers work closely with other agencies and task forces on the Southwest Border National Wildlife Refuges. Cooperation is especially close with the U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Customs, and Drug Enforcement Administration. Wildlife inspectors work closely with U.S. Customs at ports-of-entry.
- Task forces consisting of refuge officers and special agents work together with local law enforcement agencies to apprehend persons cultivating marijuana on National Wildlife Refuge lands. Methamphetamine laboratory activity has been detected on Southwest Border refuges. Investigations of this activity will be initiated.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1998 Program

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 program includes \$0.1 million to support Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. The funding is for efforts to improve the Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs and to apprehend drug traffickers and seize their drugs.

#### **Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The FY 1998 program includes \$0.45 million to support Goal 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy. The funding is directed at counter-drug efforts on Federal lands under the management of the Service.

#### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The FY 1998 program includes \$0.45 million to support Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. The funding is directed at breaking foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

### 1999 Request

- The total drug control FY 1999 budget request is \$1.0 million.

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.1 million, which is consistent with the funding level of prior years.
  - The Service will continue to focus its efforts on locating and eliminating drug use during public use activities on National Wildlife Refuges. Special emphasis will be placed on drug use among hunters.

#### **Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.45 million, which is consistent with the funding level of prior years.
  - Refuge officers will work closely with other agencies and task forces on the Southwest Border National Wildlife Refuges. Wildlife inspectors will work closely with U.S. Customs at port-of-entry.

#### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$0.45 million, which is consistent with the funding level of prior years. Service refuge officers and special agents will focus their efforts on marijuana eradication. Investigations of methamphetamine laboratory activity on Southwest Border National Wildlife Refuges will be initiated.



## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The continuing number of drug-related arrests is generally associated with the use of marijuana and alcohol on refuge property. Cocaine seizures may fluctuate as drug cartels continue to operate sophisticated operations, frequently probing the border region on Refuge land or sending individuals with small “test” quantities of narcotics to determine where U.S. enforcement activities are most effective.
- The following are some specific drug-related activities:
  - The number of drug cases in FY 1997 was 285.
  - The value of seized drugs in FY 1997 is estimated at \$50 million.
  - The number of cultivated marijuana plants that were seized in FY 1997 was 1,500.
  - There were 200,000 wild plants eradicated in FY 1997.
  - Also, FWS seized 12,000 pounds of marijuana in FY 1997.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$0.152	\$0.153	\$0.154
Goal 2	0.738	0.744	0.747
Goal 3	0.316	0.316	0.316
Goal 4	1.875	1.892	1.900
Goal 5	<u>6.251</u>	<u>6.310</u>	<u>6.337</u>
Total	\$9.332	\$9.415	\$9.454
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$1.875	\$1.892	\$1.900
Investigations	6.709	6.772	6.802
Prosecution	0.280	0.282	0.282
Prevention	<u>0.468</u>	<u>0.469</u>	<u>0.470</u>
Total	\$9.332	\$9.415	\$9.454
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Park Management	\$9.016	\$9.099	\$9.138
External Administrative Costs	<u>0.316</u>	<u>0.316</u>	<u>0.316</u>
Total	\$9.332	\$9.415	\$9.454
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	108	108	108
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,768.3	\$1,881.0	\$1,953.5
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The National Park Service (NPS) develops its drug control budget based on tracking of actual FTE usage in the field, a review of prior year expenditures as tracked by Program Work Element (PWE) and a projection of costs associated with support needed for FTE usage.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The National Park Service's anti-drug program represents a small portion of its law enforcement activities, composing less than one percent of the agency's budget. NPS drug cases involve the use, possession, sale, distribution, smuggling, manufacture, and cultivation of various controlled substances in park areas.
- The National Park System manages its drug control programs at the park level, augmented by the U.S. Park Police in major urban areas. The U.S. Park Police consists of uniformed and nonuniformed police officers who perform the same level of work and diverse duties as any urban police department. The primary presence of the U.S. Park Police is in the District of Columbia; however, officers are also routinely assigned to Maryland and Virginia, to the New York Field Office, to the San Francisco Field Office, and to several other areas of the country. The work done at the park level and by the U.S. Park Police reaches across all five strategic goals.

- Some of the specific purposes of NPS' law enforcement program (NPS Park Rangers) as it relates to drug enforcement are to locate and eradicate marijuana plants being cultivated on park lands, to combat drug use, distribution, and smuggling in National Park areas, and to work cooperatively with other Federal, State, and local agencies in mutual drug enforcement operations in areas contiguous to park boundaries.
- The National Park System contains 376 diverse and unique areas, including parks, monuments, historic sites, trails, and recreational areas. NPS administers more than 80 million acres in 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. NPS programs are oriented toward the fundamental mission of natural and cultural resource protection and interpretation while also promoting outdoor recreation, historic preservation, and environmental awareness. NPS works closely with states, local governments, and community groups to accomplish these goals.
- Many park areas are located in or near known drug smuggling or trafficking routes. Cases involving the use/possession, sale/distribution, smuggling, manufacturing, and cultivation of controlled substances occur routinely in park areas. Roughly 365 miles of the 1,700 miles of this country's border with Mexico are in units of the National Park System and significant percentages of the coastlines of a number of states in which smuggling occurs also lie within park areas (22 percent of the coast of Florida, 31 percent of Georgia, 42 percent of North Carolina, 50 percent of Maryland, 35 percent of Virginia, and 20 percent of California).

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The FY 1998 resources include \$0.153 million which supports Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy to increase public education for the purpose of increasing public awareness of the consequences of illicit drug use and the use of alcohol and tobacco by underage populations.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 funding for Goal 2 is \$0.744 million. This funding includes \$0.712 million to increase support for Task Force operations that target all levels of drug trafficking and drug crime, and to improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs. An additional \$0.032 million funding is to increase the effectiveness of Federal, State, and local law enforcement tasks, and to improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs to apprehend drug traffickers, seize their drugs, and forfeit their assets.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The FY 1998 resources include \$0.316 million which supports Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy to expand and enhance drug education and prevention strategies in the workplace.

**Goal 4: Shield America’s air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- FY 1998 resources include \$1.892 million which supports Goal 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This funding is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement to stop the flow of drugs into the United States, especially along the Southwest Border.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- FY 1998 resources include \$6.310 million which supports Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$6.060 million to reduce domestic drug production and availability, including the illegal diversion of prescription drugs, and \$0.250 million to continue to target for prosecution those who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals.

**1999 Request**

- Total FY 1999 drug control budget request is \$9.454 million, approximately the same level as FY 1998.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- FY 1999 resources include \$0.154 million, which supports Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy to increase public education for the purpose of increasing public awareness of the consequences of illicit drug use and the use of alcohol and tobacco by underage populations.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- FY 1999 resources include \$0.747 million, which supports Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$0.715 million to increase support for Task Force operations that target all levels of drug trafficking and drug crime, and to improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs. An additional \$0.032 million funding is to increase the effectiveness of Federal, State, and local law enforcement tasks, and to improve the efficiency of Federal drug law enforcement investigative and intelligence programs to apprehend drug traffickers, seize their drugs, and forfeit their assets.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- FY 1999 resources include \$0.316 million, which supports Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy to expand and enhance drug education and prevention strategies in the workplace.

**Goal 4: Shield America’s air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- FY 1999 resources include \$1.900 million which supports Goal 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This funding is to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement to stop the flow of drugs into the United States, especially along the Southwest Border.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- FY 1999 resources include \$6.337 million, which supports Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes \$6.087 million to reduce domestic drug production and availability, including the illegal diversion of prescription drugs, and \$0.250 million to continue to target for prosecution those who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- NPS Park Rangers have been successful in the interdiction of cocaine and marijuana on the Southwest Border, with seizures of 90 to 100 pounds of cocaine and of numerous vehicles and weapons.
- The value of cash, vehicles, and radios seized in 1997 was close to \$92,000. NPS Park Rangers and investigators responded to 1,973 drug cases, arrested 2,400 persons and confiscated 9 vehicles and 62 weapons during this period. During 1997 the Service reported the eradication of 271,544 marijuana and sensimilla plants. The estimated value of drugs destroyed is \$216,514,000.
- During 1997 the U.S. Park Police responded to 2,367 reported drug incidents, arrested 1,383 persons for drug violations, and confiscated 56 firearms. The value of narcotics and other property confiscated was approximately \$1.9 million.
- In 1997 NPS Park Rangers participated in the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) program at 17 schools. The D.A.R.E. program is aimed at educating elementary and junior high school students to the dangers of drug use and the loss of self-esteem by those who use drugs.
- The U.S. Park Police are also active in the Project D.A.R.E. program, providing drug awareness education to 40 schools, encompassing 100 classes, with over 2,500 students. Forty-two officers serve as active instructors.

## THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$529.856	\$558.585	\$614.581
Goal 3	<u>69.626</u>	<u>74.677</u>	<u>83.818</u>
Total	\$599.482	\$633.262	\$698.399
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Corrections	\$161.751	\$169.603	\$186.955
Prosecution	364.921	385.517	423.913
Research and Development	3.184	3.465	3.713
Treatment	<u>69.626</u>	<u>74.677</u>	<u>83.818</u>
Total	\$599.482	\$633.262	\$698.399
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$476.241	\$499.837	\$548.462
Defender Services	77.599	82.382	90.238
Fees of Jurors	20.837	20.040	21.202
Court Security	6.550	8.361	8.953
Administrative Office	4.945	5.200	5.601
Federal Judicial Center	0.875	0.875	0.924
Sentencing Commission	4.245	4.620	4.950
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund:			
Mandatory Drug Testing for Federal Prisoners	2.000	3.700	5.936
Management and Administration	<u>6.190</u>	<u>8.247</u>	<u>12.133</u>
Total	\$599.482	\$633.262	\$698.399
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	5,738	5,922	6,186
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,174.3	\$3,367.2	\$3,701.3
Drug Percentage	18.9%	18.8%	18.9%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The drug portion of the Judiciary's budget is estimated by applying the percentage of drug related activity experienced in each appropriation to the current appropriation or requested funding. The percentages are developed by analyzing the workload of each component of the Judiciary, and then rounded to the nearest five percent before application. The percentages are updated each year in September to reflect the most recent drug workload information available.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The federal Judiciary is organized geographically into 12 Judicial Circuits and 94 Districts, each with supporting offices, such as the Office of the Clerk of the Court, Central Legal Staff, Probation and Pretrial Services Offices, and Bankruptcy Courts. The courts receive administrative support from the Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts and research and training services from the Federal Judicial Center. In

addition to personnel and court operating expenses, Judiciary costs include payments to jurors, payments to defense attorneys for indigent defendants, court reporting and interpreting, and court facility security.

- The Judiciary’s drug resources support Goals 2 and 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy as described below:
- The Judiciary supports Goal 2 by playing a unique role in the criminal justice continuum. The resources identified with this goal represent an estimate of the Judiciary’s resources associated with drug cases, trials, defendants, and associated costs. These costs relate to the ONDCP’s Prosecution, Corrections, and Research and Development functions.
- The Judiciary supports Goal 3 through its federal probation and pretrial services drug testing and treatment programs. These resources support court ordered drug testing, drug treatment, and supervision of federal defendants, probationers, parolees, and supervised releasees.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The total 1998 enacted level includes \$633.3 million and 5,922 FTEs. This provides \$558.6 million for prosecution, corrections, and research and development in support of Goal 2 activities and \$74.7 million for drug treatment activities under Goal 3.

##### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The 1998 level of \$558.6 million supports Goal 2 by providing adjudication of federal drug laws, representation for indigent individuals accused under these laws, and the supervision of offenders and defendants. Drug-related workload is identified by the types of cases being heard as well as the offenses of the individuals needing counsel or under supervision.
- These resources will be used to support the following drug control activities:
  - **Salaries and Expenses**—provides salaries, benefits, and other operating expenses of judges and support personnel for the United States courts of appeals, district courts, and bankruptcy courts in support of probation and pretrial services staff to supervise federal defendants and those under post-conviction release.
  - **Defender Services**—provides effective representation for any person financially unable to obtain adequate representation in federal criminal and certain related proceedings.
  - **Fees of Jurors and Commissioners**—provides funding for jurors involved in drug cases.
  - **Court Security**—covers U.S. Marshals Service costs to provide security for judicial areas at court-houses and in federal facilities housing court operations.
  - **Administrative Office of the United States Courts**—provides professional support, analysis, program management, and oversight for the federal judiciary.

- **Federal Judicial Center**—provides education and training for judges, probation and pretrial services officers, and other federal court personnel.
- **United States Sentencing Commission**—covers costs related to the establishment, review, and revision of sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices of drug cases.
- **Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund**—provides resources to implement the provisions of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 and the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The 1998 level of \$74.7 million is related primarily to the testing and treatment of federal defendants and offenders by the probation and pretrial services offices. Probation and pretrial services officers have primary responsibility for enforcing conditions of release imposed by the courts and for monitoring the behavior of persons placed under their supervision. With the oversight of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, officers administer a program of substance abuse testing and treatment for persons on pretrial release, probation, supervised release, and parole. The goal is to eliminate substance abuse by persons under supervision and to remove violators from the community before relapse leads to recidivism.

**1999 Request**

- The total FY 1999 drug control budget request is \$698.4 million, an increase of \$65.1 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999, including increases for inflation, pay increases, additional representations, and the increased costs of ongoing activities, is \$614.6 million, a net increase of \$56 million over the enacted FY 1998 level. The request does not include any specific drug program enhancements. Rather, the request reflects increases to maintain current services with increasing drug-related workload.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999, including increases for inflation, pay increases, additional representations, and the increased costs of ongoing activities, is \$83.8 million, a net increase of \$9.1 million over the enacted FY 1998 level. The request does not include any specific drug program enhancements. Rather, the request reflects increases to maintain current services with increasing drug-related workload. Also, Judiciary will receive \$4.7 million from the Department of Justice to continue the President’s drug testing initiative for federal defendants.



## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- During FY 1997, the Judiciary achieved a number of significant accomplishments in their drug control program. These include:
  - The development and implementation of the Simplified Procurement Procedures for drug and mental health treatment services, training 160 field personnel on the new procedures.
  - The final phase of the Sweat Patch Pilot program was completed in 40 districts in FY 1997. The sweat patch is a new drug testing device which detects illicit drugs through perspiration rather than urine. This reduces the offender's window of opportunity to use illicit drugs by providing detection over an extended period of time.
  - The Judiciary completed, and distributed to the field, an evaluation of non-instrumented drug testing devices (hand-held kits). The report identified the best devices for use as screening tests and provided the average cost for purchasing the devices. It is estimated the report will save the Judiciary significant funds in procuring the devices since officers will no longer depend on the manufacturer for guidance. The report was reviewed by forensic scientists at the Department of Health and Human Services, and they have accepted it as a comprehensive, valid, and important study for publishing in the field of drug testing.
  - Expanded the use of the Substance Abuse Treatment Module to track expenditures for treatment and urine testing.
  - Reviewed several drug assessment instruments with a view toward standardizing the intake process for matching offenders with appropriate services.
  - Solicited for a national urine testing contract for probation and pretrial services offices. Review and evaluation of offers has been completed; award is pending.

## ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$389.888	\$410.000	\$419.600
Goal 5	<u>5.112</u>	<u>6.000</u>	<u>10.400</u>
Total	<u>\$395.000</u>	<u>\$416.000</u>	<u>\$430.000</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
State and Local Assistance	\$218.985	\$221.900	\$236.400
Investigations	158.129	170.000	168.800
Prosecution	14.774	20.100	19.300
International	<u>3.112</u>	<u>4.000</u>	<u>5.500</u>
Total	<u>\$395.000</u>	<u>\$416.000</u>	<u>\$430.000</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Definite Budget Authority	\$23.000	\$23.000	\$23.000
Permanent Indefinite	371.200	393.000	407.000
Unobligated Super Surplus	<u>0.800</u>	<u>0.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total	<u>\$395.000</u>	<u>\$416.000</u>	<u>\$430.000</u>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$395.0	\$416.0	\$430.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- All Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Funds are 100 percent drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 established the Justice Department's Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF), into which forfeited cash and the proceeds of the sale of forfeited properties are deposited. Most assets are forfeited because they were used in or acquired as a result of, violations of racketeering, money laundering, or drug trafficking statutes.
- Until December 1994, the fund was administered by the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture, Office of the Deputy Attorney General. Since that time, that fund has been administered by the Asset Forfeiture Management Staff, Justice Management Division.

- The AFF supports Goal 2, “Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence” and Goal 5, “Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply” of the National Drug Control Strategy. The AFF funds may be used for several purposes:
  - Asset Management Expenses. These include expenses incurred in connection with the seizure, inventory, appraisal, packaging, movement, storage, maintenance, security, and disposition (including destruction) of assets.
  - Other Asset Specific Expenses. These include case-specific expenses incurred in connection with normal proceedings undertaken to perfect the United States’ interest in seized property through forfeiture. Such expenses include fees and other costs of advertising, translation, court reporting, expert witness fees, courtroom exhibit services, travel, and subsistence related to a specific proceeding, and other related items. Also included are payments of qualified third party interests, such as expenses incurred in the payment of valid liens, mortgages, and ownership interests pursuant to court order or a favorable ruling on a petition for remission or mitigation of the forfeiture.
  - Equitable Sharing Payments. These include distributions of the net proceeds (after recovering direct costs) of forfeitures to foreign governments and to state and local law enforcement agencies in proportion to the degree of their direct participation in the law enforcement effort that resulted in the forfeiture.
  - Program Management Expenses. These include expenses incurred in carrying out forfeiture program responsibilities that are not related to any one specific asset or to any one specific seizure or forfeiture (e.g., audits and evaluations). Also included are expenses of forfeiture related automated data processing; contracting for services directly related to the processing of and accounting for assets and forfeiture cases; forfeiture-related printing and graphic services; asset seizure and forfeiture training; the storage, protection, and destruction of controlled substances; and contracting for services directly related to the identification of forfeitable assets.
  - Investigative Expenses. These include certain specific expenses incurred in support of, or in furtherance of criminal investigations. Current authorities provide (1) awards for information or assistance directly related to violations of the criminal drug laws of the United States or of Sections 1956 and 1957 of Title 18, Sections 5313 and 5324 of Title 31, and Section 6050I of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or leading to a civil or criminal forfeiture by any Federal agency participating in the Fund; (2) purchases of evidence of any violation of the controlled Substances Act, the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, RICO, or 18 U.S.C. 1956 and 1957; and (3) equipping of conveyances for law enforcement functions.
  - Other Uses. These include payments under the permanent indefinite portion of the fund for overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and similar costs incurred by state or local law enforcement officers in a joint law enforcement operation with a Federal law enforcement agency participating in the fund.
  - Transfers to Other Accounts. These reflect the transfer to other accounts of proceeds in excess of the amounts required for the above activities. Congress provided for excess funds, if any, to be transferred to the Bureau of Prisons (1988-1989), the U.S. Attorneys (1989), and the Special Forfeiture Fund (1990-1997). Title 28 U.S.C. 524(c)(8)(E) provides for the use of any remaining excess balance by the Attorney General for any federal law enforcement, litigative/prosecutive, and correctional activities, or any other authorized purpose of the Department of Justice.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 level totals \$416 million, which includes \$23 million in definite authority and \$393 million in permanent indefinite authority. In addition, \$72.7 million in unobligated Super Surplus funds in FY 1998 have not been allocated, and therefore, that portion (if any) that would be applied to drug control programs is not known. For that reason, funding from that source is not included in the above drug control resource summary table.
- The FY 1998 program level includes \$410 million for state and local assistance, investigative and prosecution activities in support of Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy and \$6 million for investigative and prosecution activities, as well as for international drug-trafficking activities which support Goal 5 of the Strategy.
- Deposits to the fund are estimated at \$418 million for FY 1998, including interest earned on the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) balances (\$2 million) which is not available for general operations of the Fund. Though this estimate represents a decrease of \$27.6 million from FY 1997 receipts of \$445.6 million, receipts to the AFF continue to remain above the FY 1996 level of \$334.1 million.
- Equitable sharing with foreign, state, and local governments is expected to be \$196 million in FY 1998, approximately 46.8 percent of the total deposits to the fund.

### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 drug control budget request totals \$430 million, an increase of \$14 million over FY 1998 levels. The \$14 million increase is in the permanent indefinite part of the fund. The funding increase will result in larger allocations to federal law enforcement agencies for investigative expenses, including award payments.
- Included in the FY 1999 \$430 million request is \$23 million in definite authority and \$407 million in permanent indefinite authority. The drug control request resource distribution includes \$419.6 million for Goal 2 activities and \$10.4 million to support Goal 5 activities.
- Based on current projections, receipts to the Fund in FY 1999 will be \$440 million, including interest earned on the BCCI balances (\$10 million) which is not available for general operations of the Fund.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- At the end of 1997, a total of 27,659 seized assets were on hand, including \$612.6 million on deposit in the Seized Asset Deposit Fund, \$49 million in cash seizures not on deposit, 1,505 real properties valued at \$202.7 million, 21 businesses valued at \$6.2 million, and 16,539 other assets with an estimated value of \$311.5 million.

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	<u>\$164.841</u>	<u>\$185.128</u>	<u>\$207.237</u>
Total	\$164.841	\$185.128	\$207.237
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prosecution	<u>\$164.841</u>	<u>\$185.128</u>	<u>\$207.237</u>
Total	\$164.841	\$185.128	\$207.237
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Criminal Litigation	\$140.712	\$144.912	\$159.725
Legal Education	1.923	1.990	2.059
Management & Administration	8.995	9.309	9.631
Crime Bill	<u>13.211</u>	<u>28.917</u>	<u>35.822</u>
Total	\$164.841	\$185.128	\$207.237
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,400	1,495	1,613
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$978.1	\$1,035.3	\$1,107.0
Drug Percentage	16.8%	17.9%	18.7%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The methodology for calculating this account’s drug-related resources is based on the percentage of time spent on drug-related cases by United States Attorneys. Fiscal years 1998 and 1999 drug control estimates are adjusted to accommodate planned program changes and enhancements.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- This budget supports the federal drug control priorities under Goal 2, “Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence” by supporting programs that reduce drug-related crime and violence, as well as programs that investigate and prosecute illegal drug manufacturers and traffickers.
- The US Attorneys are the principal litigators for the federal government, operating 94 district offices. They have three major decision units that support drug-related missions: Criminal Litigation, Legal Education, and Management and Administration. US Attorneys investigate, prepare, and prosecute federal violations of controlled substances, money laundering, drug trafficking, and violent and organized crime. Each judicial district office maintains a Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee, which assesses local crime problems and solutions with other Federal and local officials. US Attorneys frequently cross-designate State and local attorneys during investigations and prosecutions, as well as provide on-going legal education.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 drug-related resources include \$185.1 million and 1,495 FTEs which support Goal 2 of the National Drug strategy through prosecution activities.
- In addition, the United States Attorneys anticipates receiving \$77.4 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDEF activities.

### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 request includes \$207.2 million and 1,613 FTEs in drug-related resources which support Goal 2 of the National Drug strategy through prosecution activities. This represents an increase of \$22.1 million over the 1998 level. Program enhancements include \$8.9 million and 48 FTEs for US Attorney's Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs program. This enhancement includes the following components:
  - disrupt and dismantle major domestic and international drug organizations along all points of the production, transportation, and distribution chain;
  - make full use of financial investigative techniques to identify and convict drug traffickers;
  - continue implementation and expansion of the National Methamphetamine Strategy, in concert with the Drug Enforcement Administration, to disrupt production and trafficking; and
  - expand prosecutive support for the Drug Enforcement Administration's Five-Year Heroin Plan.
- In addition, the US Attorneys anticipates receiving \$79.8 million in reimbursable funding for its ICDE activities.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In the **Eastern District of Texas**, two brothers were convicted on February 27, 1997, in a jury trial, on charges of conspiracy to manufacture and distribute methamphetamine. The trial concluded a two and one-half year investigation of methamphetamine manufacturing and distribution in Texas that resulted in 12 conspiracy convictions of 10 years-to-life and three money laundering convictions. Nine major sources of methamphetamine who distributed in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana were convicted. Sentences imposed to date include mandatory life, eleven years and six months, and seven years and three months.
- In the **District of South Carolina**, three major drug dealers were sentenced on September 4, 1997, to lengthy prison terms for their involvement in a cocaine and crack cocaine trafficking enterprise that shipped thousands of kilos of the drugs to five East Coast states and into Pennsylvania and Illinois. Two of the defendants have prior drug trafficking convictions and were each sentenced to life imprisonment. A third drug dealer pled guilty on the eve of trial and was sentenced to nine years in prison. The first defendant operated out of South Carolina, and the second defendant, his supplier, resided in Miami. The supplier, who shipped to numerous other dealers, made millions of dollars with which he purchased several expensive pieces of property, including lavish horse farms in Naples, Florida, and

Louisville, Kentucky. The first defendant also purchased property, including a residence used for drug distribution which was commonly known as “The Compound” or “The Ranch.” He was ordered to forfeit this property and \$1.5 million. The defendants were the last of approximately 50 drug dealers convicted in the investigation.

- In the **Eastern District of Washington**, a jury found three defendants guilty on January 29, 1997, of multiple counts of conspiracy to manufacture, import, and distribute methamphetamine from Canada to California. The defendants ran their drug manufacturing operation in several clandestine laboratories, including an underground laboratory on an isolated farm in Eastern Oregon, and used a complex distribution and profit-collection scheme. The defendants had ties to militia groups in the Northwest. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police assisted the Drug Enforcement Agency and California and Oregon law enforcement agencies in the investigation.

## BUREAU OF PRISONS

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$1,817.655	\$1,909.109	\$2,140.083
Goal 3	<u>25.224</u>	<u>26.135</u>	<u>26.559</u>
Total	\$1,842.879	\$1,935.244	\$2,166.642
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Corrections	\$1,817.655	\$1,909.109	\$2,140.083
Treatment	<u>25.224</u>	<u>26.135</u>	<u>26.559</u>
Total	\$1,842.879	\$1,935.244	\$2,166.642
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Inmate Care and Programs	\$574.018	\$658.891	\$715.623
Institution Security and Administration	764.537	852.104	918.100
Contract Confinement	143.052	154.302	158.324
Management and Administration	72.318	84.121	88.098
New Construction	188.460	95.053	205.357
Modernization and Repair	76.448	64.638	54.581
Crime Bill:			
Inmate Care and Programs	<u>24.046</u>	<u>26.135</u>	<u>26.559</u>
Total	\$1,842.879	\$1,935.244	\$2,166.642
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	16,837	18,726	19,349
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,995.9	\$3,102.9	\$3,473.1
Drug Percentage	61.5%	62.4%	62.4%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The drug control percentages are based on the number of inmates currently incarcerated or projected to be incarcerated for drug convictions.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of BOP is to protect society by confining offenders in the controlled environments of prisons and community-based facilities that are safe, humane, and appropriately secure, and which provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.



## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 drug-related resources include \$1,935.2 million and 18,726 FTEs. The following provides a breakdown of the FY 1998 resources Strategy goal.

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 drug-related resources for Goal 2 totals \$1,909.1 million. FY 1998 resources will enable the BOP to provide custodial care for over 105,000 federal inmates confined in BOP facilities, house over 7,000 federal inmates in state, local, and private correctional institutions, house over 5,250 inmates in contract Community Correction Centers, and confine over 1,350 inmates at home.
- In addition, the following functions will be funded from the \$1,909.1 million in FY 1998 in support of Goal 2:
  - expenditures associated with the administration, operation, and maintenance of federal penal and correctional institutions and contract care;
  - new construction and modernization and repair costs; and

#### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- In FY 1998 BOP's drug treatment resources will total \$26 million. These resources will accommodate the projected prison population in FY 1998. BOP estimates that 30.5 percent of the sentenced inmate population are "drug dependent" and require some type of drug abuse treatment program.
- Specifically, these resources will continue to support BOP's comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy consisting of the following four components:
  - **Residential Drug Abuse Program**—This is a voluntary program with a length of stay of six to twelve months (varies by facility/program). It provides unit-based living with extensive assessment, treatment planning, and individual and group counseling.
  - **Drug Abuse Education**—This program provides the inmate with specific instruction on the risks involved in drug use and abuse; presents strategies toward living a drug-free lifestyle, while introducing the inmate to the concepts of drug treatment; and motivates the inmate to volunteer for participation in the Bureau's residential drug abuse treatment program.
  - **Non-residential Drug Abuse Counseling Services**—This program offers the flexibility for those who do not meet the requirements for the residential drug abuse treatment program. This program is also available for aftercare treatment, as needed once an inmate has completed the residential treatment program.
  - **Community Transition Programs**—These programs are available to inmates who have completed the Residential Drug Abuse Treatment program and are released to the community under Bureau custody, and still in Bureau custody as part of their community program plan, to assist in the adjustment back into society.

**1999 Request**

- The FY 1999 drug-related request includes resources of \$2,166.6 million and 19,349 FTEs. This represents an increase of \$231.4 million and 623 FTEs over FY 1998 levels. The following provides a breakdown of the FY 1999 request by Strategy goal.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1999 request totals \$2,140.1 million, an increase of \$231 million over FY 1998 levels. Included in the \$231 million is a \$205 million enhancement for new prison construction to accommodate the D.C. Sentenced Felons. This level of funding will permit additional construction of three federal correctional institutions and partial funding of a fourth federal correction institution. These facilities will provide additional capacity to accommodate the space requirements for the D.C. Sentenced Felon inmates in accordance with the D.C. Revitalization Act.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- BOP's FY 1999 drug treatment request totals \$26.6 million, an increase of \$0.4 million over FY 1998 levels. No program enhancements are being requested.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1997, a report on the first phase of the BOP Residential Drug Abuse Treatment (RDAT) program evaluation was produced. The study followed male and female inmates from various BOP treatment programs. The results compared the six-month post-release outcomes for inmates who entered and graduated from RDAT to a comparison group of inmates with drug abuse histories who did not receive drug treatment. The results showed that individuals who completed residential treatment were less likely to be arrested for a new offense. The drug treatment program graduates were also less likely to test positive for drug use during the first six months after release.
- In FY 1997, 12,960 inmates participated in Drug Abuse Education programs; 4,733 inmates participated in Non-residential Drug Abuse Treatment programs; 7,895 inmates participated in RDAT programs; and 5,315 inmates participated in Community Transition programs.
- Since 1990, 86,929 inmates participated in Drug Abuse Education programs, 14,369 inmates participated in Non-residential Drug Abuse Treatment programs; 28,396 inmates participated in RDAT programs; and 13,977 inmates participated in Community Transition Services.

## COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	<u>\$414.500</u>	<u>\$471.900</u>	<u>\$468.600</u>
Total	\$414.500	\$471.900	\$468.600
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
State and Local Assistance	<u>\$414.500</u>	<u>\$471.900</u>	<u>\$468.600</u>
Total	\$414.500	\$471.900	\$468.600
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Public Safety and Community Policing	\$407.500	\$455.200	\$452.800
Police Corps	0.700	9.900	6.600
Program Administration	<u>6.300</u>	<u>6.800</u>	<u>9.200</u>
Total	\$414.500	\$471.900	\$468.600
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	48	61	83
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,256.0	\$1,430.0	\$1,420.0
Drug Percentage	33.0%	33.0%	33.0%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The proportion of total resources estimated for drug-related programs in the FY 1999 request remains at 33%, the same percentage included in the previous Drug Budget Submissions. The methodology employed to estimate the proportion of total COPS resources used for drug-related programs was jointly developed by the Department of Justice and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, based on the assumption that approximately one-third (33%) of the functions performed by police officers are drug-related, particularly since a significant amount of law enforcement activities are directed towards drug infested neighborhoods, drug trafficking-related problems, and drug prevention efforts.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Statutory authority for the COPS program is provided by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. Authority for this program expires in FY 2000. The President's FY 1999 Budget does not assume continued funding for COPS beyond FY 2000. The COPS program, which includes grant resources to fund police hiring, redeployment, training, technical assistance, and evaluation programs, is a critical component of the Administration's National Drug Control Strategy. The COPS' program supports Goal 2, "Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence" of the National Drug Control Strategy. This goal will be accomplished by increasing the effectiveness of local police through the implementation of community and problem-oriented policing with a focus on youth and gang violence, drug-related homicides, and domestic violence.

- The COPS program will empower communities in collaboration with law enforcement agencies to reduce the incidence of violence, crime and drug use in America. Safe and healthy community environments need to be created for children, adolescents, and adults through prevention of drug use, reduction of domestic drug-related crime and violence, the improvement of law enforcement capabilities, and the strengthening of partnerships between the local, state, and federal law enforcement communities.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 enacted drug control program includes \$471.9 million for state and local assistance activities which support Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. Specifically, the FY 1998 drug control program includes \$455.2 million for Public Safety and Community Policing Grants, \$9.9 million for Police Corps, \$6.8 million for Program Administration, and provides for 61 FTEs.

##### 1999 Request

- The COPS' total FY 1999 drug control requested level for Goal 2 activities is 83 FTEs and \$468.6 million, a reduction of \$3.3 million from the FY 1998 level. This request includes \$452.8 million for Public Safety and Community Policing Grants, \$9.2 million for Management and Administration, and \$6.6 million for the Police Corps program.

#### V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The COPS Office supports the continued hiring of police officers toward the goal of funding an additional 100,000 police officers and sheriff's deputies by the end of FY 2000, and has provided funding for a cumulative total of approximately 83,000 additional police officers and sheriff's deputies through the end of FY 1998.

## CRIMINAL DIVISION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 5	<u>\$25.900</u>	<u>\$27.720</u>	<u>\$29.470</u>
Total	\$25.900	\$27.720	\$29.470
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prosecution	\$22.390	\$23.780	\$25.290
International	3.510	3.940	4.180
Total	\$25.900	\$27.720	\$29.470
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Organized Crime and Narcotics	\$7.900	\$8.630	\$9.690
International	3.510	3.940	4.180
Litigation Support	11.120	11.670	12.020
Management and Administration	<u>3.370</u>	<u>3.480</u>	<u>3.580</u>
Total	\$25.900	\$27.720	\$29.470
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	221	227	233
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$88.2	\$93.4	\$98.8
Drug Percentage	29.4%	29.7%	29.8%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Criminal Division's drug budget figures are derived by estimating the level of involvement of each component in drug-related activities. Within each of the drug-related decision units, each component is required to estimate the percentage of work/time that is spent addressing drug-related issues in relation to the goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy. This percentage is then applied against each component's overall resources to develop an estimate of those resources dedicated to counternarcotics activities.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Criminal Division programs support Goal 5, "Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply" of the National Drug Control Strategy. The following are some of the Criminal Division's key drug-related components:
- Organized Crime and Racketeering Section (OCRS) efforts go towards destroying the major trafficking organizations by convicting and incarcerating their leaders. OCRS resources are used to ensure that indictments are properly secured, that organized crime cases are prosecuted, and that overall organized crime prosecution policies are developed and implemented.

- The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section (NDDS) develops innovative investigative and prosecutorial methods, enhancing the effectiveness of federal, state, and local law enforcement task forces. The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section is intimately involved with efforts towards prosecuting the organizations and individuals behind drug production and trafficking, both domestically and abroad.
- The Office of International Affairs (OIA) promotes interdiction efforts through bilateral and multi-lateral agreements. These agreements lay the groundwork for enhanced intelligence sharing, and cooperation towards interdiction strategies. OIA helps identify and cement relations with those countries who have the political will to stop traffickers from using their national territories to produce or transport narcotics.
- The Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section (AFMLS) provides legal advice and assistance in the conduct of civil and criminal forfeiture litigation and the development of policies which incorporate asset forfeiture into an overall law enforcement program.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- FY 1998 drug-related resources total \$27.7 million and 227 FTEs. These resources are used for prosecution and international support activities, which support Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy.
- In addition, the Criminal Division anticipates receiving \$0.7 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

##### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 drug control budget request is \$29.5 million and 233 FTEs. This represents an increase of \$1.8 million and 6 FTEs over the FY 1998 enacted level. Included in the \$1.8 million increase is \$0.5 million for program enhancements involving transnational narcotic matters. Program enhancements include:
  - expand counterdrug activities in the Caribbean Basin,
  - continue development, and begin coordination of the Department's Heroin Strategy,
  - enhance bilateral cooperation between the US and Mexico, and
  - improve counterdrug coordination among intelligence and law enforcement communities.
- In addition, the Criminal Division anticipates receiving \$0.8 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- During the past year, NDDS trial attorneys prosecuted Southwest Border cases involving more than 68,124 kilograms of cocaine, 26,281 kilograms of marijuana, 556 kilograms of methamphetamine, and 21 kilograms of heroin; and prosecuted cases in Puerto Rico involving a total of more than 17,233 kilograms of cocaine, 7,817 kilograms of marijuana, and 201 kilograms of heroin. In FY 1997, the Section obtained 53 indictments and 37 convictions in OCDETF cases. In addition, the Section provided litigation support to US Attorneys through 265 Title III wiretap application responses; 35 witness security request responses; 32 S-Visa application responses; and 47 sensitive or classified application responses.
- NDDS attorneys, in concert with the Judicial Attache at the US Embassy in Bogota, worked with counterparts in Colombia and Mexico in the investigation and prosecution of major narcotics offenders and money launderers, and in the disruption of the Cali Cartel's investment of narcotics trafficking proceeds in legitimate and front companies outside the US. In Colombia, NDDS has worked with the Department of the Treasury to identify 282 companies and frontpersons that are owned or controlled by, or act on behalf of, the leaders of the Cali Cartel, and imposed sanctions on them pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA), 50 U.S.C. Sections 1701-1706. IEEPA sanctions have closed bank accounts, disrupted wholesale supply networks, and caused the isolation of Cartel-owned or controlled companies in international financial systems.
- NDDS attorneys also conducted a variety of training, provided assistance in drafting counter-narcotics legislation, and distributed instructional manuals to foreign countries to promote effective law enforcement and conformity to international standards.
- In FY 1997, the Office of International Affairs' negotiated new extradition treaties with Antigua, Argentina, Dominica, Hong Kong, and Luxembourg were signed, and extradition treaties with Belgium, Bolivia, Hungary, Switzerland, and the Philippines entered into force. Also, in FY 1997 new Mutual Legal Assistance treaties (MLATs) were signed with Antigua, Australia, Dominica and Hong Kong, and the MLAT treaties with the Philippines and the UK entered into force.
- In FY 1997, the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section (AFMLS) assisted foreign nations (Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador, and Colombia) by making recommendations on proposed forfeiture laws, culminating in Colombia's enactment of effective legislation to combat the enormous wealth of drug cartel leaders. AFMLS joined Mexico and Switzerland to pursue a potential \$100 million in forfeiture case; sought the sale of French real estate valued at several million dollars that had been forfeited from an international drug trafficker; and the return by Liechtenstein of \$17 million, the first time ever that country assisted in returning assets.

## DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
Drug Resources by Goal	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
Goal 1	\$4.298	\$3.291	\$3.369
Goal 2	144.273	181.779	188.104
Goal 5	<u>908.332</u>	<u>1,014.932</u>	<u>1,063.497</u>
Total	\$1,056.903	\$1,200.002	\$1,254.970
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$765.790	\$830.499	\$881.807
Intelligence	71.969	96.358	100.482
International	195.650	253.655	253.013
State and Local Assistance	16.285	11.900	12.393
Prevention	4.298	3.291	3.369
Research and Development	<u>2.911</u>	<u>4.299</u>	<u>3.906</u>
Total	\$1,056.903	\$1,200.002	\$1,254.970
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Domestic Enforcement	\$265.428	\$322.891	\$375.327
Foreign Coop Investigations	85.273	—	6.325
Diversion Control	7.752	23.415	26.396
State and Local Task Forces	17.867	—	—
Intelligence	61.210	81.282	84.783
Laboratory Services	29.869	1.514	4.126
Training	25.541	18.131	18.313
Research, Engineering, and Technical Operations	100.765	148.547	125.088
ADP and Telecommunications	52.708	52.151	55.684
Management and Administration	107.457	82.266	84.218
Construction	32.083	8.000	8.000
Drug Diversion Control Fee Account	61.951	58.268	61.710
Crime Control Act	<u>208.999</u>	<u>403.537</u>	<u>405.000</u>
Total	\$1,056.903	\$1,200.002	\$1,254.970
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	6,230	7,047	7,587
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,056.9	\$1,200.0	\$1,255.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- All of the Drug Enforcement Administration's (DEA's) resources are 100 percent drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- DEA is the lead Federal agency for the enforcement of narcotics and controlled substance laws and regulations. The agency's priority mission is the long-term immobilization of major drug trafficking organizations through the removal of their leaders, termination of their trafficking networks and seizure of their assets.



- The DEA program provides support to three goals of the National Drug Control Strategy
  - Goal 1 Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco;
  - Goal 2 Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence; and
  - Goal 5 Break foreign and domestic sources of supply.
- DEA, in its unique capacity as the world’s leading drug law enforcement agency, pursues organizations and individuals responsible for the production and distribution of illegal drugs worldwide. DEA’s legal mandate and professional responsibilities provide clear, concise, and dynamic leadership in the national and international drug control effort. DEA uses both traditional and innovative drug control approaches to accomplish its single mission of drug law enforcement. Domestically, the agency cooperates and coordinates with other federal agencies and countless state and local law enforcement organizations to reduce the availability of illegal drugs. Internationally, DEA conducts investigations and liaisons with drug law enforcement officials worldwide. DEA gains support from the host nations for drug control and strengthens their enforcement efforts and capabilities.
- Three major goals drive DEA’s resource requirements. These goals address intelligence, enforcement, and law enforcement assistance:
  - Identify the major drug threats and define the criminal activities of drug organizations and gangs that threaten Americans most, and support the intelligence needs of U.S. law enforcement managers and policy makers.
  - Disrupt/dismantle the leadership, command, control and infrastructure of drug syndicates, gangs and traffickers of licit and illicit drugs that threaten Americans and American interest.
  - Provide assistance to American communities to fight drug-related crime and violence.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- DEA’s total FY 1998 direct appropriated resources include \$1,200 million and 7,047 FTEs. FY 1998 direct appropriated resources by Strategy goal are highlighted below.

##### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America’s youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- In FY 1998, DEA will spend \$3.3 million for demand reduction programs which provides leadership, coordination, and resources for drug prevention and education in each of DEA’s 21 domestic field divisions. These programs are operated by 22 special agents, known as Demand Reduction Coordinators, who have a broad range of experience in dealing with law enforcement, community groups, young people, employers, educators, health care professionals, and others.

- The priorities for this program include: Anti-Legalization Education; Training for Law Enforcement Personnel; Youth Programs; Support for Community-Based Coalitions; and, Sports Drug Awareness Programs.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 program will provide \$181.8 million for programs that support Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. Activities to be funded in FY 1998 include:
  - **State and Local Assistance:** provides a diverse, creative, and all-encompassing federal response to the multi-faceted and complex drug problem to state and local law enforcement agencies. State and local assistance expands the work force under DEA's supervision; provides state and local officers with special equipment and conveyances when needed for DEA undercover operations; contributes substantial intelligence to DEA's databases; and achieves enhanced cooperation with local banks, thus improving DEA's ability to obtain emergency flash rolls and temporary storage of funds.
  - **Mobile Enforcement Teams (METs):** provides a supportive role in investigations that are targeted by state and local agencies based on their own local priorities. The mission of the METs is to dismantle drug organizations by securing the conviction and incarceration of those individuals dealing drugs and causing violence in these communities. DEA's METs are specifically designed to deal with the most violent and dangerous elements of drug trafficking—organized violent drug trafficking organizations.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- DEA's FY 1998 program will include \$1,014.9 million to support Goal 5 activities. Following are some of the law enforcement activities to be funded in FY 1998:
  - **Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program:** provides a federal, state, and local response for identifying, and destroying marijuana production sites situated throughout the United States.
  - **Domestic Enforcement Program:** includes the investigative operations of DEA's 21 field divisions and the operational coordination functions located at DEA Headquarters. The program employs the bulk of DEA's special agents and uses a variety of sophisticated investigative tools. They rely on information obtained from informants, internal intelligence sources, as well as the input of other federal, state, and local law enforcement organizations. The program's financial investigations identify and trace assets subject to seizure and forfeiture which leads to the destruction of the economic bases supporting drug trafficking enterprises.
  - **Research, Engineering and Technical Operations:** provides new technology and scientific support to the operational elements of DEA; enhancing technical equipment, aircraft, and personnel resources to improve investigative capabilities and personnel safety; and improving the speed, mobility, vantage, and maneuverability qualities unique to aircraft operations.
  - **Foreign Cooperative Investigations Program (FCIP):** advises, assists, and encourages foreign governments to develop effective drug control strategies. DEA also works with foreign governments and law enforcement agencies to investigate international trafficking organizations and chemical diversion and drug money laundering activities; and participates in bilateral and multilateral drug

suppression programs. DEA's FCIP now includes resources for foreign Special Enforcement Operations/ Programs (SEO/P), including OPBAT and the Northern Border Response Force (NBRF).

- **Intelligence:** is comprised of four components: financial, operational, strategic, and the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). The Intelligence Program also provides leadership in the National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC). The Financial Intelligence program focuses on fiscal aspects of the drug trade by identifying the development of financial conspiracy. DEA's Operational Intelligence program gathers, organizes, and analyzes information to support active drug investigations. The Strategic Intelligence program produces comprehensive assessments and reports of drug trafficking patterns, availability levels, and consumption rates and averages. The National Drug Intelligence Center is a DOJ multi-agency facility with participation from a host of federal agencies, that provide comprehensive analyses of drug trafficking and trafficking organizations. It should be noted that this program supports both Goal 2 and Goal 5 activities.
  - **Drug and Chemical Diversion Control:** directs DEA's worldwide drug and chemical diversion control activities which include diversion investigations, domestic and international diversion control, registration, voluntary compliance, state assistance, industry liaison and associated support programs.
- In addition, DEA anticipates receiving \$96.6 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

#### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 budget for DEA includes a request of \$1,255 million and 7,587 FTEs, an increase of \$55 million over FY 1998 levels. The following provides a breakdown of the FY 1999 request by Strategy goal.

#### Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.

- The total request for goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$3.4 million, an increase of \$0.1 million over the FY 1998 level. This increase covers projected program costs increases but does not provide for any new program enhancements in FY 1999.

#### Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.

- The FY 1999 request for Goal 2 totals \$188.1 million, an increase of \$6.3 million over the FY 1998 level. This increase covers the projected costs of the current program and does not include any program enhancements.

#### Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The FY 1999 request for Goal 5 totals \$1,063.5 million, a net increase of \$48.6 million over the FY 1998 level. The net increase includes program enhancements of \$61.8 million offset by base adjustments of \$13.2 million. Some of the key program enhancements include:
  - **Methamphetamine Initiative:** \$24.5 million and 223 positions (including 100 special agents) to fund a comprehensive approach for attacking methamphetamine abuse, a deadly and rapidly growing epidemic. Implementation of this initiative includes: \$13.7 million and 156 positions (100

agents) for increased enforcement to target methamphetamine trafficking organizations; \$5.3 million and 67 positions (50 diversion investigators) to increase chemical diversion investigations; \$1 million to purchase clandestine laboratory trucks; \$0.4 million to establish a National Clandestine Laboratory Database, and \$4.1 million for hazardous waste cleanup of clandestine laboratory sites.

- **Domestic Heroin Initiative:** \$12.9 million and 148 positions (including 95 special agents) to continue implementing a five-year heroin initiative that targets heroin trafficking within the United States. The key objective is to reduce the domestic availability and the purity of heroin. The resources requested in this enhancement would allow DEA to establish 8 additional heroin enforcement groups (12 agents per group) with the necessary support staff.
  - **Caribbean Corridor Strategy:** \$9.8 million and 90 positions (including 54 special agents) to continue implementation of the Caribbean Corridor Strategy by strengthening DEA’s capability to deter the flow of drugs transiting Puerto Rico and the 26 island nations. This includes the establishment of a new country office in Trinidad - Tobago, and expanding several foreign offices in the Caribbean including: Barbados, Curaco, Jamaica, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.
  - **Asian Heroin Trafficking:** \$2 million and 7 positions (including 5 special agents) to open new country offices in Hanoi, Vietnam, and Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and expand agent staffing at the Manila Country Office in the Philippines.
  - **Mexican Initiative:** \$1.4 million to strengthen law enforcement activities in Mexico. The primary purpose is to determine specifically how cocaine and heroin originating from Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru transits Mexico, and how Mexican drug trafficking groups control cocaine smuggling.
- In addition, DEA anticipates receiving \$99.6 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### OPERATION META

- The first multi-district wiretap investigation that targeted a significant U.S. methamphetamine trafficking organization. Further, the domestic organization has identifiable links to the Amezcua-Contreras organization in Mexico, which is believed to supply the Operation Meta targets not only with methamphetamine and precursor chemicals but also some of their cocaine. This OCDETF investigation, which is part of the Southwest Border Initiative, involves a coordinated effort by DEA, FBI, USCS, IRS, and USMS along with various state and local law enforcement agencies.
- To date, this investigation has led to the seizure of 1,100 kilograms of cocaine, 133 pounds of methamphetamine, 1,676 pounds of marijuana, 50 grams of heroin, \$2,265,208 in suspected drug profits, and 12 weapons. One-hundred three state and local arrests have occurred as part of this investigation. Additionally, three clandestine laboratories have been seized in California as part of this investigation.

## MOBILE ENFORCEMENT TEAM (MET) DEPLOYMENTS

- **National City, California**—a MET was requested to address the problem of increasing violent criminal activity associated with members of the “Old Town National City” (OTNC) gang. The primary drugs distributed in the National City area are methamphetamine and heroin. At the conclusion of the deployment, 41 individuals were arrested including 14 “OTNC” targeted gang members and associates. This deployment effectively dismantled the notorious “OTNC” gang and revealed a connection between the “OTNC” and the Mexican mafia. A total of 17 heroin, 35 methamphetamine and three cocaine purchases were made during the deployment. Additionally, the MET teamed up with state officials to develop a strategy to close down three bar/restaurants utilized by gang members for drug trafficking purposes.
- **Marietta, Georgia**—a MET was requested to assist in dismantling specific drug organizations responsible for drug distribution and related violence in the local neighborhood. Two of the biggest crack cocaine dealers in Marietta were arrested. A total of 47 arrests were made and seizures included: 42 pounds of marijuana, 3 pounds of methamphetamine, 4 weapons, \$5,000 in jewelry, \$61,650 in US currency, and seven residences valued at \$906,500.

## OPERATION RECIPROCITY AND LIMELIGHT

- Two significant cases in 1997, Operation Reciprocity and Operation Limelight, graphically illustrate how international organized criminal drug syndicates carry out their work within the United States. Both of these cases clearly demonstrated the nexus between high level traffickers headquartered in Mexico, in this case, the Amado Carillo Fuentes organization, and his organizations located in numerous U.S. cities. The Amado Carillo Fuentes organization was deeply involved in a sophisticated drug operation that stretched from Mexico to New York, Chicago, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Tuscon and other areas of the United States. At one point, several independent and non-connected investigations were being conducted in Texas, Arizona, Illinois, Michigan and New York. Eventually these separate cases were combined into the umbrella investigation which is now known as Reciprocity/Limelight.
- Operation Reciprocity resulted in 40 arrests, the seizure of \$11 million in cash, 7.4 tons of cocaine and 2,700 pounds of marijuana. Operation Limelight resulted in the seizure of over 4,000 kilos of cocaine, almost 11,000 pounds of marijuana and over \$7 million in cash, and the arrest of 48 people.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$181.300	\$186.538	\$193.641
Goal 5	<u>620.914</u>	<u>638.851</u>	<u>720.502</u>
Total	\$802.214	\$825.389	\$914.143
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$737.957	\$752.268	\$837.083
Intelligence	29.682	30.715	33.632
International	6.498	13.687	13.859
Research and Development	<u>28.077</u>	<u>28.719</u>	<u>29.569</u>
Total	\$802.214	\$825.389	\$914.143
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Organized Criminal Enterprises	\$195.681	\$353.903	\$393.226
White-Collar Crime	72.996	80.759	83.728
Violent Crimes	298.002	196.643	213.876
Training, Recruitment and Applicant	31.730	11.657	11.994
Forensic Services	12.434	24.328	25.031
Information Management, Automation and Telecommunications	69.100	29.595	30.450
Technical Field Support and Services	28.922	20.768	21.454
Criminal Justice Services	28.416	41.382	42.577
Management and Administration	31.162	25.601	26.340
Crime Bill	<u>33.771</u>	<u>40.753</u>	<u>40.467</u>
Subtotal	\$802.214	\$825.389	\$889.143
Carrier Compliance <sup>1</sup>	<u>\$0.000</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>\$25.000</u>
Total	\$802.214	\$825.389	\$914.143
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	6,003	6,058	6,058
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,335.3	\$2,977.0	\$3,114.7
Drug Percentage	24.1%	27.7%	29.3%
<sup>1</sup> The President's Budget Request will include FY 1999 funding for the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (CALEA) in the Justice General Administration Account. For display purposes, the Budget Summary includes this funding within FBI's request.			

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The FBI's anti-drug program is a combination of three components: (1) determine the percentage of personnel resources within the Organized Criminal Enterprises that is drug-related and apply that percentage to remaining decision unit resources, (2) calculate a percent of total cost based on crime statistics from the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and (3) direct costs related to drug specific projects.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The FBI is charged with investigating all violations of federal laws with the exception of those which have been assigned by legislation to other agencies. The FBI's jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the civil, criminal, and security fields. Among these are terrorism, kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, interstate transportation of stolen property, civil rights matters, interstate gambling violations, narcotics violations, fraud against the Government, and assault or murder of the President or a federal officer.
- In the area of drug enforcement, the FBI supports Goal 2, "Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence" and Goal 5, "Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply" of the National Drug Control Strategy by identifying, disrupting and dismantling core trafficking organizations through long-term, sustained investigations aimed at dismantling trafficking networks, arresting their leadership, and seizing and forfeiting their assets. The program is structured to enhance the FBI's drug intelligence base, identify trends and make projections, concentrate resources in major centers of drug trafficking activity, and provide assistance to other law enforcement agencies.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1998 Program

- FBI's FY 1998 budget includes \$825.4 million and 6,058 FTEs which support Goal 2 and Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. The following provides a summary of FY 1998 resources by Strategy goal.

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 funding for Goal 2 totals \$186.5 million. These resources will fund FBI investigations with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, to identify the major domestic violent street gang/drug enterprises which pose significant threats to the integrity of American society and pursue these gangs through the sustained, proactive, multi-divisional, coordinated investigations that support successful prosecution.

#### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The FY 1998 funding for Goal 5 activities totals \$638.9 million. This funding includes resources for the FBI's Southwest Border operations, Caribbean operations and Resolution 6 and Legal Attache program.
- In addition, the FBI anticipates receiving \$105.7 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

#### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 drug control request totals \$914.1 million and 6,058 FTEs, an increase of \$88.8 million over FY 1998 levels. The following provides a summary of the FY 1999 drug control request by Strategy goal.



**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1999 drug control request for Goal 2 activities totals \$193.6 million, an increase of \$7.1 million over the FY 1998 level. This increase covers projected program cost increases, but does not provide for any new program enhancement in FY 1999.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The FY 1999 drug control request for Goal 5 totals \$720.5 million, an increase of \$81.7 million over the FY 1998 level. This increase covers projected program cost increases and includes a \$25 million program enhancement for the Carrier Compliance program
- The Carrier Compliance program enhancement will enable law enforcement to continue deployment of developed capabilities on priority switching platform types and associated Intelligent Network Peripherals in geographic areas of highest priority to law enforcement.
- In addition, the FBI anticipates receiving \$108.8 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- "Operation Reciprocity" targeted various cells of the Amado Carillo-Fuentes Organization (ACFO) in ten United States cities. This investigation was a multi-jurisdictional, multi-agency investigation conducted by the FBI, Drug Enforcement Administration, and United States Customs Service. This operation, initiated in October 1996, was based on information received from a Los Angeles FBI cooperating defendant. This investigation involved coordinated efforts in New York, El Paso, Sacramento, San Diego, Phoenix, Detroit, Albuquerque, Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia. Several sensitive investigative techniques were used throughout the duration of this investigation, including 35 court-ordered Title III's. From evidence developed from this investigation, 53 high-level operatives of the ACFO were arrested on various charges including conspiracy, distribution, money laundering, and importation. Those members arrested held positions in the ACFO organization such as load drivers, distribution heads, cell managers, and drug brokers. An additional result of this investigation was the seizure of 7.4 tons of cocaine, 2,794 pounds of marijuana, and \$11 million in US currency. This operation significantly disrupted the drug trafficking activity of the ACFO. Its dramatic impact and demonstrated success are directly attributable to the close coordinated efforts of the various law enforcement agencies involved.
- In late November, 1996 the Richmond, Virginia Police Department and the FBI culminated a joint two-year investigation of a Jamaican drug-trafficking gang. This investigation resulted in the arrest of 22 members of this gang. This gang established a thriving drug business in an historic community in Richmond. The gang members controlled their territory by committing "drive-by" shootings and execution-style homicides. Because of this investigation, 33 individuals were indicted on many federal charges to include RICO, continuing criminal enterprise, and conspiracy to distribute "crack" cocaine. To date, 22 persons have pled guilty from this investigation.



## FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
	1997 Actual	1998 Enacted	1999 Request
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>			
Goal 2	\$221.739	\$246.399	\$278.980
Total	\$221.739	\$246.399	\$278.980
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Corrections	\$221.739	\$246.399	\$278.980
Total	\$221.739	\$246.399	\$278.980
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Care of U.S. Prisoners	\$221.739	\$246.399	\$278.980
Total	\$221.739	\$246.399	\$278.980
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$364.7	\$405.3	\$450.8
Drug Percentage	60.8%	60.8%	61.9%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The drug percentage is based on the number of prisoners in cell blocks with drug-related offenses. Drug-related percentages are determined annually.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Federal Prisoner Detention supports Goal 2, “Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence” of the National Drug Control Strategy by fostering the safety of American citizens through incarceration of Federal prisoners waiting trial or sentencing. This account provides resources for the U.S. Marshals Service to contract with state and local detention facilities for the boarding of federal prisoners until they are released or incarcerated in a federal institution.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 program includes a total amount of \$246.4 million for drug-related activities which support Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 drug control program request totals \$279 million, an increase of \$32.6 million over the FY 1998 level. The requested funding will provide resources to cover the projected increase in the number of jail days.

### V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1997, the number of jail days of prisoners arrested on drug-related charges totaled 5,605,921.

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$118.896	\$164.804	\$173.553
Goal 4	144.024	170.864	192.142
Goal 5	<u>61.177</u>	<u>64.651</u>	<u>73.419</u>
Total	\$324.097	\$400.319	\$439.114
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$143.525	\$170.344	\$191.604
Investigations	59.137	62.249	70.027
Intelligence	2.040	2.402	3.392
Research and Development	0.499	0.520	0.538
Corrections	<u>118.896</u>	<u>164.804</u>	<u>173.553</u>
Total	\$324.097	\$400.319	\$439.114
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Inspections	\$22.654	\$23.418	\$25.558
Border Patrol	97.003	106.315	124.639
Investigations	56.514	58.323	62.882
Detention and Deportation	69.659	61.747	69.821
Intelligence	2.040	2.402	3.392
Training	4.253	2.264	2.284
Data and Communications Systems	1.822	1.876	1.805
Breached Bond Detention Fund	—	57.739	35.111
Crime Bill	<u>70.152</u>	<u>86.235</u>	<u>113.622</u>
Total	\$324.097	\$400.319	\$439.114
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2,573	2,883	3,127
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,154.7	\$2,501.4	\$2,750.2
Drug Percentage	15.0%	16.0%	16.0%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The percentage used to develop the drug budget for the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) reflects estimated workyears devoted to INS' drug missions. The two largest components of the INS drug program, in terms of total resources, are the Border Patrol program and Detention and Deportation program activities. The INS calculates 15 percent of the Border Patrol's and 25 percent of the Detention and Deportation's resources as drug-related. In addition, INS includes resources for Investigations (24 percent), Inspections (15 percent), Intelligence (26 percent), Training (15 percent), Data and Communications (2 percent), and Research and Development (73 percent) in support of its border and interior enforcement mission. In addition, beginning with FY 1998, INS began scoring its Breached Bond Detention Fund as being a drug-related account. This reflects the merger of the Immigration Detention Account, authorized in the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act, P.L. 104-208, with the Breached Bond Detention Fund.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The INS is responsible for the admission, control, and removal of aliens within the United States. As an ancillary activity, the INS detects and apprehends drug smugglers and illegal aliens used to transport drugs at or near the border between ports-of-entry. The INS also cooperates with other federal agencies in locating, apprehending, and removing alien drug traffickers at ports-of-entry and within the interior of the United States, and in escorting alien witnesses in the United States to testify in drug trials.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 drug control program level is \$400.3 million, 2,883 FTEs. This level will enable INS to increase its interdiction and its detention program activities, as well as maintain its baseline activities in most other program areas. The following provides a breakdown of FY 1998 resources by Strategy goal:

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 resource level is \$164.8 million and 707 FTEs for the Detention and Deportation program will allow the Service to identify, detain and remove record numbers of illegal aliens in FY 1998.

**Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The FY 1998 resource level is \$170.9 million and 1,541 FTEs. Included in this funding are resources to allow the Border Patrol to expand a strategy of "prevention through deterrence" along the southwest border, with increased agents and force-multiplying technology. Also, included in the FY 1998 program is funding for the Inspections program to sustain facilitation and control admissions at all ports-of-entry, especially the southwest border.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The FY 1998 drug control resources of \$64.7 million and 635 FTEs for the Investigations program will allow the Service to continue the investigation and apprehension of aliens who commit major criminal offenses, as well as interview and identify deportable aliens that are incarcerated in local and county jails. These resources will also allow INS to establish an enforcement presence in select county and city jails that contain deportable criminal aliens.
- In addition, INS anticipates receiving \$10.4 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

#### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 drug control budget request for the INS totals \$439.1 million and 3,127 FTEs, an increase of \$38.8 million and 244 FTEs over the FY 1998 level. The drug control enhancements requested by Strategy goal, include the following:

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total funding requested for Goal 2 includes \$173.6 million, a net increase of \$8.7 million over the FY 1998 level. Included in this increase is a program enhancement for removal of criminal and non-criminal deportable aliens and increased program support in the areas of interior deterrence.

**Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The total funding requested for Goal 4 includes \$192.1 million, a net increase of \$21.3 million over the FY 1998 level. Included in this net increase are program enhancements totaling \$25.7 million offset by non recurring expenses of \$4.4 million. Program enhancements include:
- \$163.2 million and 1,000 new border patrol agents (drug attribution: \$24.5 million and 150 agents). Also included is funding to continue deployment of the Integrated Surveillance Intelligence System and Remote Video Surveillance equipment and construction projects for the Border Patrol. Most of these new agents will be assigned to the Southwest Border region.
- \$8 million and 100 land border inspectors (drug attribution: \$1.2 million and 15 inspectors) to sustain facilitation and control of admissions at land ports-of-entry.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total funding requested for Goal 5 includes \$73.4 million, an \$8.8 million net increase over the FY 1998 level. Included in this increase is an enhancement for the Investigations program to identify and interview deportable aliens that are incarcerated in local and county jails.
- In addition, INS anticipates receiving \$10.7 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In the last three years, INS has launched Operation Hold the Line in El Paso, Texas; Operation Gatekeeper in San Diego, California; and Operation Safeguard in Arizona. These operations are strategies to regain control of areas of the border that have historically been the major corridors for illegal immigration. As part of these efforts, the overall size of the Border Patrol has been increased by over 40 percent, and agents have been provided with force-multiplying technological tools to track and apprehend illegal crossers, and thwart alien smuggling.
- In the first six months of FY 1997, the Border Patrol seized 388,847 pounds of marijuana and 7,077 pounds of cocaine. The estimated value of all drugs seized in the first six months of FY 1997 was more than \$495 million.
- Border Patrol traffic checkpoint operations along the Southwest land border are vital in stopping the transportation of illegal drugs into the country as evidenced by a 1997 seizure of cocaine in the Deming, New Mexico area. Two separate carloads of cocaine were intercepted by Border Patrol agents within thirty minutes of the other during an immigration inspection at the checkpoint. As a result, over 300 pounds of cocaine were seized, valued at nearly \$10 million.

## INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$133.984	\$122.862	\$126.621
Goal 5	<u>225.446</u>	<u>172.105</u>	<u>177.393</u>
Total	<u>\$359.430</u>	<u>\$294.967</u>	<u>\$304.014</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$268.190	\$201.159	\$207.346
Intelligence	13.618	13.971	14.394
Prosecution	77.232	79.447	81.884
Research & Development	<u>0.390</u>	<u>0.390</u>	<u>0.390</u>
Total	<u>\$359.430</u>	<u>\$294.967</u>	<u>\$304.014</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Drug Enforcement Administration	\$93.960	\$96.583	\$99.612
Federal Bureau of Investigation	103.047	105.703	108.829
Immigration & Naturalization Service	10.030	10.350	10.719
U.S. Marshals Service	1.326	1.376	1.421
U.S. Customs Service	26.715	—	—
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	9.752	—	—
Internal Revenue Service	35.274	—	—
U.S. Coast Guard	0.625	—	—
U.S. Attorneys	75.287	77.452	79.832
Criminal Division	0.718	0.738	0.759
Tax Division	1.227	1.257	1.293
Executive Office	<u>1.469</u>	<u>1.508</u>	<u>1.549</u>
Total	<u>\$359.430</u>	<u>\$294.967</u>	<u>\$304.014</u>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	3,692	2,960	2,960
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$359.4	\$295.0	\$304.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) appropriation provides resources in support of Department of Justice agencies that participate in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) Program. Given this, the resources are considered to be 100 percent drug related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The OCDETF Program directly responds to two goals of the National Drug Control Strategy—Goal 2 - Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence; and Goal 5 - Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply. The prosecution and research and development functions are fully devoted to Goal 2. The investigations and intelligence functions are split between Goal 2 (estimated at 20 percent) and Goal 5 (estimated at 80 percent).

- The OCDETF Program constitutes a nationwide structure of 9 regional Task Forces which utilize the combined resources and expertise of its member federal agencies, in cooperation with state and local investigators and prosecutors, to target major narcotic trafficking and money laundering organizations. The ICDE appropriation provides reimbursement to the Department of Justice agencies and components that participate in the program. Beginning in FY 1998, the U.S. Coast Guard, Internal Revenue Service, U.S. Customs Service, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, each of which previously received reimbursements from this appropriation, will be funded in other appropriation accounts.
- The mission of the OCDETF Program is to identify, investigate, and prosecute members of high-level drug trafficking and related enterprises, and to dismantle or disrupt the operations of those organizations. Dismantle means to eliminate the criminal organization or break it up to the extent that reconstruction of the same criminal organization is impossible. Disrupt means to cause significant interference in the conduct of business by the targeted criminal organization.
- The general goals of the OCDETF Program are:
  1. Supplement federal resources for the investigation and prosecution of major drug trafficking and related organizations; and
  2. Foster improved interagency coordination and cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of major drug trafficking and related cases.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The 1998 program for the Department of Justice agencies participating in the OCDETF program totals \$295 million, 3,015 positions and 2,960 FTEs. These resources are used to reimburse the various Justice agencies for drug-related law enforcement programs in support of the following goals under the National Drug Control Strategy.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- OCDETF program funding for Goal 2 activities totals \$122.9 million and support the following functions:
  - **Investigations.** An estimated \$40.2 million of the total \$201.2 million in investigations funding in the OCDETF program supports domestic investigations focused on the organized criminal drug trafficking and the breakup of organized criminal enterprises in the U.S. This includes the seizure and forfeiture of assets of organized criminal enterprises involved in narcotics trafficking.
  - **Intelligence.** An estimated \$2.8 million of the nearly \$14 million in intelligence funding in the OCDETF program supports domestic intelligence efforts by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) for Regional Drug Intelligence Squads (RDIS). The mission of the RDIS is to establish multi-agency squads to gather, analyze, and disseminate raw and processed data for strategic, tactical, and operational intelligence support of OCDETF investigations and/or potential OCDETF investigations. They also provide the regional intelligence linkage to the National Drug Intelligence Center and to respective agency headquarters. Squads have been established in the following cities: Los Angeles, New York City, Washington DC, Houston, Miami, Phoenix, Chicago, and Atlanta.

- **Prosecutions.** \$79.4 million in OCDETF funding is used to reimburse the U.S. Attorneys, Criminal Division, and Tax Division for their investigative support and prosecutorial efforts towards OCDETF cases. Litigation efforts are targeted selectively on the criminal leadership involved in drug trafficking and are intended to dissolve organized illicit enterprises. This includes activities designed to secure the seizure and forfeiture of the assets of these enterprises.
- A fundamental purpose of the prosecution effort is to apply limited federal prosecutive resources against those targets where successful prosecution can have the greatest and most lasting effect on the nation's drug abuse problem. The centralized and organized nature of the drug trade mandates that the federal law enforcement and prosecution establishment incorporate successful experiences in combating organized crime. It also extends the successful OCDETF concept of actively targeting and pursuing the highest level drug offenders.
- **Research and Development.** Approximately \$0.4 million in OCDETF program funding provides reimbursement to the necessary research and development projects that support the various intelligence and investigative activities of Federal law enforcement agencies.

#### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- OCDETF program funding for Goal 5 activities totals \$172.1 million and support the following functions:
- **Investigations.** An estimated \$160.9 million of the total \$201.2 million in investigations funding in the OCDETF program supports investigations focused on organized international criminal drug trafficking and the breakup of those international organized criminal enterprises engaged in the drug production and trafficking.
- **Intelligence.** An estimated \$11.2 million of the nearly \$14 million in intelligence funding in the OCDETF program supports international intelligence efforts by the FBI and the DEA. This intelligence data directly supports efforts to dismantle international drug production and trafficking organizations.

#### **1999 Request**

- The FY 1999 request for \$304 million will maintain the FY 1998 level of effort for the various OCDETF programs that support Goal 2 and Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Since 1982, the OCDETF program has demonstrated its proficiency and diversity against major drug traffickers, drug-related violent offenders, gangs, money laundering organizations, and corrupt public officials. It has sponsored investigations involving all categories of drugs and numerous trafficking methods and techniques. OCDETF investigations demonstrate the success of the federal interagency approach in conjunction with the efforts of State and local law enforcement agencies. Some recent examples of the significance and diversity of OCDETF cases are described below.
  - On January 31, 1997, Juan Garcia-Abrego, a major narcotics trafficker based in Mexico, was sentenced to serve 11 concurrent life sentences for drug trafficking, 9 concurrent 20-year sentences on money laundering charges, and ordered to pay more than \$128 million in fines and \$350 million in forfeiture. Last October, Garcia-Abrego was convicted of importing tonnage quantities of marijuana and cocaine into the United States over a ten year period.



- “Operation Zorro II” was the first major “takedown” under the Southwest Border Initiative. This eight-month investigation involved unprecedented cooperation from 10 federal law enforcement agencies, more than 40 state and local agencies, and 14 U.S. Attorney’s Offices. This case was unique in law enforcement’s targeting both ends of the drug structure—the Cartel in Colombia where the drugs originated, and the Mexican-run transportation system that smuggled the cocaine into the United States and introduced it into the web of Colombian and Mexican distribution systems that would carry it across the country. Zorro II resulted in the dismantling of the Colombian and Mexican importation, transportation, and distribution networks operating in the United States, and also some of the client drug trafficking organizations who bought the powder cocaine and, in some instances, transformed it into crack cocaine which was sold on the streets of Richmond, Virginia, and areas of New York. To date, 102 defendants have been indicted and 49 have been convicted. The defendants included the leaders of the Colombian, Mexican, and client “crack” organizations, as well as their many criminal confederates and subordinates, including United States police officers and a National Guardsman who served as couriers, or who are alleged to have provided security and protection services for the Mexican distributors in the New York City area. A total of 5,590 kilograms of cocaine, 730 grams of crack cocaine, almost \$20 million in drug proceeds and assets, and 16 firearms were seized in the Zorro II operation.
- “Operation Crackshot.” This Midwest OCDETF operation resulted in the conviction and/or cooperation of over 70 individuals connected with gangs trafficking crack cocaine and victimizing the public housing projects of Peoria, Illinois. The combined investigative expertise and resources of the FBI, IRS, U.S. Marshals Service, Illinois State Police, Peoria County Sheriff, and City of Peoria Police, was focused on two large Chicago-based drug trafficking organizations, the “Gangster Disciples” and the “Vice Lords”. Crackshot was coordinated with similar OCDETF cases in Chicago and elsewhere. Violent crime in the Peoria housing projects was down approximately 70 percent this past winter.
- In “Operation Pacific Mariner”, seven people were indicted in the Central District of California on February 5, 1997, charging them with conspiracy and drug trafficking offenses in connection with seizures of 25 tons of hashish by law enforcement agencies from the U.S., Australia, and Canada. The 17½ tons of hashish seized by United States authorities represents the largest quantity ever confiscated, reflecting an estimated wholesale value of more than \$150 million.
- “Operation Cornerstone”. In South Florida, following a 2-year OCDETF/HIDTA investigation by the U.S. Attorney’s Office, U.S. Customs Service, and the DEA, 58 individuals were charged with RICO (18 U.S.C. §§1961-68), and federal narcotics and money laundering offenses. The indictment charged the leadership of the Cali Cartel, Miguel Rodriguez-Orejuela, his brother Gilberto Rodriguez-Orejuela, Helmer Herrera-Buitrago and Jose Santacruz-Londono, and their lieutenants, advisers, and underlings, with importing and distributing more than 20 tons of cocaine; obstructing justice; murder of a cooperating witness; and the laundering of narcotics trafficking proceeds. The indictment charges several attorneys with arranging for representation and subsistence payments for arrested cartel workers in exchange for their agreeing not to cooperate and to falsely exonerate the cartel leadership; relaying threats from the leadership to the arrested workers; falsifying documentary evidence for use in a civil forfeiture trial, among other criminal acts. Operation Cornerstone has severely impaired the operations of the cartel and has removed many of its critical players in the United States.

## INTERPOL - U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU (USNCB)

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 5	<u>\$0.822</u>	<u>\$0.510</u>	<u>\$0.414</u>
Total	\$0.822	\$0.510	\$0.414
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
International	<u>\$0.822</u>	<u>\$0.510</u>	<u>\$0.414</u>
Total	\$0.822	\$0.510	\$0.414
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Drug-Related Activity	<u>\$0.822</u>	<u>\$0.510</u>	<u>\$0.414</u>
Total	\$0.822	\$0.510	\$0.414
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	10	6	5
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$6.4	\$6.9	\$7.1
Drug Percentage	12.8%	7.4%	5.8%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The USNCB is a single decision unit. The estimated drug expenses represent that portion of the total staff expended by the Drug Division office based on workload.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- As the United States' representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the USNCB coordinates the exchange of criminal information among the 177 INTERPOL member countries and U.S. law enforcement at the federal, state, and local levels.
- The USNCB organization consists of the Office of the Chief including administrative services and mix investigative divisions: alien fugitives, criminal, drugs, financial fraud, state liaison, and investigative support. The USNCB provides the Interpol International Notice Program to assist in the location, apprehension, and extradition of international fugitives and criminals.
- USNCB's drug control program provides for daily communications on drug investigative matters with federal, state, and local U.S. law enforcement agencies, INTERPOL General Secretariat and INTERPOL member countries. The INTERPOL channel is often the only means of communications to seek international assistance and cooperation on drug investigations. The Drug Investigative Division supports Goal 5, "Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply" of the National Drug Control Strategy.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The USNCB's drug control program resources for FY 1998 totals \$0.5 million and 6 FTEs. Funding will support various international narcotics control activities which complement the efforts of the United States. In addition, funding will aid in instituting programs where the United States has limited or no access.

##### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 drug control request includes \$0.4 million and 5 FTEs, a decrease of \$0.1 million from the FY 1998 level.

#### V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1997, the USNCB completed 821 international drug cases.

## U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$262.201	\$269.866	\$287.140
Goal 5	<u>2.648</u>	<u>2.726</u>	<u>2.809</u>
Total	\$264.849	\$272.592	\$289.949
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$36.285	\$37.019	\$38.478
Prosecution	225.916	232.847	248.662
International	<u>2.648</u>	<u>2.726</u>	<u>2.809</u>
Total	\$264.849	\$272.592	\$289.949
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Protection of the Judiciary	\$170.299	\$170.964	\$185.811
Justice Prisoner Alien Transportation System	25.207	26.682	22.290
Fugitive Apprehension	38.769	41.524	43.420
Seized Assets Management	16.309	17.268	17.694
D.C. Superior Court	12.249	13.568	14.061
Service of Legal Process	1.917	2.481	2.576
Training	0.057	0.061	0.063
Construction	—	—	3.982
Management and Administration	<u>0.042</u>	<u>0.044</u>	<u>0.052</u>
Total	\$264.849	\$272.592	\$289.949
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	2,345	2,409	2,517
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$479.4	\$493.4	\$529.1
Drug Percentage	55.2%	54.8%	54.8%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The drug percentages are based on the number of prisoners in custody, witnesses protected, fugitives-at-large, judicial proceedings, and asset seizures related to drug offenses. Drug percentages are revised annually based on workload statistics.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The United States Marshals Service (USMS) supports Goal 2, “Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence” and Goal 5, “Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply” of the National Drug Control Strategy by enhancing programs that reduce domestic drug production and availability, and continue to target for investigation and prosecution those who illegally manufacture or distribute drugs. The USMS’s primary responsibilities for Goal 2 activities include:

- **Protection of the Judiciary:** The Deputy U.S. Marshals are responsible for the protection of the federal judicial system, including judges, witnesses, defendants and the court facilities during trial proceedings.
  - **Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS):** USMS provides support for the movement of prisoners and detainees held on drug-charges when needed in court and after sentencing.
  - **Fugitive Apprehension:** Deputy U.S. Marshals execute court orders and arrest warrants for apprehension of fugitives that are involved in drug-related crime and violence.
  - **Seized Assets Management:** The USMS is responsible for the seizure, maintenance and disposal of assets from drug-related seizure cases, including the targeting of large criminal organizations such as illegal drug enterprises or seizures. Deputy U.S. Marshals execute court orders which include physical seizure and securing of assets. Additionally the USMS establishes contracts with private sector vendors to prevent waste, fraud and abuse of seized assets during the forfeiture process.
- The USMS's primary responsibilities for Goal 5 activities include the apprehension of fugitive felons that involves working with the International Police (INTERPOL). The USMS supplements INTERPOL international law enforcement support by maintaining close working relationships with foreign country law enforcement officials as well as with DEA and FBI officials in foreign locations.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 drug-related program includes \$269.9 million for Goal 2 and \$2.7 million which supports Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy.
- In addition, USMS anticipates receiving \$1.4 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

##### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 drug control request totals \$289.9 million and 2,517 FTEs, an increase of \$17.4 million over the FY 1998 level. Following is a summary of the FY 1999 request by Strategy goal:

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total FY 1999 request for Goal 2 activities totals \$287.1 million, an increase of \$17.3 million over the FY 1998 level. This increase includes the following program enhancements:
  - \$7 million and 63 positions to provide personnel and equipment necessary to ensure that new and renovated federal courthouses can open on schedule with adequate security. This request is a direct result of the increased requirements of new courthouses and courthouse renovations and are not to address existing staffing shortages.

- \$1 million and 2 positions is requested to enhance the current staff and purchase advanced technological equipment for the Electronic Surveillance Unit (ESU). ESU's primary mission is to provide electronic surveillance support using specially trained investigators and equipment. ESU coordinates all electronic surveillance operations for the USMS. ESU specifically targets the technologies used by today's fugitives to avoid capture, to continue their criminal enterprises, and to communicate with their support networks.
- \$1.5 million and 34 positions is requested for the D.C. Superior Court. These resources include staffing increases for court room and prisoner security as well as administrative work. This increase will allow the district to meet USMS security standards of having two DUSMs per defendant, and provide an armed presence in each criminal judicial proceeding.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total FY 1999 request for Goal 5 activities totals \$2.8 million, an increase of \$0.1 million over the FY 1998 level. This increase covers projected program costs increases but does not provide for any new program enhancements in FY 1999.
- In addition, USMS anticipates receiving \$1.4 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- The USMS is responsible for seizing property in drug cases and is in charge of disposing all federally seized properties. The following are some examples of USMS's drug-related accomplishments for FY 1997.
  - 8,111 Class I Felony Arrests,
  - 255,052 Prisoner Productions,
  - 64,824 Criminal Bench Hours,
  - 102,768 Prisoner Movements in the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System, and
  - 30,274 Property Seizures.

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$55.347	\$62.632	\$76.877
Goal 2	659.118	753.077	585.020
Goal 3	101.425	134.779	193.147
Goal 5	<u>14.263</u>	<u>33.522</u>	<u>31.112</u>
Total	\$830.153	\$984.010	\$886.156
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Corrections	\$88.508	\$58.199	58.297
Investigations	1.396	4.998	5.003
Prevention	55.347	62.632	76.877
Prosecution	1.396	4.998	5.003
Research and Development	11.471	23.526	21.106
State and Local Assistance	570.610	694.878	526.723
Treatment	<u>101.425</u>	<u>134.779</u>	<u>193.147</u>
Total	\$830.153	\$984.010	\$886.156
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Research, Evaluation and Demonstration Programs	\$5.880	\$17.650	\$17.650
Criminal Justice Statistical Programs	1.667	1.546	1.706
Regional Information Sharing System	13.046	18.000	18.000
Anti-Drug Abuse, Byrne Formula Grants	240.498	370.000	0.000
Anti-Drug Abuse, Byrne Discretionary Grants	28.225	41.850	0.000
At-Risk Children Initiative	—	—	23.097
Juvenile Justice Programs	7.894	5.960	8.190
Underage Drinking Prevention Program	—	25.000	0.000
Drug Prevention Program	—	5.000	0.000
Executive Office for Weed and Seed	13.823	16.306	0.000
Management and Administration, Direct	15.065	16.599	6.205
Crime Control Act:			
Anti-Drug Abuse, Byrne Formula Grants	156.665	33.437	396.337
Anti-Drug Abuse, Byrne Discretionary Grants	—	—	42.160
Law Enforcement and Prosecution Grant Program	26.912	33.830	39.888
Rural Domestic Violence Program	3.448	12.293	12.263
Encouraging Arrest Policies	0.000	29.012	14.716
Drug Courts Program	30.978	29.503	29.431
State Corrections Grants	81.267	51.357	52.251
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program	166.015	168.076	0.000
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	30.610	61.957	70.634
Criminal Records Upgrade	2.205	2.213	2.207
Drug Intervention Program (Break-the-Cycle)	—	—	83.388
Violent Youth Court Program	—	—	24.526
Juvenile Justice Block Grant Program	—	36.878	—
Juvenile Drug Prevention Demonstration	—	—	4.905
Indian Tribal Court Initiative	—	—	3.270
Executive Office for Weed and Seed	—	—	19.473
Management and Administration, Crime Control Act	<u>5.955</u>	<u>7.543</u>	<u>15.859</u>
Total	\$830.153	\$984.010	\$886.156
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	210	241	221
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,692.3	\$3,339.2	\$2,845.8
Drug Percentage	30.8%	29.5%	31.1%

## II. METHODOLOGY

- The Office of Justice Programs uses a combination of two methodologies to determine the available resources for its annual anti-drug program: (1) a percent of total costs for selected programs based on a review of drug-related workload data and (2) direct costs related to drug specific projects.

## III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP), established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984, supports cooperation of law enforcement at all levels in building networks that allow the criminal justice system to function more effectively. OJP accomplishes this effort by dedicating resources to aid in the fight against drugs, which in turn, supports four goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1998 Program

- OJP's FY 1998 program estimate totals \$984 million and 241 FTEs. Following is a breakdown of OJP's resources by Strategy goal.

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- OJP's FY 1998 program includes \$62.6 million for programs that support Goal 1 activities. In FY 1998, OJP's funding includes resources for the following activities: providing information to promote effective prevention efforts to parents, schools and community groups; and providing assistance to state and local law enforcement.

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 program includes \$753.1 million for programs that support Goal 2 activities. Program funding includes support to state and local law enforcement entities or activities whose primary purpose is to assist state and local law enforcement efforts to investigate, arrest, prosecute, incarcerate drug offenders, or otherwise reduce the supply of illegal drugs; and activities associated with the incarceration and/or monitoring of drug offenders.

#### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The FY 1998 resources targeted for Goal 3 activities totals \$134.8 million. These resources will focus on encouraging/assisting regular users of controlled substances to become drug-free through such means as counseling services, in-patient and out-patient care, research into effective treatment modalities, etc.

#### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- OJP's Goal 5 resources will total \$33.5 million in FY 1998. Program activities to be funded in FY 1998 include: investigative activities designed to immobilize illegal drug trafficking organizations by arresting their leaders and seizing their drugs and assets; prosecution activities designed to immobilize



drug trafficking and money laundering organizations by prosecuting their members, forfeiting their assets, divesting them of power, and, as appropriate, extraditing, deporting and excluding their members; and R&D activities intended to improve the capacity, efficiency, or quality of drug law enforcement activities.

### 1999 Request

- The total FY 1999 drug control budget request is \$886.2 million and 221 FTEs, which is a decrease of \$97.9 million below the FY 1998 level. The following narrative provides a breakdown of the FY 1999 request by Strategy goal.

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total FY 1999 drug control request for Goal 1 is \$76.9 million, a net increase of \$14.2 million over the FY 1998 level. The net increase consists of program increases of \$19.9 million offset by program decreases of \$5.7 million. Program changes are summarized below:
  - \$1.8 million increase for the Office of Juvenile Crime Control and Prevention's (OJCCP's) Safe Start Program,
  - \$5 million increase associated with a redistribution of OJCCP's drug-related base funding and administrative funds,
  - \$11.5 million increase to support the At-Risk Children's Initiative,
  - \$1.6 million increase for the Executive Office of Weed and Seed, and
  - \$5.7 million decrease associated with a 1998 Congressional earmark (\$5 million) for OJCCP's Juvenile Anti-Drug Demonstration program and redistribution of Byrne Formula and Discretionary Funds (\$0.7 million).

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total FY 1999 drug control request for Goal 2 is \$585 million, a net decrease of \$168.1 million from FY 1998 level. The net decrease consists of program increases of \$88 million offset by program decreases of \$256.1 million. Program changes are summarized below:
  - \$85 million increase for the Drug Intervention program, of which \$42.5 million is related to Goal 2 activities. The Drug Intervention program is a new program that will help break the cycle of illegal drug abuse by assisting state and local units of government, state and local courts, and Indian tribal governments to develop and implement comprehensive systems for drug testing, drug treatment and graduated sanctions for offenders. This program will provide the guidance and resources to help eligible jurisdictions institute polices that focus on "treating" individuals under the supervision of the criminal justice system. (It should also be noted that the drug treatment resources for this program appear under Goal 3.)

- \$3.3 million increase for the Indian Tribal Court Initiative. This new program will provide financial and technical assistance to tribal courts and court-related entities and activities for the further development and implementation of programs. Program initiatives include the development of juvenile drug courts and alternative as well as traditional approaches to justice.
- \$16.5 million enhancement including the following activities: Juvenile Drug Demonstration program, VAWA Law Enforcement and Prosecution Grant program, State Corrections Grant program and Executive Office for Weed and Seed.
- \$25.7 million increase associated with resource redistributions, including \$23.5 million to realign Drug Courts resources from Goal 3 to Goal 2. This alignment for Drug Courts more accurately depicts how funds are used.
- \$168.1 million decrease for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant program.
- \$61.9 million decrease associated with 1998 congressional earmarks (\$36.9 million for the Juvenile Justice Incentive Block Grant program and \$25 million for the Alcohol to Minors Prevention Initiative).
- \$26.1 million decrease for the following activities: Byrne Formula and Discretionary programs, VAWA Grants to Encourage Arrest Polices program, and administration funds.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 is \$193.1 million, a net increase of \$58.4 million from the FY 1998 level. The net increase consists of program increases of \$83.3 million offset by program decreases of \$24.9 million. Program changes are summarized below:
  - \$85 million increase for the Drug Intervention program, of which \$42.5 million is related to Goal 3 activities including drug treatment,
  - \$19.6 million increase for the Violent Youth Court program,
  - \$8.7 million increase for the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment program,
  - \$11.6 million increase for the At-Risk Children’s Initiative,
  - \$0.9 million increase in administrative funds, and
  - \$24.9 million decrease associated with program redistributions, including realigning the Drug Courts program from Goal 3 to Goal 2 and the Byrne Formula and Discretionary Grant program.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 is \$31.1 million, a net decrease of \$2.4 million from the FY 1998 level. This decrease consists of the following program changes:
  - \$1 million increase in administrative funds, and
  - \$3.4 million decrease in research and development activities.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In 1997, the Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO) awarded over \$30 million to 180 jurisdictions for planning, implementation, or enhancement of drug courts. DCPO funding allowed 51 new drug courts to be implemented in 1997. Since 1995, DCPO has awarded over \$45 million to more than 200 jurisdictions involved with planning, implementation or enhancement of a drug court.
- In 1997, the National Institute of Justice announced a major revision and expansion of the Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) Program and renamed it the Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM). New program features to be introduced the next three years include: improved data collection methods to allow for better generalizability of results within sites; outreach to communicate outside of the major urban centers; and support for local control over program direction and dissemination of findings.

## TAX DIVISION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	<u>\$0.328</u>	<u>\$0.339</u>	<u>\$0.351</u>
Total	\$0.328	\$0.339	\$0.351
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prosecution	<u>\$0.328</u>	<u>\$0.339</u>	<u>\$0.351</u>
Total	\$0.328	\$0.339	\$0.351
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Criminal Prosecution	<u>\$0.328</u>	<u>\$0.339</u>	<u>\$0.351</u>
Total	\$0.328	\$0.339	\$0.351
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	3	3	3
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$59.3	\$61.8	\$64.5
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The methodology for calculating the Tax Division’s drug budget resources is based on actual workyears dedicated to drug-related cases. It also includes a prorated share of the mandatory increases/adjustments to its base budget attributable to the Tax Division’s Criminal Prosecution program.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Tax Division supports Goal 2, “Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence” of the National Drug Control Strategy. Attorneys in the Tax Division’s four Criminal Enforcement Sections investigate and prosecute individuals, corporations, nonprofit organizations, and other taxpayers that attempt to commit tax evasion, willfully fail to file tax returns, file false tax returns, and otherwise intentionally attempt to evade their obligations under the federal tax laws. They also investigate and prosecute tax violations occurring in the context of criminal conduct such as financial institution fraud, narcotics trafficking, bankruptcy fraud, and domestic and international tax conspiracies.
- The Tax Division relies on the Internal Revenue Code to prosecute narcotics traffickers. In some instances, tax violations related to narcotics enterprises are easier to prove than the underlying drug offenses. In other cases, tax charges complement the evidence of the narcotics crimes. Tax Division Criminal Enforcement attorneys serve as the liaisons to the Internal Revenue Service, the United States Attorneys’ offices, the OCDETF program, and other agency participants in the National Drug Control Strategy. In this role, Tax attorneys monitor drug/tax related dockets to ensure that timely assistance is provided in the investigation and prosecution of narcotics traffickers.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1998 Program

- The Tax Division's FY 1998 drug control budget includes funding of \$0.3 million for its Criminal Tax Enforcement program. This funding supports three positions and three FTEs.
- The Tax Division anticipates receiving \$1.3 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

### 1999 Request

- The Tax Division's FY 1999 drug control request for its Criminal Tax Enforcement program is \$0.4 million, which will support three positions and three FTEs. The requested funding represents base adjustments only.
- In addition, the Tax Division anticipates receiving \$1.3 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### United States vs. Maria Elena Hernandez (S.D. FL)

- On August 19, 1997 Maria Hernandez pleaded guilty to conspiring to launder approximately \$100,000. Hernandez was an office manager for a Fort Lauderdale, Florida demolition business and had been recruited to launder narcotics proceeds by Luis Fernandez, a partner in the Hector Gonzalez drug organization. Between 1991 and 1994, Hernandez received approximately \$1.1 million in currency from the organization, which she then proceeded to disburse by issuing business checks to Gonzalez, Fernandez, and other organization members.

### United States vs. Fanny Ruiz de Pinzon (S.D. FL)

- On July 10, 1997 Pinzon pleaded guilty to conspiring to launder approximately \$595,000. Pinzon was the wife of Magill Pinzon, a partner in the Gonzalez narcotics smuggling organization between 1985 and 1994. She transported several million dollars in cocaine profits from Miami to Colombia and then repatriated the money by falsely declaring to U.S. Customs that the money was earned from Colombian publishing and printing concerns. Some of the money was later used to purchase a residence and furnishings worth more than \$600,000. As part of her plea agreement, Fanny Pinzon agreed to forfeit her residence.

### United States vs. Castor Quintares Gonzalez (S.D. FL)

- On May 29, 1997, in an OCDETF prosecution, Castor Quintares Gonzalez pleaded guilty to an 18 U.S.C. 371 Klien-conspiracy, an 18 U.S.C. 1956(h) money laundering conspiracy, an 18 U.S.C. 848 continuing criminal enterprise charge. As part of his plea, Gonzalez agreed that he would be sentenced to mandatory life imprisonment. The prosecution arose out of Gonzalez's marijuana and smuggling operation in South Florida between 1979 and 1993. With Gonzalez's plea, all of the co-conspirators and confederates in this narcotics ring have pleaded guilty.

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$27.387	\$27.770	\$28.134
Goal 3	<u>37.244</u>	<u>38.849</u>	<u>40.643</u>
Total	<u>\$64.631</u>	<u>\$66.619</u>	<u>\$68.777</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	<u>\$64.631</u>	<u>\$66.619</u>	<u>68.777</u>
Total	<u>\$64.631</u>	<u>\$66.619</u>	<u>\$68.777</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Employment and Training Administration	\$64.117	\$66.100	\$68.244
Departmental Management	<u>0.514</u>	<u>0.519</u>	<u>0.533</u>
Total	<u>\$64.631</u>	<u>\$66.619</u>	<u>\$68.777</u>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1	1	1
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$10,254.0	\$11,000.3	\$11,605.4
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- Adult and Youth Training Grants drug resource levels are derived by estimating the drug incidence among likely Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) participants using data from the 1991 National Household Survey, and applying average program cost per participant to estimate the total substance abuse prevention costs for the JTPA Title II-A Adult Training Grant and Title II-C Youth Training Grant programs. Participation in these job training programs is recognized as not only a means to gaining employment but also as a means to deter drug and alcohol abuse.
- The Job Corps Program administers the Alcohol and Other Drugs of Abuse (AODA) component which consists of a comprehensive drug prevention and intervention program for all Job Corps participants. Estimated Job Corps cost formulations are based on estimated expenses for enrollee drug testing, counseling, education, and referral to treatment, if necessary, to serve the budgeted number of students.
- Funding in the Departmental Management account is necessary to support the continued operation of the DOL Drug-Free Workplace Program, and was determined based on the Department's previous experience with these programs. The Drug-Free Workplace program also supports outreach and information dissemination initiatives, including the Working Partners Small Businesses Initiative, which promotes the establishment of substance abuse prevention programs in the private and non-Federal public sectors.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Employment and Training Administration (ETA) administers the Job Training Partnership Act programs of Adult and Youth Training Grants. These programs require individual assessments and specifically encourage outreach activities aimed at individuals who face severe barriers to employment, such as drug and alcohol abuse. Program activities include coordination of JTPA programs with other community service organizations, such as drug and alcohol abuse prevention and treatment programs. JTPA also authorizes the Jobs Corps, the Alcohol and Other Drugs of Abuse (AODA) component to screen trainees for drug and alcohol problems and provide prevention and intervention services.
- Job Corps has had an active program of alcohol and drug testing and counseling since January 1992. The Job Corps AODA component became operational in all centers and is considered an important step forward in identifying alcohol and substance abusers and assisting them in combating their abuse problem. Job Corps has implemented a “Zero Tolerance for Violence and Drugs” policy. Applicants are required to sign a drug free certification and a contract committing to abide by this policy. Refusal to sign this contract will preclude entry into the program.
- Job Corps has redirected its efforts in providing services to students with substance abuse problems. Emphasis is placed on short-term intervention and counseling, shifting from a medical to a behavioral approach.
- Presently, services provided in Job Corps for most medical conditions related to substance abuse are sufficient to cope with the problems of the vast majority of the students while they are in training. These services consist of both short-term individual and group counseling for those students who test positive for alcohol and other illicit drugs, and where appropriate, medication to counteract substance-related symptoms. However, when more intensive and long-term treatment is required, the student is terminated and returned home with a referral to an appropriate health facility for treatment. Job Corps is not designed to administer such long-term treatment.
- Job Corps has, in general, been successful in recruiting qualified substance abuse counselors and other health personnel. Currently, all centers are required to employ, at a minimum, one full-time substance abuse counselor (AODA Specialist). Instructions have been issued to all centers requiring that state or national certification be obtained or sought by all center AODA specialists.
- The ETA also has responsibility for administering the new \$3 billion Welfare-to-Work (WTW) grants initiative. WTW targets welfare recipients who face multiple barriers to employment--such as school dropouts, substance abusers, and those with a poor work history--and who are long-term welfare recipients (30 months or more) or who face termination from Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) within 12 months. Some of these funds will be used for substance abuse education, counseling and treatment.
- ETA is also funding projects which include: the Federal Bonding Program (FBP), which enables former substance abusers and others with a criminal background to qualify for fidelity bonding at no cost to the employer or employee.
- DOL funds its Drug-Free Workplace Program which includes employee education, supervisory training, employee drug testing, and an employee assistance program for Department employees and their family members. DOL's Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy (ASP) also operates an outreach and information dissemination program to assist employers and labor unions to establish effective workplace substance abuse prevention and intervention programs. This effort, now known as *Working Partners for*

*an Alcohol- and Drug-free American Workplace* has consolidated two distinct existing program components, the Small Business Initiative (SBI) and the Substance Abuse Information Database (SAID), into one integrated program. SBI (formerly the only component designated as *Working Partners*) enlists national trade and professional associations to distribute industry-specific information developed by DOL to their members and to encourage and support businesses to implement programs. SAID is an on-line, searchable collection of documents including sample policies, training and educational materials, and information on applicable federal and state laws and regulations that are useful in developing workplace prevention programs. Together these initiatives now constitute the *Working Partners* program intended to raise awareness about the negative impact of substance abuse on workplace safety, health and productivity and to provide the tools with which to address it.

- Working Partners contributes not only to the reduction of health and social costs by deterring workplace drug use and providing opportunities for intervention and referral to treatment, but additionally contributes to preventing youth drug use by arming parents and other influential adults with the knowledge they need to communicate effectively with children about drugs. Furthermore, the increased prevalence of drug-free workplace programs sends a clear message to youth as they enter the workforce that drug use is not acceptable. Workplaces that have substance abuse programs in place are also receptive candidates for inclusion in community-based coalitions formed to help prevent drug use and abuse.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

##### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1998 is \$27.8 million.
  - While the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and its program operators do not operate drug prevention or treatment programs, the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) allows and encourages certain activities concerned with substance abuse prevention but in most areas does not mandate such activities. Decisions on which participants are provided what types of services under JTPA are reserved to States and localities.
  - Job Corps has had an active program of alcohol and drug testing and counseling since January 1992. The Job Corps Alcohol and Other Drugs of Abuse (AODA) component became operational in all centers and is considered an important step forward in identifying alcohol and substance abusers and assisting them in combating their abuse problem. On May 1, 1995, Job Corps implemented a Zero Tolerance for Violence and Drugs policy. Applicants are required to sign a drug free certification and a contract committing to abide by this policy. Refusal to sign this contract will preclude entry into the program.

##### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1998 is \$38.8 million.
  - While it is important to note that JTPA is a job training program and not a substance abuse treatment program, the transitioning of the disadvantaged and unemployed into self-sustaining



employment sometimes requires dealing with a participant's substance abuse problem. JPTA and other ETA program operations are required to provide increased substance abuse prevention education/counseling and referral services for individuals at risk of abusing drugs or alcohol.

- Funding in the Departmental Management account supports the continued operation of the DOL's Drug-Free Workplace Program and as well as its Working Partners outreach and information dissemination efforts. Ongoing Working Partners activities include maintaining and refining the functionality of the SAID system and expanding the number and types of documents available in SAID. These enhancements are intended to make SAID more responsive to the needs of its users and ultimately to increase the number of employers and employees that benefit from the wealth of information residing in SAID to implement effective workplace programs.

### 1999 Request

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$28.1 million, a net increase of \$0.4 million over FY 1998, supporting programs at approximately the FY 1998 level.

#### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$40.6 million, a net increase of \$1.8 million over FY 1998, supporting programs at approximately the FY 1998 level.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The amended Job Training Partnership Act (P.L. 102-367) allows costs for participant counseling on avoiding substance abuse.
- Job Corps has strengthened new student enrollment procedures by implementing a "Zero Tolerance for violence and Drugs" policy, requiring applicants to sign a drug free certification and a contract committing to abide by this policy. Students who are detected as not being drug-free by the end of a 30-day probationary period will be terminated from the program and cannot re-enroll for a period of six-months. Re-application to this program must be accompanied by evidence of a negative drug test.
- The Job Corps AODA component tests for, educates, and counsels participants on substance abuse. The Department believes that substance abuse contributes to higher absenteeism and turnover which results in lower productivity at a time when improved U.S. competitiveness is critical to the nation's growth.
- The Federal Bonding Program (FBP) is operated by ETA through the State Employment Security/Job Service in each state. This program enables former substance abusers and others with a criminal background, who otherwise would be unable to obtain employment, acquire bonding, to qualify for fidelity bonding at no cost to the employer or employee.
- The Welfare-to-Work initiative targets services to the adult welfare population who are most at risk of long-term welfare dependency. A major feature of the new initiative is that at least 70 percent of grant funds are to be spent on recipients who face multiple barriers to employment, such as substance abuse.

- Completed conversion of the Working Partners' Substance Abuse Information Database (SAID) from a disk format to a fully searchable Web site that is free and accessible to anyone on the Internet. SAID now features summaries and full text of several hundred workplace substance-abuse related studies, surveys, reports, case studies and state/territory laws and regulations. Substantial enhancements to SAID such as a detailed "Search the Database" screen; image maps that display state/territory laws, regulations and resources; and "help" buttons have increased the functionality of the system.
- Working Partners/Small Business Initiative (SBI) has been extremely successful in raising awareness throughout the association community, reaching more than 300 association executives and enlisting more than 100 associations to actively share information with their members who are predominantly small business owners. Through this partnership, DOL has provided information on how to establish workplace substance abuse prevention programs to more than 500,000 employers. Numerous articles, based on information provided by DOL on workplace substance abuse have appeared in trade publications, magazines, newsletters and newspapers--notably those geared to small business executives. More than 200 Working Partners/Small Business kits are requested per month.
- DOL successfully collaborated with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA) to analyze the results of the questions regarding worker drug use and workplace policies and programs which, as a result of this ongoing collaboration, were included in the 1994 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse. The recently published report confirms concerns that drug users are more likely to work in smaller establishments, which also report fewer workplace substance abuse policies or programs, than in larger work establishments and underscores the need to encourage and assist small employers in this area.
- The Department of Labor's workplace substance abuse home page is being renamed the (*Working Partners for an Alcohol- and Drug-Free American Workplace*) Web site. This site, which has been expanded, refined and enhanced, contains information on all of DOL's workplace substance abuse prevention programs.

## OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY: OPERATIONS

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$2.183	\$2.304	\$2.324
Goal 2	15.815	30.282	18.441
Goal 3	5.782	6.305	6.725
Goal 4	11.039	8.850	7.468
Goal 5	<u>1.019</u>	<u>1.475</u>	<u>1.484</u>
Total	<u>\$35.838</u>	<u>\$49.216</u>	<u>\$36.442</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
State and Local Assistance	\$1.870	\$15.015	\$2.038
Prevention	1.582	1.705	1.725
Treatment	1.582	1.705	1.725
Interdiction	1.439	1.550	1.568
International	0.720	0.773	0.784
Investigations	10.645	11.468	11.602
Research and Development	<u>18.000</u>	<u>17.000</u>	<u>17.000</u>
Total	<u>\$35.838</u>	<u>\$49.216</u>	<u>\$36.442</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Salaries and Expenses:			
Operations	\$16.838	\$18.016	\$19.442
Research: CTAC and Policy	18.000	30.000	17.000
Model State Drug Laws	<u>1.000</u>	<u>1.200</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total	<u>\$35.838</u>	<u>\$49.216</u>	<u>\$36.442</u>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	78	124	124
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$35.8	\$49.2	\$36.4
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- All resources are 100 percent drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The ONDCP provides the President's primary Executive Branch support for drug policy development and program oversight. ONDCP advises the President on national and international drug control policies and strategies, and works to ensure the effective coordination of drug programs within the Federal Agencies and Departments.

- ONDCP responsibilities include:
  - Developing an annual National Drug Control Strategy.
  - Developing a consolidated National Drug Control Budget for presentation to the President and the Congress (including budget certifications and quarterly reprogramming reports).
  - Certifying the budgets of programs, bureaus, Agencies, and Departments.
  - Issuing Funds Control Notices—ONDCP may direct that all or part of an amount appropriated to a national drug control agency be obligated by months, fiscal year quarters, or other time periods, as well as activities, functions, projects, or object classes. This authority is discretionary.
  - Evaluating Program Effectiveness—ONDCP is required to include in each National Drug Control Strategy an evaluation of the effectiveness of Federal drug control during the preceding year. This assessment must include the following elements:
    - (1) changes in drug use, including estimates of drug prevalence and frequency of use in Federal, state, and local surveys, as well as special studies of high-risk populations and drug use in the workplace;
    - (2) changes in drug availability as measured by the quantities of illicit drugs available and the amounts entering the United States, in addition to the interdiction efforts and their effectiveness;
    - (3) changes in drug use consequences, which must encompass ONDCP's estimation of the burdens drug users place on national and other social services, including the resulting drug-related crimes and criminal activity, in addition to the contribution of drugs to the underground economy; and
    - (4) drug treatment capacity by assessing total public and private treatment slots' efficiency and effectiveness within each state.
  - Coordinating and overseeing Federal anti-drug policies and programs involving approximately 50 Federal agencies and the programs they administer.
  - Encouraging private-sector, state, and local drug prevention and control programs.
  - Conducting policy analysis and research to determine the effectiveness of drug programs and policies in addressing the Strategy's goals, priorities, and objectives.
  - Designating High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) and providing overall policy guidance and oversight for the award of resources to Federal, state, and local law enforcement partnerships in these areas.
  - Developing and overseeing a National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign that will be a multi-faceted communications campaign that harnesses the energies of parents, mass media, corporate America, and community anti-drug coalitions. This campaign will emphasize that prevention can work and will seek to empower parents to discuss this critical subject with their children.
  - Operating CTAC to serve as the central counterdrug enforcement research and development center for the Federal Government.

- Overseeing the Drug-Free Communities Program which will serve as a catalyst for increased citizen participation in our efforts to reduce substance abuse among our youth and provide community anti-drug coalitions with much needed funds to carry out their important missions.
- Funds for the HIDTA program and the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) are reflected as Other Independent Agencies, Federal Drug Control Programs. A review of these programs is discussed elsewhere in this document.

<b>ONDCP Staffing Levels</b>					
	<b><u>FY 1995</u></b> <b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 1996</u></b> <b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 1997</u></b> <b><u>Actual</u></b>	<b><u>FY 1998</u></b> <b><u>Enacted</u></b>	<b><u>FY 1999</u></b> <b><u>Request</u></b>
FTEs	38	38	78	124	124
Military Detailees	—	21	27	30	30

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 program includes \$49.216 million which supports all five goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.
- The Office of Supply Reduction is responsible for advising the Director on policies and programs to reduce the supply of drugs and ensuring the implementation of the supply reduction programs in support of the goals and objectives of the National Drug Control Strategy. The Office of Supply Reduction supports the interdiction and international functions.
- The Office of Demand Reduction is responsible for advising the Director of ONDCP on policies and programs to reduce the demand for drugs and ensuring the implementation of the demand-related portions of the National Drug Control Strategy. The Office of Demand Reduction supports the prevention and treatment functions.
- The Bureau of State and Local Affairs (BSLA) coordinates ONDCP relationship and outreach efforts with state and local government agencies as well as public interest groups. In addition, BSLA promotes coordination among federal programs in cooperation with state and local counter-drug programs, including overseeing the HIDTA Program. Specifically, the Bureau of State and Local Affairs supports the state and local assistance function.
- The Office of Programs, Budget, Research, and Evaluation is responsible for coordinating the Performance Measurement System and conducting research and analysis on drug-related program and policy issues. OPBRE is also responsible for developing and monitoring implementation of government-wide consolidated Drug Control Budget and presenting the Drug Control Budget to the President, the Congress, and the public.
- Counter-Drug Technology Assessment (CTAC) provides new technology to improve Federal agency counter-drug enforcement operations, as well as drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation research missions. CTAC supports the research and development function.

- Other offices within ONDCP which support the counter-drug efforts include: the Office of Administration; the Office of Financial Management (FMO); the Office of Public Affairs (OPA); the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA); the Office of Strategic Planning; the Office of Legislative Affairs; and the Office of Intelligence. The Office of Administration provides administrative support for ONDCP. The Office of Financial Management is responsible for the oversight of all ONDCP financial related areas. The Office of Public Affairs serves as a liaison between ONDCP and the media. The Office of Legal Affairs is responsible for advising the Director and ONDCP staff regarding the scope and effect of the legal authority of the Director and the agency. The Office of Strategic Planning coordinates the Strategy, develops or reviews all significant public policy statements, prepares the Director's briefings and supports his public speaking engagements. The Office of Legislative Affairs is ONDCP's liaison with the Congress, the White House Office of Legislative Affairs, and the legislative offices of more than fifty Federal agencies involved in implementing the National Drug Control Strategy.

### 1999 Request

- The total FY 1999 ONDCP budget request is \$36.442 million, a decrease of \$12.774 million from the FY 1998 enacted level. This decrease is a result of the \$13 million for CTAC's technology transfer program in FY 1998 which is not being requested in FY 1999.
- **Operations.** The request includes sufficient resources to enable ONDCP to maintain its operations at approximately the FY 1998 program level.
- **ONDCP Policy Research.** ONDCP's policy research will continue to emphasize issues related to knowledge development, drug use trends, emerging drugs, drug availability, and program evaluation. Greater attention will be given to developing measures of effectiveness to link strategy programs with overall strategy goals.
- **CTAC Research and Development.** The request for CTAC will emphasize science and technology development, and research into drug abuse addiction and rehabilitation.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ONDCP has developed and implemented a comprehensive long-term national drug control strategy.
- ONDCP is working with other Federal agencies to develop supporting five-year budget plans for this ten year strategy.
- Ongoing ONDCP initiatives that support the objective of reversing negative youth drug use trends include:
  - **National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign.** ONDCP will continue the initiative begun in FY 1998 that uses paid media messages to change youth attitudes about drug use and its consequences. Targeted, high impact, paid media ads—at both the national and local levels—are the most cost effective, quickest means of changing drug use behavior through changes in adolescent perceptions of the danger and social disapproval of drugs.

- **Drug-Free Communities Act.** ONDCP will award grants to community coalitions of representatives of youth, parents, businesses, the media, schools, youth organizations, law enforcement, religious or fraternal organizations, civic groups, health care professionals, State, local, or tribal government agencies, and other organizations. In carrying out the Program, the Director of ONDCP will: (1) make and track grants to grant recipients; (2) provide for technical assistance and training, data collection and dissemination of information on state-of-the-art practices that the Director determines to be effective in reducing substance abuse; and, (3) provide for the general administration of the Program.
- Ongoing ONDCP initiatives that support the initiative of shielding our air, land, and sea borders include:
  - ONDCP began a comprehensive review of the Federal effort to counter drug smuggling at the Southwest Border.
  - The High Level Contact Group established between the U.S. and Mexico has provided a useful framework for addressing drug-related issues.
- The Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) provides new technology to improve Federal agency counter-drug enforcement operations, as well as drug abuse treatment and rehabilitation research missions. Current projects include:
  - CTAC has developed and provided to the Customs Service for evaluation prototype systems for detecting contraband in liquid transport containers and empty trucks with gamma rays, and detecting trace vapors using gas chromatography.
  - CTAC has also developed and is testing a new generation of navigation, surveillance, and command system for use by law enforcement officers to detect and track illegal drug trafficking.
  - CTAC has developed a research program designed to increase our knowledge of addiction causes. In the past year, two modern, state-of-the-art brain imaging centers have been completed: the Brookhaven National Laboratories and the Addiction Research Center in Baltimore, Maryland. Research scientists are now identifying those preaddiction physiological, as well as, psychological characteristics that will identify “at risk” subjects who are most susceptible to substance abuse.
  - Under CTAC funding, several research efforts are investigating candidate compounds which could lead to the production of therapeutic medicine to treat cocaine addiction.
  - CTAC has also developed projects to support reducing drug related crime and violence. CTAC-sponsored technology testbeds were used to test, evaluate and improve the ability to track and locate both field units and drug trafficking suspects, conduct telephone surveillance, create more effective interoperable communications, and to detect suspicious financial transactions by identifying the underlying temporal patterns and trends associated with money laundering drug crimes.
  - A CTAC sponsored prototype system using gamma-rays to detect drugs hidden in tanker trucks was successfully tested and employed operationally by U.S. Customs Service along the Southwest Border.

- Development projects to support breaking foreign and domestic drug sources sponsored by CTAC and led by DEA, provided reliable estimates of cocaine production in the Andean region.
- Counterdrug R&D projects and the transfer of successful technology are supported by a support program of test and evaluation. The program includes a variety of technical assessments, support to science and technology initiatives, and an outreach program to promote the exchange of relevant information throughout the scientific and technical community. CTAC also uses the test and evaluation program to support a pilot program to transfer successful results to Federal, state and local law enforcement organizations.



## HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$0.621	\$3.190	\$3.190
Goal 2	57.471	63.955	63.955
Goal 3	7.568	7.568	7.568
Goal 4	6.602	6.602	6.602
Goal 5	<u>67.945</u>	<u>80.692</u>	<u>80.692</u>
Total	<u>\$140.207</u>	<u>\$162.007</u>	<u>\$162.007</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$31.802	\$41.070	\$41.070
Intelligence	9.578	10.993	10.993
Prosecution	1.590	1.837	1.837
Interdiction	6.602	7.637	7.637
State and Local Assistance	82.623	92.623	92.623
Prevention	2.079	2.314	2.314
Treatment	5.533	5.533	5.533
Research	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total	<u>\$140.207</u>	<u>\$162.007</u>	<u>\$162.007</u>
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
HIDTA	\$140.207	\$162.007	\$162.007
Total	<u>\$140.207</u>	<u>\$162.007</u>	<u>\$162.007</u>
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$140.2	\$162.0	\$162.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- All resources are 100 percent drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- ONDCP is the President's primary policy office for drug issues, providing advice and government-wide oversight of drug programs and coordination of the President's National Drug Control Strategy. ONDCP is charged with oversight of the HIDTA Program, whose mission is to reduce drug trafficking activities in the most critical drug trafficking areas—particularly as they impact other areas of the country. The program strengthens America's drug control efforts by intensifying the impact of drug control agencies by developing partnerships of local, State, and Federal drug control agencies in designated regions and creating systems for them to synchronize their efforts.
- Section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690) authorizes the Director of ONDCP to designate areas in the United States as HIDTAs for the purpose of providing increased Federal assistance to alleviate drug-related problems, particularly those with harmful impact in other areas of the Nation.

- Specific counties in 17 areas have been designated as HIDTAs: Southwest Border (which contains the 5 partnerships of the California Border, Arizona, New Mexico, West Texas, and South Texas), Los Angeles, Houston, Miami, and New York (designated in 1990); Washington D.C./Baltimore and Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands (designated in 1994); Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia/Camden (designated in 1995); Rocky Mountain, Northwest, Lake County (Indiana), Midwest, and Gulf Coast (designated in 1996); and Southeast Michigan and San Francisco Bay (designated in 1997).
- In addition, counties in three areas are awaiting official designation by the Director of ONDCP in FY 1998: Central Florida; Kentucky/West Virginia/Tennessee; and Milwaukee, which will total 20 HIDTAs.
- Typically, a HIDTA consists of:
  - An Executive Committee composed of 16 members with an approximately equal number of local/State and Federal officials.
  - A major task force consisting of 100 to 300 collocated law enforcement members led by Federal agencies.
  - Regional local/state-led collocated drug and money laundering task forces.
  - A regional joint intelligence center and information-sharing network.
  - Other supporting initiatives to sustain law enforcement gains (e.g., treatment system coordination).

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The 1998 program includes \$162.0 million for drug-related activities. Included in this funding is \$10 million to establish three new HIDTAs: Central Florida; Kentucky/Tennessee/West Virginia; and Milwaukee, as well as \$8.8 million to enhance the response to the methamphetamine threat.
- The HIDTA Program supports all five goals of the National Drug Control Strategy.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- Several HIDTAs integrate other drug education and early intervention programs with law enforcement efforts to reduce youthful involvement with illegal substances and strengthen families and communities.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- All HIDTAs have joint drug task forces that target drug trafficking organizations for dismantling and disruption, which increases the safety of America's citizens. Since the program began, the task forces have dismantled major drug trafficking organizations, seized tons of illicit drugs and millions of dollars in currency, and dismantled the hierarchies of major international drug trafficking organizations. In addition, HIDTA task forces have dismantled gangs with major drug trafficking organization connections. HIDTA drug task forces conduct intensive surveillance of drug organizations; infiltrate street gangs; assist prose-

cutors in developing cases; and use specialized techniques to conduct sophisticated intelligence gathering, wire taps, and investigations.

- The HIDTA Program concentrates federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts in critically affected areas of the nation. All HIDTAs have joint federal, state and local task forces that dismantle or disrupt major drug trafficking organizations. Through improved investigations, adaption of state-of-the-art technologies and integrated agency activities, HIDTA task forces bring all Americans closer to safer, healthier, and more viable communities.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The South Florida HIDTA developed an automated program for client intake, treatment, billing and matching, referral and placement. It also permits reporting on outcomes to state and federal funding sources. This has been adapted to other regions such as Puerto Rico. In addition, the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA has developed an automated information system that incorporates confidentiality requirements of multiple treatment and criminal justice agencies.
- The Washington/Baltimore area HIDTA initiated a region-wide system for reducing health and social costs by cutting drug consumption of those under criminal justice supervision. The program provides a continuum of treatment for 22 participating jurisdictions in conjunction with graduated sanctions for chronic users.

**Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The HIDTA Program concentrates America's drug control efforts in key areas to protect the Nation's frontiers from drug trafficking. Along the Southwest Border and at major ports of entry, HIDTA assists in developing border interdiction, intelligence, investigation and prosecution systems to continue to support cases against those who smuggle, launder money and support the international drug trade.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- Participating agencies in the HIDTA program disrupt both international and domestic drug trafficking by a systematic handling of complex intelligence, investigation, and technical issues. HIDTAs integrate local, State, and Federal law enforcement and prosecution agencies to develop sophisticated investigations of domestic and international drug trafficking organizations.
- HIDTA initiatives focus on both international and domestic drug trafficking organizations. Los Angeles HIDTA's Southern California Drug Task Force, Houston's Major Drug Squads and many HIDTA task forces along the Southwest Border, in Miami, New York and Puerto Rico/U.S. Virgin Islands identify and focus on major drug suppliers.

## 1999 Request

- The total FY 1999 HIDTA drug control budget request is \$162.0 million which supports all five Goals of the National Drug Control Strategy. No program enhancements are being requested.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Equal partnerships between local, state, and federal agencies continue to be built within the 247 collocated initiatives that are made up of more than 700 different agencies. Participating law enforcement agencies benefit from the equal footing that exists between them and the synergy of HIDTA relationships. These agencies achieve substantial efficiencies such as reduced duplication of efforts and the creation of enduring partnerships. Moreover, HIDTA programs provide systemic changes for participating law enforcement organizations, such as institutionalized teamwork, fundamental cooperation, combined training programs, and the sharing of resources and intelligence information. Over time, these partnerships continue to strengthen and grow, while eliminating negative competition between agencies.
- Transcending traditional boundaries of coordination, the drug task forces of the Los Angeles HIDTA are at the cutting edge of task force development. Not only are agency efforts coordinated within task forces, but the Los Angeles HIDTA strategy involves the coordination and integration of all task forces to form teams of task forces. This approach to drug task force planning and mutual investigative support results in significantly higher levels of trust and confidence than does the ad hoc task force approach.
- The HIDTA Program has synchronized local, state, and federal efforts by creating joint systems for them to work together, share intelligence, personnel and technical resources. Regional intelligence centers link shared investigative information and common rules for officer safety. Extensive research and development time and costs are precluded by modifying off-the-shelf technology. New technologies, resources and activities are systematically integrated so that information can be shared within a region and nationwide. These systems enable HIDTAs to respond to the shift in drug trafficking routes caused by disruption of targeted organizations through money laundering and drug investigations and prosecutions, interdiction, drug treatment and prevention.
- In FY 1997, through innovative investigations, modified existing technologies, and integrated agency coordination, HIDTA has advanced the National Drug Control Strategy by improving public safety and disrupting the drug trade. Joint efforts of local, State, and Federal agencies built by HIDTA have achieved major outcomes in FY 1997.
- In Operation Meta, the Southern California Drug Task Force of the Los Angeles HIDTA and DEA offices crippled one of the most sophisticated methamphetamine production and distribution operations in the nation. Dismantling three large clandestine laboratories, whose production was capable of supplying the entire country, the task force exposed invaluable knowledge regarding the methamphetamine trade.

- New York HIDTAs support of the Northern Manhattan Initiative assisted in dismantling 35% of the identified drug gangs in Washington Heights. The impact of the initiative has been to reduce the murder rate by 40%, robbery by 17%, burglary by 30%, grand larceny by 22% and auto theft by 33% in the region. New York HIDTA's El Dorado Task Force used a Geographical Targeting Order (GTO) to close loopholes for money launderers by requiring money service businesses to report cash transactions to Colombia greater than \$750. Immediate results were putting most targeted money remitters out of business and increasing cash seizures at JFK Airport by 900%.
- Some of the largest and most effective investigations in Puerto Rico's history have been made by Puerto Rico HIDTA task forces, with the assistance of other Federal and local law enforcement agencies. The Juan Johan Rivera Rosa Organization, a major drug-smuggling, distribution, and money laundering operation, was dismantled with the assistance of multiple wiretaps, used for the first time in Ponce. The Ayala Martinez Organization, notorious for ruthless executions and unbridled violence, was dismantled, as was the gang run by Miguel Gonzalez Sanchez who took their place. Up to 200 law enforcement officers, including non-HIDTA Federal and local law enforcement agencies, assisted in these sting operations demonstrating the commitment of all law enforcement personnel in Puerto Rico.
- Combining intensive drug interdiction law enforcement and military operations, the Arizona Alliance Planning Committee of the Southwest Border HIDTA coordinated Operation Groundhog, which has emerged as a model in drug control coordination and deconfliction efforts. Over 17 separate missions operating at the same time yielded the seizure of 41,110 pounds of marijuana, 1,167 pounds of cocaine, and 65 pounds of methamphetamine and 218 arrests.

## SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$14.720	\$205.000	\$215.000
Goal 2	20.310	12.000	15.000
Goal 3	5.790	0.000	15.000
Goal 4	68.090	0.000	6.000
Goal 5	<u>3.990</u>	<u>0.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total	\$112.900	\$217.000	\$251.000
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$67.600	\$0.000	\$1.000
Intelligence	0.000	0.000	5.000
Investigations	12.000	0.000	10.000
Prevention	12.740	205.000	215.000
Treatment	9.640	12.000	20.000
International	0.500	0.000	0.000
State & Local Assistance	1.190	0.000	0.000
Research & Development	<u>9.230</u>	<u>0.000</u>	<u>0.000</u>
Total	\$112.900	\$217.000	\$251.000
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Special Forfeiture Fund	<u>\$112.900</u>	<u>\$217.000</u>	<u>\$251.000</u>
Total	\$112.900	\$217.000	\$251.000
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$112.9	\$217.0	\$251.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- All resources are 100 percent drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988, as amended, established the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) to provide ONDCP supplementary resources to enhance drug control activities.
- Deposits to the fund come from the Department of Justice's Assets Forfeiture Fund and the Department of the Treasury's Assets Forfeiture Fund after they meet certain necessary expenses. Funding for the SFF may also be derived from direct appropriations.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 program is \$217.0 million which supports both Goals 1 and 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The FY 1998 program includes \$205 million for activities which support Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This consists of \$195 million for the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign (of which \$17 million shall not be obligated prior to September 30, 1998) and \$10 million for the Drug-Free Communities Program.
  - The Media Campaign is a national public education campaign to supplement existing anti-drug public service announcements developed by the Partnership for a Drug-Free America and other organizations and carried by broadcast and print media. This effort encompasses a broad public education campaign that warns our youth of the hazards of using illegal drugs and emphasizes the advantages of drug-free lifestyles. This target group, America's children and adolescents, are highly susceptible to suggestion and peer pressures. It is anticipated that this group, if influenced at school, in the community, and at home, will have the necessary skills to reject drugs, alcohol and tobacco. This media campaign also reinforces (at home) the prevention messages given in schools and communities.
  - The Drug-Free Communities Program supports community anti-drug coalitions throughout the United States in successfully developing and implementing comprehensive, long-term plans to prevent and treat substance abuse among youth. It is a catalyst for increased citizen participation in our efforts to reduce substance abuse among our youth and provide community anti-drug coalitions with much needed funds to carry out their important missions. Grants will be made to coalitions of representatives of youth, parents, businesses, the media, schools, youth organizations, law enforcement, religious or fraternal organizations, civic groups, health care professionals, State, local, or tribal government agencies, and other organizations. In carrying out the Program, the Director of ONDCP will: (1) make and track grants to grant recipients; (2) provide for technical assistance and training, data collection and dissemination of information on state-of-the-art practices that the Director determines to be effective in reducing substance abuse; and, (3) provide for the general administration of the Program. The requirement for participating communities to match funding will help ensure local initiatives, support, and accountability.

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 program includes \$12 million for activities which support Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This consists of \$6 million for a program to reduce drug use in the criminal justice system and \$6 million for Federal Drug-Free Prison Zone Demonstration project.
  - Reducing drug use among those involved in the criminal justice system is a four part program designed to reduce drug use, crime, and violence by linking criminal justice and drug treatment systems. It consists of 1) an enhancement to the Break the Cycle demonstration program, 2) a planning effort to implement a national arrestee drug research data system to evaluate the

drug/crime relationship, 3) a Criminal Justice Diversion Program to provide negative incentives for first-time offenders, and 4) a Juvenile Demonstration program to learn more about the role of treatment in the cycle of juvenile drug use and crime.

- ONDCP is working with the Federal Bureau of Prisons to implement a demonstration and disseminate the results for use by the States.

### 1999 Request

- The total drug control FY 1999 budget request is \$251.0 million which supports Goals 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

#### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The FY 1999 budget request includes \$215 million for activities which support Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This consists of \$195 million for the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign and \$20 million for the Drug-Free Communities Program. The increase of \$10 million is for the Drug-Free Communities Program which would provide funding to support additional community coalitions. These groups should be supported for their efforts to develop plans and programs to coordinate anti-drug efforts for the benefits of the communities. They have the ability to mobilize community resources; inspire collective action; and synchronize complementary prevention, treatment, and enforcement.

#### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The FY 1999 budget request also includes \$10 million for activities which support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This amount consists of a Hardcore Users Study to research and develop national estimates of the size and composition of the hardcore drug user population. One immediate benefit will be to support the Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME) System.
- The FY 1999 budget request also includes \$26 million that is available at the discretion of the Director of ONDCP to use to enhance drug control activities and address emerging drug threats. It is anticipated that this amount will support Goals 2,3, and 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Since the array of programs funded by the Special Forfeiture Fund varies from year to year, a consistent set of program statistics is not available to summarize the activities of this account.



## BUREAU FOR INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 4	\$7.500	\$7.350	\$6.800
Goal 5	<u>185.500</u>	<u>202.650</u>	<u>248.200</u>
Total	\$193.000	\$210.000	\$255.000
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
International	<u>\$193.000</u>	<u>\$210.000</u>	<u>\$255.000</u>
Total	\$193.000	\$210.000	\$255.000
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
INL	<u>\$193.000</u>	<u>\$210.000</u>	<u>\$255.000</u>
Total	\$193.000	\$210.000	\$255.000
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	120	128	135
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$213.0	\$230.0	\$275.0
Drug Percentage	90.6%	91.3%	92.7%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- All Department of State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs programs, except those appropriated for international crime and justice activities, are scored as 100 percent drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) has as its mission to develop, implement, and monitor U.S. international counternarcotics strategies and programs in support of the President's National Drug Control Strategy. INL functions also include foreign policy formulation and coordination, program management, and diplomatic initiatives. The Department's drug control programs support Goals 4 and 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy as described below.
  - INL supports participation by some 20 transit zone government enforcement agencies in a cooperative interdiction intelligence project with the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). INL also conducts law enforcement training in cooperating countries to improve the technical and investigative skills of drug law enforcement personnel and to increase the cooperation and coordination between U.S. and foreign law enforcement officials.
  - INL country programs improve foreign government institutional capabilities to implement comprehensive national drug control plans that reduce the availability of illicit drugs and address other drug-related crimes, including money laundering. INL also conducts drug prevention and treatment

programs, supports interregional aviation programs to assist cooperating governments' drug crop eradication and attacks on drug processing sites, and supports international organization programs that promote increased international cooperation in counternarcotics efforts.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

##### **Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The 1998 program includes \$7.4 million for law enforcement activities which support Goal 4 of the National Drug Control Strategy.
  - These resources fund programs that assist cooperating governments adjacent to U.S. borders and in the transit zone to maintain enforcement organizations that provide information to, and operate cooperatively with, U.S. interdiction authorities, and for training of narcotics control officials.

##### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The 1998 program contains \$202.7 million for drug-related international programs which support Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This includes funding for Latin American country programs, Asia/Africa/Middle East country programs, interregional aviation programs: international organizations, systems support and upgrades, program development and support activities, law enforcement training and demand reduction.
  - INL country programs address the unique counternarcotics issues in Latin American and Asia/Africa/Middle East source and transit countries. These include programs to improve foreign government institutional capabilities to implement comprehensive national drug control plans that reduce cultivation of crops destined for illicit drug use; prevent, control, or punish traffic in illicit drugs or related crimes including money laundering; and reduce demand for drugs through prevention and treatment.
  - Interregional aviation programs support agencies of cooperating governments to eradicate drug crops by aerially-applied herbicides or manual destruction; provide mobility for operations against drug processing and reconnaissance in support of these missions; and transport goods and persons to support drug control activities.
  - INL international organization programs provide funds to international organizations such as United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP), the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD), and the Colombo Plan's Drug Advisory Program. These programs help to foster increased international cooperation in counternarcotics efforts, including drug control activities in certain source countries where U.S. bilateral access is constrained.

##### 1999 Request

- The total FY 1999 INL drug control budget request is \$255 million, an increase of \$45 million over the FY 1998 enacted level. This funding level will expand crop eradication and alternative-development programs to reduce illicit coca cultivation.

**Goal 4. Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$6.8 million, a decrease of \$0.6 million from the FY 1998 enacted level. This decrease is due to projected lower support costs for maintaining transit zone enforcement organizations and a reduction in narcotics control training programs.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$248.2 million, a net increase of \$45.6 million over FY 1998. This increase supports the following enhancements:
  - **Country Programs.** The additional funding will enhance interdiction support to disrupt illicit drug traffic and provide legal alternative crops or income to farmers to continue reduction of illicit coca cultivation in Peru, Bolivia, and Colombia. Included for FY 1999 are increases in funding for country programs in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru. Mexico program funding will concentrate on air, land, and coastal interdiction activities.
  - **Interregional Airwing.** Interregional aviation funding will increase by \$3 million to a total of \$41 million for FY 1999. Activities will continue to focus on key programs in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru, with temporary deployments of aircraft and personnel elsewhere in the Andean region and Central America. INL will exploit all opportunities for aerial eradication while maintaining aggressive interdiction activities.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Aerial and/or manual eradication of illicit drug crops during 1997 prevented hundreds of metric tons of coca, opium poppy, or cannabis from being processed into illicit drugs and transported to the United States;
- For the second year in a row, a significant reduction (27 percent) of coca in Peru; from 94,400 hectares to 69,000;
- In Colombia, a total of over 48,000 hectares of coca and opium poppy were aeri ally- fumigated during 1997;
- A significant reduction (24 percent) of opium cultivation in Thailand;
- An estimated 36 percent decrease in India's illicit opium crop;
- Tough use by the President of the annual narcotics certification process, mandated by law, is exacting stronger political will and unprecedented measures in the major drug-producing and transit countries;
- Peru, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Mexico and others are jailing more notorious criminals than ever; creation of the High-Level Contact Group with Mexico marks serious potential for cooperation;
- Agreement by Laos, the world's third largest producer of heroin, to initiate eradication of its opium crop;

- INL, working with DEA and other U.S. agencies, supported the creation of specialized and highly-vetted anti-drug investigative units in Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, and Mexico to enhance the ability of those governments to dismantle major international criminal organizations;
- Administration experts are pressing countries to step up their efforts against money laundering; Mexico, Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, Jamaica, Paraguay, South Africa, Taiwan, and Turkey have adopted vital legal reforms;
- Colombia, Haiti, Jamaica, and Venezuela signed maritime cooperation agreements with the U.S.; Brazil signed a Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty;
- Guatemala, Mexico, and The Bahamas adopted new laws or regulations to control chemical diversion;
- Progress in establishing international law enforcement academies to further regional cooperation against crime; and
- Worldwide training enhanced institutional capabilities of drug enforcement agencies, emphasizing organizational management, asset forfeiture programs and financial investigations, with particular attention to countries concerned in heroin production, traffic, or abuse.

## EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 5	\$1.200	\$1.500	\$1.500
Total	\$1.200	\$1.500	\$1.500
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
International	\$1.200	\$1.500	\$1.500
Total	\$1.200	\$1.500	\$1.500
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Narcoterrorism Rewards	\$1.200	\$1.500	\$1.500
Total	\$1.200	\$1.500	\$1.500
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	0	0	0
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$5.8	\$5.5	\$5.5
Drug Percentage	20.7%	27.3%	27.3%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation is used, in part, to fund the Counternarcotics Rewards Program. The amount budgeted for a given year is based on: outstanding cases that are pending payment of rewards, estimates of potential rewards that may be paid to informants who provide information on current counternarcotics targets, and the amount needed for publicity of counternarcotics targets.
- Reward amounts are generally recommended by the overseas diplomatic post that refers a particular case for review by the Counternarcotics Rewards Committee. Factors determining the amount of a reward include, but are not limited to: the value of the information provided, the amount of risk taken by the informant, and the level of involvement by the informant in the arrest or conviction of the drug trafficker. The Committee may vote to approve, increase, or decrease the reward amount. The Committee's recommendation for a reward is approved by the Secretary of State for Management (for amounts over \$100,000) or the Under Secretary of State (for amounts less than \$100,000), with concurrence of the Attorney General.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of State's Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) manages the Counternarcotics Rewards Program in close coordination with the Department of Justice and the Drug Enforcement Administration. The Counternarcotics Rewards Program was established by Congress in 1986 as a tool to assist the U.S. Government in identifying and bringing to justice the major narcotics traffickers responsible for importing hundreds of tons of illicit drugs into the United States each year.

- The Department of State's counternarcotics programs support Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy, "Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply".
- The Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service Appropriation provides funds to support the program. Funds available under this appropriation provide rewards for information leading to the arrest or conviction of international narcotics traffickers, or for the frustration of narco-terrorism activities.
- Authorization to make counternarcotics reward payments is detailed in Title 22, United States Code, Section 2708 (Sections 36 (b) and (c) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956, as amended), the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), and the International Narcotics Control Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-231). The latter legislation increased the individual ceiling on counternarcotics rewards to \$2 million. INL's Counternarcotics Rewards Program supports the federal drug control priorities by strengthening international cooperation and actions against narcotics production, trafficking, and use.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

##### Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The 1998 program includes \$1.5 million for international activities which support Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This amount, which reflects an increase of \$0.3 million over the FY 1997 actual level, provides funds to the Counternarcotics Rewards Program to make rewards payments, and support publicity efforts against major international narcotics traffickers.

##### 1999 Request

##### Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The FY 1999 request includes \$1.5 million for international activities which support Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This request sustains the increase to this program which was enacted in FY 1998.

#### V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- From 1989 to the present, the Department of State has expended \$2,050,000 for counternarcotics rewards. Three rewards, totalling \$1.2 million were paid in FY 1997. Thus far in FY 1998, the Department of State is awaiting the concurrence of the Attorney General to provide rewards payments to three recipients totalling \$1,325,000. Two of these rewards recipients provided information and assistance critical to the arrest and conviction of a Mexican narcotics trafficker, who was also on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Top Ten Most Wanted List. The third reward recipient provided key information and assistance that led to the arrest of a major Pakistani narcotics trafficker.
- The Department of State continues to make progress in the development of publicity plans for rewards targets, using a variety of innovative approaches ranging from an Internet Home Page, public service announcements, and promotion of its program through other DEA and FBI activities. The Counternarcotics Rewards Program is fully integrated into a key interagency counternarcotics intelligence group focused on Latin America, as well as a similar group focused on Asia, and continues to promote vital information to enhance other law enforcement efforts.

## UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 4	\$471.986	\$395.285	\$430.894
Goal 5	<u>6.162</u>	<u>6.304</u>	<u>6.411</u>
Total	\$478.148	\$401.589	\$437.305
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$477.678	\$400.651	\$436.569
Research & Development	<u>0.470</u>	<u>0.938</u>	<u>0.736</u>
Total	\$478.148	\$401.589	\$437.305
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Operating Expenses (OE)	\$457.140	\$366.128	\$369.258
Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (AC&I)	20.538	34.523	67.311
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E)	<u>0.470</u>	<u>0.938</u>	<u>0.736</u>
Total	\$478.148	\$401.589	\$437.305
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	5,055	5,177	5,478
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,853.8	\$3,997.2	\$4,085.1
Drug Percentage	12.4%	10.0%	10.7%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- **Operating Expenses (OE)** funds are used to operate Coast Guard facilities, maintain capital equipment, improve management effectiveness, and recruit, train, and sustain its all volunteer active duty military, and civilian workforce. The Coast Guard's Program Budget is a systematic process by which costs to operate and maintain multi-mission resources from the OE appropriation are allocated to operating programs. Items contained in the Coast Guard's drug control Operating Expenses budget reflect drug interdiction's pro rata share of their costs.
- **AC&I:** In scoring drug-related funding requests within the AC&I appropriation, only those assets with a direct contribution to drug interdiction efforts apply. For each AC&I project, the Coast Guard allocates the percentage of the project corresponding to the percentage of time that asset (or type of asset) contributed to the drug law enforcement mission in FY 1997, the most recent year for which data was available. New projects are scored on their projected contribution to drug law enforcement.
- **RDT&E:** This unit contains funding associated with the direct and indirect project support for the drug law enforcement mission. Funding for the direct project support is based on R&D tasks done solely to assist and improve drug detection and interdiction. Test and evaluation of drug detection equipment for improved search techniques under the Comprehensive Maritime Law Enforcement project is an example.

- **FTE:** FTE are calculated based on the percentage of personnel dedicated to drug enforcement from FY 1997 actuals extrapolated from the Coast Guard's Corporate Database accounting system. This percentage is then adjusted for FY 1998-1999 personnel +/- growth according to the drug budget funding activity. Due to the Coast Guard's multi-mission nature as illustrated in the program budget algorithm, this methodology portrays the best estimate of current FTE associated with drug law enforcement activity.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Maritime drug interdiction is an integral component of the National Drug Control Strategy. The Coast Guard enforces Federal drug control laws in the transit and arrival zones as the Nation's principal maritime law enforcement agency with jurisdiction on, under and over the high seas and U. S. territorial waters. The Coast Guard's goal is to reduce the supply of illegal drugs entering the United States by denying smugglers the use of air and maritime routes and interdicting contraband.
- Campaign *STEEL WEB* is the Coast Guard's ten year Counterdrug Strategic Plan for drug interdiction in the transit and arrival zones in support of the National Drug Control Strategy. The four cornerstones of the Counterdrug Strategic Plan are:
  - Maintain a strong “defense in depth” interdiction presence in the transit and arrival zones;
  - Strengthen ties with source and transit zone nations to increase their willingness and ability to reduce the production and trafficking of illicit drugs within their sovereign boundaries, including territorial seas;
  - Support interagency efforts to combat drug smuggling; and,
  - Promote efforts to reduce illegal drug and alcohol use in the maritime environment.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 drug program will sustain interdiction activity in the Operation *FRONTIER SHIELD* area of operations around Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Pulse operations in the vicinity of Haiti and the Dominican Republic will be introduced in FY 1998 as a prelude to Operation *FRONTIER LANCE*, and will serve as a proof of concept for law enforcement operations forward staged out of foreign bases with international partners.
- The FY 1998 base program includes \$401.6 million for drug related activities in support of Goals 4 and 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. This total includes \$366.1 million for Operating Expenses; \$34.5 million for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements; and \$0.9 million for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation.
- The FY 1998 OE budget is focused on increasing operations tempo and end-game capability with assets already in the Coast Guard base improving the effectiveness of current law enforcement operations with drug detection sensors, improved intelligence, and increasing the capabilities of international counterparts.



- The FY 1998 AC&I budget funds ongoing contracts such as the 82 foot patrol boat capability replacement and the surface search radar replacement. In FY 1998, the Coast Guard will initiate a project to outfit HC-130 aircraft with Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) sensors to improve the all-weather and night search capability of the long range aircraft.
- The FY 1998 RDT&E funding is primarily related to improved surveillance sensors, communications, and drug detection systems.

### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 drug budget request will allow the Coast Guard to continue *FRONTIER LANCE* and *FRONTIER SHIELD* at FY 1998 levels of effort. Once fully funded in outyears, *FRONTIER SHIELD* and *FRONTIER LANCE* will significantly reduce drug traffic bound for the United States through the Caribbean back door.
- Furthermore, the FY 1999 drug budget request will allow the Coast Guard to maintain interdiction efforts in the maritime regions along the Southwest Border. Under Operations *GULF SHIELD* and *BORDER SHIELD*, the Coast Guard has established maritime operations that complement the coalition efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce trafficking across the Southwest Border. By cultivating its relationship with the Mexican Navy, the Coast Guard is well positioned to bring an international partnership to bear on the Southwest Border Initiative.

### **Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$430.9 million, a net increase of \$35.6 million over FY 1998.
- The FY 1999 OE request will allow the Coast Guard to maintain a presence in high threat areas of the Caribbean within the context of national priorities to balance the federal budget, and continue its participation in joint interagency and international counterdrug efforts in the maritime approaches to the U.S. at each end of the Southwest Border.
- The FY 1999 AC&I and RDT&E funding will leverage technology to improve interdiction efficiency.

### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$6.4 million.
- The Coast Guard has also requested \$2.3 million in FY 1999 for an International Caribbean Support Tender to draw together the various U.S., European Union and Canadian programs that support Caribbean national security initiatives. The tender would provide training and maintenance to foster international cooperation and significantly improve the operational effectiveness of regional coast guards.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Operation *FRONTIER SHIELD* was introduced in FY 1997 in the maritime approaches to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. This region was identified as the second largest gateway, behind the Southwest Border, for drugs into the United States and provided an opportunity to create an immediate and measurable impact. The success of *FRONTIER SHIELD* is directly attributable to the synergy of effort from

the coalition of interagency and international law enforcement agencies involved in the operation. The results and lessons learned serve as a case study for the genuine value of interdiction.

- During FY 1997, *FRONTIER SHIELD* forces around Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands seized 23 vessels transporting 31,127 pounds of cocaine, arrested more than 100 suspects, and disrupted 17 additional deliveries of an estimated 37,400 pounds of cocaine.
- By interagency estimates, *FRONTIER SHIELD* forces have reduced the flow of cocaine to Puerto Rico by 46%. Smugglers appear to have abandoned direct maritime routes in favor of new (more difficult) routes to the west. FY 1997 seizures in the region were at record levels, roughly 3 times higher than levels of the previous year. More importantly, Puerto Rico is no longer overwhelmed by drug traffickers and illegal migrants. Operation *FRONTIER SHIELD* demonstrates tangible positive impacts of interdiction in Puerto Rico. Drug-related crime is down 37% from the year before and the Governor no longer needs the Puerto Rico National Guard to maintain order in the housing projects. Today, on the streets of San Juan and its feeder cities like New York and Boston, cocaine purity is down and street prices are up nearly 36%.
- The multi-mission Coast Guard has traditionally provided a high rate of return to the public. In FY 1997, overall interdiction efforts resulted in a record year for Coast Guard drug seizures. During the year, the Coast Guard seized (or assisted in the seizure of) 103,617 pounds of cocaine and 102,538 pounds of marijuana products. Cocaine seizures easily surpass the previous record set in FY 1991—90,335 pounds.
- FY 1997 saw a surge in Coast Guard Counterdrug activity. This capability came from both internal and external sources. ONDCP provided the Coast Guard \$14.6 million to increase operating tempo in the Caribbean and along the Southwest Border. Additionally, the Coast Guard temporarily re-deployed effort put into other programs such as illegal migrant interdiction, fisheries law enforcement and other law enforcement activities and missions where threat analysis indicated such temporary re-deployment would not adversely impact our program standards and outcome goals. These two sources of effort allowed the Coast Guard to conduct \$141.3 million of Counterdrug activities above projected base levels.

## FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 3	9.055	9.529	10.005
Goal 4	<u>9.971</u>	<u>13.111</u>	<u>15.111</u>
Total	\$19.026	\$22.640	\$25.116
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$8.119	\$10.353	\$11.788
Investigations	1.852	2.758	3.323
Prevention	8.100	8.505	8.930
Research & Development	<u>0.955</u>	<u>1.024</u>	<u>1.075</u>
Total	\$19.026	\$22.640	\$25.116
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Operations	\$18.071	\$21.616	\$24.041
Research, Engineering and Development	<u>0.955</u>	<u>1.024</u>	<u>1.075</u>
Total	\$19.026	\$22.640	\$25.116
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	183	183	213
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$8,561.4	\$9,125.7	\$9,751.0
Drug Percentage	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The drug budget is based on the number of workyears dedicated to drug-related activities resulting from Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) action.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The FAA was created by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958, as amended. It controls the use of navigable airspace, develops and operates a common system of air traffic control and navigation for civil and military aircraft, regulates air commerce, and coordinates research and development that pertains to air navigation facilities.
- The FAA assists in identifying airborne drug smugglers by using radar, posting aircraft lookouts, and tracking the movement of suspect aircraft.
- The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 mandated that FAA assist law enforcement agencies “in the enforcement of laws relating to the regulation of controlled substances, to the extent consistent with aviation safety.”

- The FAA drug-related programs primarily address the areas of drug prevention, interdiction, investigation, and research.
- **Random Drug Testing:** Each year, the FAA conducts preemployment testing of all applicants for safety-related and critical positions, as well as random drug testing of 25 percent of all employees in safety/security critical positions.
- **Interdiction:** These efforts include the development and correlation of flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between air route traffic control centers and U.S. Customs/Coast Guard facilities. This enhanced communication also assists in identifying airborne drug smugglers by using radar, posting aircraft lookouts and tracking the movement of suspect aircraft.
- **Intergovernmental Assistance:** FAA has in place a drug interdiction unit to provide assistance to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and interdiction of drug smuggling via general aviation aircraft.
- **Airmen and Aircraft Registry Program Improvements:** This program is aimed at improving the registration process of general aviation aircraft and the certification process of airmen.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 estimated budget includes \$22.6 million and 183 FTE focused in the areas of prevention, interdiction, investigations, and research (\$10.4 million to support interdiction, \$2.8 million to support investigations, \$8.5 million to support drug prevention efforts, and \$1.0 million to support research activities).

##### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- \$4.3 million to support FAA regulatory oversight of the anti-drug and alcohol misuse prevention programs administered by approximately 5,000 aviation industry entities and individual commercial operators.
- \$1.0 million to support the analysis of post-mortem tissues and fluids from transportation accidents/incidents and assess the effects of drug on performance of pilot and controller tasks.
- \$4.2 million to provide for random drug testing of approximately 25 percent of employees who are designated to be in safety/security critical positions.

##### **Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- \$3.4 million to support improvements in the Airmen and Aircraft Registry program.
- \$5.3 million to support the development and correlation of flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between air route traffic control centers and U.S. Customs facilities and to provide other services as part of the Air Traffic program's involvement in the interdiction program.

- \$1.7 million to support FAA's Drug Investigative Support Units.
- \$1.5 million to support investigations in the Airmen and Aircraft Registry program.
- \$1.3 million for liaison with other law enforcement agencies.

#### **1999 Request**

- The FY 1999 request for the FAA totals \$25.1 million and 213 FTE. The request reflects a net increase of \$2.5 million and 30 FTE over FY 1998 levels.

#### **Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$10.0 million, a net increase of \$0.5 million over FY 1998.

#### **Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$15.1 million, a net increase of \$2.0 million over FY 1998.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- FAA reports no new program accomplishments for the fiscal year just ended.

## NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$15.397	\$16.600	\$20.150
Goal 2	<u>14.114</u>	<u>14.126</u>	<u>17.670</u>
Total	\$29.511	\$30.726	\$37.820
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
State & Local Assistance	\$29.271	\$30.476	\$37.520
Research & Development	<u>0.240</u>	<u>0.250</u>	<u>0.300</u>
Total	\$29.511	\$30.726	\$37.820
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Highway Safety Programs (O&R):			
Youth Alcohol	\$1.772	\$1.700	\$1.700
Drug Evaluation and Classification	0.599	0.476	0.920
Presidential Initiative on Drugs, Driving, & Youth	—	—	2.000
Alcohol & Drug Youth Initiative	—	1.400	—
Highway Safety Research	0.240	0.250	0.300
Section 402 Formula Grants	20.900	20.900	21.400
Section 410 Alcohol Impaired Driving	6.000	6.000	6.500
Countermeasures Grants	—	—	—
Drugged Driving Incentive Grants	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>5.000</u>
Total	\$29.511	\$30.726	\$37.820
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	5	5	5
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$300.1	\$333.3	\$405.9
Drug Percentage	9.8%	9.2%	9.3%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- Operations and Research (O&R) Account: Drug control numbers are derived from specific budget line items that fund drug and youth alcohol-related activities.
- Highway Traffic Safety Grant Account: Drug control numbers are estimated from trends in expenditures in youth alcohol programs and by applying varying percentages to components of the grant program funding.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) funds programs that address the problems of drug and drugged driving and prevention programs targeting zero tolerance for alcohol and drug use among youth. The agency's drug control programs are listed below by the National Drug Control Strategy Goal they support.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drug as well as alcohol and tobacco.**

- **Alcohol and Drug Youth Initiative:** This program will bolster training and education for law enforcement, prosecutors, and judges on detecting, arresting, and sanctioning youth alcohol and drug offenders.
- **Youth Alcohol:** NHTSA will continue to emphasize programs for youth. While drinking and driving has decreased even faster for youth than for adults, drivers under 21 are still over-involved in alcohol-related crashes. Extensive evidence demonstrates that both alcohol sale and drinking while driving laws are not well enforced for youth. The agency will continue to assist states and communities in developing zero tolerance laws for youth as well as prevention and enforcement programs to comply with these laws. Specifically, the agency will continue to assist states in training police officers in enforcement of traffic and drinking laws pertaining to youth. Enforcement demonstration projects will also highlight effective police strategies and programs.
- **Drug Evaluation and Classification (DFC):** The central purpose of this program is to assist states with drugged driving programs and to institutionalize DEC technical assistance to law enforcement with the International Association of Chiefs of Police. The main goal of DEC is to increase the number of participating states to maintain a national prevention infrastructure.
- **Highway Traffic Safety Grants:** State and local governments are key partners in working toward NHTSA's goal to reduce deaths, injuries, and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes. Federal aid to states and communities is available to assist this effort. Through Section 402 of the Highway Safety Act (the State and Community Highway Safety Grant Program) and Section 410 of the Highway Safety Act (the Alcohol-Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grant Program), funds are provided to states to prevent drugged and drunk driving through education, public information, and enforcement. Elements of this program directed toward youth populations support Goal 1 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- **Highway Safety Research:** This program provides funding for youth alcohol-impaired and drug-impaired driving. The primary focus of the alcohol and drug research program is to identify the scope and nature of the impaired driving problem, identify specific target groups and to develop associated countermeasure programs aimed at these target populations. Research is also conducted to improve methods for police enforcement of youth alcohol-impaired driving and drugged driving laws.
- **Highway Traffic Safety Grants:** In addition to supporting Goal 1, as described above, elements of this program that are dedicated toward a broader population support Goals 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

**IV. BUDGET SUMMARY****1998 Program**

- The total base program for FY 1998 is \$30.7 million. This includes \$16.6 million for state and local assistance and R&D activities that support Goal 1 and \$14.1 million for state and local assistance activities that support Goal 2. The base program funds activities in both the Highway Traffic Safety Grant and the Operations and Research accounts.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

	(\$ in millions)
Youth Alcohol	\$1.7
Alcohol and Drug Youth Initiative	1.4
Highway Safety Research (Youth Alcohol)	0.1
Section 402 State and Community Formula Grants	10.5
Section 410 Alcohol Incentive Grants	<u>3.0</u>
Total	\$16.6

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

	(\$ in millions)
Drug Evaluation and Classification	\$0.5
Highway Safety Research (Drug)	0.2
Section 402 State and Community Formula Grants	10.5
Section 410 Alcohol Incentive Grants	<u>3.0</u>
Total	\$14.1

**1999 Request**

- The total drug control budget request for FY 1999 is \$37.8 million. This funding level represents an increase of about \$7.1 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.
- Enhancements are based on the request for the new Drugged Driving Incentive Grant program. The grants will encourage states to implement laws and programs such as Zero Tolerance Law for Illicit Drugs, Drug Impaired Driving Law, Mandatory Testing for Drugs Law, Administrative License Revocation for Drugs, License Revocation/Suspension of Persons Convicted of Drug Offenses, Graduated Licensing System that Includes Drug Use and Drugged Driving Provisions. States that receive grants must use the funding to support programs to reduce drugged driving. About \$5 million will be applied toward this effort.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 1 activities for FY 1999 is \$20.2 million, a net increase of \$3.5 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following program funding levels:

	(\$ in millions)
Youth Alcohol	\$1.7
Presidential Initiative on Drugs, Driving & Youth	2.0
Section 402 State and Community Formula Grants	10.7
Section 410 Alcohol Incentive Grants	3.3
Drugged Driving Incentive Grants	<u>2.5</u>
Total	\$20.2



**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$17.7 million, a net increase of \$3.5 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following program funding levels:

	(\$ in millions)
Drug Evaluation and Classification	\$0.9
Highway Safety Research (Drug)	0.3
Section 402 State and Community Formula Grants	10.7
Section 410 Alcohol Incentive Grants	3.3
Drugged Driving Incentive Grants	<u>2.5</u>
Total	\$14.1

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Drugs, Youth, and Driving Presidential Initiative developed in conjunction with other Federal Partners to reduce the incidence of youth driving under the influence of drugs.
- Provided training to judges and prosecutors to assist in the DEC evidence admitted to facilitate the prosecution and adjudication of drug-impaired drivers. Since 1996, there have been successful court cases in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, and New York.
- The status of major studies and research projects is listed below:
  - Completed a laboratory study of non-invasive drug testing devices for police use.
  - Implemented a field study of non-invasive drug test devices for police use.
  - Completed a survey of self-reported driving after drug use from a national probability sample of approximately 14,000 respondents (a driving module added to the National Household Survey on Drug Use).
  - Completed a study of drug use by seriously injured drivers.
- Conducted three to six workshops per year utilizing recently completed Teen Court manual to demonstrate the success of teen courts as an alternative to adjudicating less serious traffic, alcohol, and drug offenses.

## BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 1	\$7.480	\$7.280	\$5.600
Goal 2	\$168.070	220.205	223.129
Total	\$175.550	\$227.485	\$228.729
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$7.480	\$7.280	\$5.600
Investigations	168.070	220.205	223.129
Total	\$175.550	\$227.485	\$228.729
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Criminal Enforcement	\$161.298	—	—
Regulatory Enforcement	3.738	—	—
Reduce Violent Crime	—	\$185.068	\$228.729
Laboratory Construction	—	30.812	—
Crime Control Act:			
GREAT Program	7.480	7.280	—
CEASEFIRE/Proj. Lead	3.034	—	—
Arson & Explosives Repository	—	0.900	—
Illegal Firearms Trafficking	—	3.360	—
Increased Inspections	—	0.065	—
Total	\$175.550	\$227.485	\$228.729
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	1,536	1,529	1,582
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$504.9	\$572.1	\$601.7
Drug Percentage	34.8%	39.8%	38.0%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The estimate of drug-related costs is based upon the time expended (FTE) on investigations that result in drug charges being filed against defendants. The Bureau takes the total of all defendants in a year and the defendants charged with U.S.C. 18 section 924 and/or narcotics to derive a ratio.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF) was established in 1972 with the statutory responsibility for revenue collection, regulatory and criminal enforcement of the alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives commodities. ATF accomplishes its duties through 21 Criminal Enforcement district offices.
- The established link of firearms violence and drug trafficking has resulted in a significant portion of ATF's resources for counternarcotics activities.

- The drug control funding priorities identify several items that ATF has been involved with for many years. The Bureau's GREAT program is highly successful in its method of bringing an anti-violence and anti-drug message to children nationally. In addition, the Achilles Program, International Trafficking in Firearms, and Operation Alliance support the drug control program.
- ATF is also a participant in federal, state, and local task forces, including the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- In FY 1998, ATF received a total of \$227.5 million and 1,529 FTE in drug-related funding.

##### **Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The GREAT (Gang Resistance Education and Training) Program is a national program of recognized success in bringing an anti-violence, anti-drug message to the Nation's youth. In FY 1998, the ATF-run program will receive \$7.3 million in funding support from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

##### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- A preponderance of ATF's responsibility within the drug control program lies in its law enforcement functions in support of Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. For FY 1998, \$220.2 million has been appropriated to support these activities.
- The Bureau's drug-related functions supporting Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy are as follows:
  - Detect and prevent distribution of firearms into illegal channels and into the possession of prohibited persons.
  - Investigate arson and explosives-related incidents have a significant community-related impact.
  - Assist state and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence.
  - Reduce illegal trafficking, possession and use of firearms, destructive devices, and explosives.

##### 1999 Request

- The President's budget includes a total of \$228.7 million and 1,582 FTE for the ATF, an increase of \$1.2 million and an increase of 53 FTE from the FY 1998 level.

**Goal 1: Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco.**

- The FY 1999 funding request for Goal 1 activities is \$5.6 million for the GREAT program. This represents a decrease in funding from the FY 1998 level of \$1.7 million.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$223.1 million, a net increase of \$2.9 million over FY 1998.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- **Operation Store House:** This Achilles Task Force case culminated in June, 1995, arrests of 54 defendants, 19 of whom were armed career criminals (individuals having 3 or more violent felony convictions), and the seizure of 70 firearms, 45 pounds of methamphetamine, 315 pounds of marijuana, 72,000 ml of hash oil, eighty-three 55-gallon barrels of methamphetamine laboratory buildings, night vision equipment, 5 vehicles, 2 jet skis, and \$80,000 in U.S. currency. This case resulted in the dismantling of a large scale, armed methamphetamine and marijuana distribution network.
- **The 640 Crew Investigation:** The 640 Crew is a violent cocaine and heroin trafficking organization operating in the Park/Morton area of Washington, DC. For years, this crew seized an entire neighborhood through firearms-related violence and intimidation in the furtherance of narcotics trafficking activities. Crew members committed dozens of murders, rapes, robberies, and acts of violence against witnesses and other who would threaten their network. A 14-month investigation was initiated on the illegal activities of the 640 Crew that culminated in the arrest of numerous defendants on charges including Federal firearms and narcotics crimes, murders, rapes, assaults, and witness intimidation.
- **The Griertown Crack Down Investigation:** In November, 1993, ATF initiated an Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force investigation that was known as the Griertown Crack Down because of continued incidents of violence in Charlotte. The investigation targeted an individual and his Jamaican organization. These individuals were responsible for trafficking crack cocaine into the Griertown area of Charlotte. Currently, 35 defendants have been identified, indicted, arrested, and convicted for violations of the federal firearms, narcotics, and conspiracy laws.

## U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$27.245	\$26.865	\$28.836
Goal 4	452.341	473.346	527.500
Goal 5	<u>103.616</u>	<u>106.166</u>	<u>116.439</u>
Total	\$583.202	\$606.377	\$672.775
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Interdiction	\$479.627	\$501.761	\$558.208
Investigations	98.575	99.616	111.067
Research & Development	<u>5.000</u>	<u>5.000</u>	<u>3.500</u>
Total	\$583.202	\$606.377	\$672.775
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$472.071	\$473.810	\$521.153
Operations and Maintenance	98.773	88.120	93.564
Facilities, Construction, & Improvements	2.483	—	—
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	<u>9.875</u>	<u>44.447</u>	<u>58.058</u>
Total	\$583.202	\$606.377	\$672.775
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	4,697	4,720	4,789
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,632.9	\$1,677.7	\$1,801.0
Drug Percentage	35.7%	36.1%	37.4%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- Customs uses the percentages below to estimate the amount of resources the agency dedicates to drug enforcement activities:

<b>Appropriation Activity/subactivity</b>	<b>Drug enforcement percentages</b>
Salaries and Expenses	
Inspections	
Passenger Processing	41%
Cargo Examination	13%
Canine Enforcement	100%
Program Support	30%
Enforcement	
Air Interdiction	95%
Marine and Other Interdiction	95%
Commercial Fraud Investigations	0%
Illegal Export Investigations	60%
Interdiction Investigations (sub-activity)	100%
Criminal/Statutory Investigations	25%
Program Support	60%
Tariff and Trade	0%
<b>Operations and Maintenance</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>Air Facilities and Construction</b>	<b>95%</b>
<b>Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund</b>	<b>100%</b>

- In some cases, the percentages listed above can be applied across the board when programs and/or budget changes can reasonably be expected to affect a broad area of the agency's programs or activities. However, in the event a program or budget change impacts a specific area within Customs, programmatic knowledge of the change will be used in determining the exact drug-related impact.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Titles 18 U.S.C. and 19 U.S.C. authorize the Customs Service to regulate the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the U.S. and other nations. It is through this statutory authority that Customs plays a key role in the overall anti-drug effort at the border. In addition, Customs has a broad grant of authority to investigate international financial crime and money laundering. Customs jurisdiction is triggered by the illegal movement of criminal funds, services, or merchandise across our national borders and is applied pursuant to the authority of the Bank Secrecy Act, Money Laundering Control Act, and other Customs laws.
- Customs employs sophisticated targeting systems, x-ray technology, specifically configured interdiction aircraft, vessels, and detector dogs that enable Customs to successfully target, identify, and apprehend the willful violator while efficiently processing the flow of law abiding international passengers and compliant commercial cargo entering the United States.
- Customs investigative approach which targets the "command and control" structure of a drug smuggling organization in order to disrupt its transportation cells, uses techniques such as surveillance, electronic wire intercepts, controlled deliveries, undercover operations, and money pick-ups. In addition, Customs pursues legislative initiatives and offers training designed to facilitate the work of our foreign investigative counterparts and Customs.
- Customs is a leader in the development and application of non-intrusive detection techniques for finding illegal drugs on persons and in cargo, vehicles, mail, and luggage. With the support of the Department of Defense and the Office of National Drug Control Policy, Customs is continuing to identify new technologies that will improve and facilitate the operational systems that are currently in use at our ports of entry.
- Customs has actively supported task forces and High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) operations in the past and will continue to do so in the future. In addition, Customs participates in and actively supports the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF). There is a Customs OCDETF Coordinator sitting on each of the nine OCDETF Regional Advisory Boards who actively interacts with other federal law enforcement agencies, as well as Chiefs of Police and State Attorneys.
- In support of Customs Southwest Border drug interdiction initiative, Operation HARD LINE, Customs designed an intelligence system to respond to the intelligence requirements of its field offices. The system was built around the Intelligence Collection Analysis Team (ICAT) concept. Initially established at selected sites along the Southwest border, the ICAT program now includes the entire southern tier of the U.S. from San Diego to San Juan. ICAT's maximize the full potential of intelligence sources available to the Customs Service and focus on the field development of intelligence through informants, document exploitation, and surveillance.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

- The Customs drug enforcement program estimates are based on separate percentages applied to programs in Customs Salaries and Expenses; Air and Marine Operations and Maintenance; Facilities, Construction, Improvement and Related Expenses; and the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund decision units.

### 1998 Program

- In FY 1998, the Customs Service will support \$606.4 million in resources to the counterdrug effort. Of the total funding, \$26.9 million will support Goal 2 activities, \$473.3 million will support Goal 4 activities, and \$106.1 million will support Goal 5 activities. Major initiatives funded as part in FY 1998 include:
  - A total of \$20 million for non-intrusive inspection systems, including high energy x-ray systems at seaports, automated targeting systems, and agamma ray inspection systems.
  - \$5.0 million for vehicle and container inspection systems.
  - \$9.5 million for Land Border Port Automation.
  - \$8.4 million for 119 additional cargo inspectors to conduct intensive narcotics inspections.
  - \$4.5 million to retrofit Customs helicopters with Forward Looking Infrared Radar (FLIRs).

### 1999 Request

- The FY 1999 total drug control budget request is \$672.8 million and 4,789 FTE, an increase of \$66.4 million and 69 FTE over FY 1998.

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$28.8 million and 272 FTE, a net increase of \$2.0 million over FY 1998.

#### **Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities for FY 1999 is \$527.5 million and 3,987 FTE, a net increase of \$54.2 million and 48 FTE over FY 1998.
- The Customs request includes \$54.0 million in drug enforcement funding for non-intrusive inspection technology for high risk ports of entry. Of the total, \$41.0 million is requested for non-intrusive inspection technology for the Southwest Border, \$10.0 million is requested for sea port non-intrusive technology, and \$3.0 million is requested for automated targeting systems to be used in conjunction with the sea port non-intrusive technology systems.

#### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$116.4 million and 530 FTE, a net increase of \$10.3 million and 21 FTE over FY 1998.

- The FY 1999 base includes source zone activities of the Customs Air Program the FY 1999 request includes Marine Enforcement operations, intelligence operations, and high profile narcotics investigations in support of Operation Hard Line that target drug trafficking organizations.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1996, Customs accounted for or assisted in the seizure of 86% of all the heroin, 76% of the cocaine, and 67% of the marijuana by federal law enforcement agencies.
- Customs seized \$255.3 million in monetary instruments (currency and negotiable paper) in FY 1997, most of which is related to narcotics trafficking.
- Operation Hard Line seizures along the Southwest border were 33,106 pounds of cocaine, 597,068 pounds of marijuana, and 197 pounds of heroin.
- Customs Air Program continued to provide valuable support to international counterdrug efforts throughout the source and transit zones. Customs aircraft deployed to South America contributed to the continued denial of the Peru to Colombia air bridge. In the Transit Zone, Customs aircraft contributed to the identification and subsequent interdiction of drug trafficking vessels which led to the seizure of 23,221 pounds of cocaine and 7,697 pounds of marijuana.
- The Customs Marine Enforcement Program seized 31,538 pounds of cocaine, 25,040 pounds of marijuana, 39 pounds of liquid hash, as it saw the reemergence of go-fast type vessels smuggling drugs into South Florida from the Bahamas and the continuation of marine smuggling activity in Puerto Rico and on both sides of the Mexican border.
- Installed an additional truck x-ray at Calexico and a gamma-ray system along the Southwest border.
- In FY 1997, many field offices used the Customs Strategic Problem Solving (SPS) methodology to attack enforcement problems ranging from narcotics smuggling to the importation of unfit foodstuffs. The South Florida seaport, JFK Airport and Los Angeles Airport offices used the method to attack narcotics smuggling by internal conspiracy among port workers. These offices seized 6,500 pounds of cocaine, 31,000 pounds of marijuana, and 3 pounds of heroin as a result of their efforts.
- In FY 1997, funds were appropriated to retrofit two additional P-3s for service with the Customs Air Program. This retrofit will be complete, and the aircraft will come into service with Customs Service in FY 1999.



## FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$41.277	\$58.748	\$59.171
Goal 5	<u>0.167</u>	<u>0.179</u>	<u>1.685</u>
Total	\$41.444	\$58.927	\$60.856
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$40.318	\$56.795	\$57.169
State & Local Assistance	0.959	1.953	\$2.002
International	<u>0.167</u>	<u>0.179</u>	<u>1.685</u>
Total	\$41.444	\$58.927	\$60.856
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$25.494	\$38.798	\$43.828
Counter Terrorism Amendment:			
Basic Training	0.483	—	—
Construction	0.112	—	—
Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements, and Related Expenses	15.355	19.529	17.028
Violent Crime Reduction Program:			
Rural Drug Training	—	<u>0.600</u>	—
Total	\$41.444	\$58.927	\$60.856
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only) Information	230	316	332
Total Agency Budget	\$77.8	\$98.2	\$100.3
Drug Percentage	50.0%	60.0%	60.7%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) computes its drug program as approximately two-thirds of its budget. Drug awareness and identification training is provided in the FLETC basic programs. In addition, many of the generic skills taught at the FLETC, such as execution of search warrant, law of arrest, self defense, and other, are essential to properly train law enforcement officers to deal with drug-related crimes.
- To more completely identify the level of support provided in the counterdrug effort, a methodology has been developed to gauge the FLETC's efforts. This methodology entails the calculation of the amount of time spent on drug-related enforcement duties by the major agencies trained by the FLETC, including the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Internal Revenue Service, Customs Service, Bureau of Prisons, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Marshals Service, and the Forest Service. This percentage is then applied to the total training effort based on an estimated increase in the number of students to be trained in support of the Administration's initiative on border control and increased workload by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Border Patrol, and U.S. Customs Service.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The FLETC is an interagency training facility serving 70 federal law enforcement organizations. The major training efforts are basic programs teaching law enforcement skills to investigative and police personnel. The FLETC also conducts advanced programs in areas of common need, such as the use of microcomputers as an investigative tool, marine law enforcement, white collar crime, advanced law enforcement photography, and several instructor training programs. In addition, the FLETC offers programs to state and local and international law enforcement officers on a not-to-interfere-with-federal-training basis.
- The FLETC's role in supporting the federal drug control priorities is one of providing training to federal law enforcement agencies, thus eliminating the duplication of training activities. With the training function that FLETC offers to law enforcement officers in federal, state, and local agencies, each is better equipped to perform their duties with the ultimate goal of reducing drug production, availability, and use.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1998 Program

- The FLETC's drug-related program resources for FY 1998 consist of \$58.9 million and 316 FTEs. These support the FLETC's continuing training efforts, as well as construction and facility maintenance.
- During FY 1998, in support of the participating agencies' drug enforcement training, the FLETC expects to conduct (based on April 1997 projections) the following activities:
  - Basic training for 7,345 students involving 56,904 student-weeks for an Average Resident Student Population (ARSP) of 1,094.
  - Advanced training for 6,613 students involving 12,763 student-weeks for an ARSP of 245.
  - State and local training for 1,414 students involving 2,018 student-weeks for an ARSP of 39.
  - International training for 304 students involving 1,432 student-weeks for an ARSP of 28.

#### 1999 Request

- The total drug control FY 1999 request is \$60.9 million, an increase of \$1.9 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$59.2 million, a net increase of \$423,000 over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancements:
  - The request includes basic training for more than 6,800 federal law enforcement officers totaling over 55,000 student weeks.

- The request includes advanced training for more than 6,600 federal law enforcement officers totaling nearly 7,500 student weeks.
- The request includes nearly 1,400 state and local law enforcement students and almost 2,000 student weeks of training.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$1.7 million, a net increase of \$1.5 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following enhancement:
  - The request includes an increase of 380 additional students as part of FLETC's international training program.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1997, the FLETC provided law enforcement training to over 11,500 officers; this number will increase to approximately 15,500 in FY 1998 and 16,500 in FY 1999.
- In FY 1997, the FLETC started construction on a new dormitory and four new firearms ranges, thus providing state-of-the-art facilities for law enforcement training.
- The replacement of the current cable plant with fiber optics will begin in FY 1998, thus providing the infrastructure to support various training initiatives and improve on center communications as well.
- In FY 1998, FLETC expects to award a contract for construction of two additional firearms ranges and complete the design for an additional dormitory and classroom building to be constructed in FY 1999 at the Glyngo facility.

## FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 5	\$11.391	\$11.918	\$12.500
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Intelligence	\$11.391	\$11.918	\$12.500
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$11.102	\$11.418	\$12.000
Treasury, Office of Enforcement	<u>0.289</u>	<u>0.500</u>	<u>0.500</u>
Total	11.391	\$11.918	\$12.500
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	82	91	91
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$22.8	\$23.8	\$25.0
Drug Percentage	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) drug control budget proceeds from an estimate of support it will provide to HIDTA, Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement task forces, OCDETF, and in support of narcotics-related investigations by law enforcement agencies at several echelons. The current specification of FinCEN’s mission supports an equal split of resources between drug and non-drug investigative activities.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network is to support and strengthen domestic and international anti-money laundering efforts, and to foster inter-agency and global cooperation to that end, through information collection, analysis, and sharing, technological assistance, and innovative and cost-effective implementation of Treasury authorities. FinCEN’s drug control activities support Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy, “Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.”
- FinCEN is the United States’ central point for broad-based financial intelligence, analysis, and information sharing. This service is provided to federal, state, local and international law enforcement agencies to assist them in building investigations, preparing prosecutions, and developing and implementing strategies to combat narcotics-related money laundering.
- Because the changing financial world creates vast opportunities for criminals to hide illicit proceeds, FinCEN works with its domestic and international partners to maximize the information sharing network and find new ways to create cost-effective measures to prevent and detect money laundering by major trafficking organizations.

- FinCEN administers the Bank Secrecy Act, which is a key component of Treasury's efforts to combat money laundering.
- FinCEN's goal is to provide law enforcement support through information analysis and the creation of new information resources for the prevention, detection, and prosecution of money laundering. Primary strategies include using state-of-the-art technology for information sharing to law enforcement; building new law enforcement resources through the use of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) and analysis of money laundering trends and patterns; and strengthening anti-money laundering efforts internationally.
- To use state-of-the-art technology for information sharing and analysis: FinCEN uses technology to exploit information collected in its databases to provide quality and timely information to law enforcement investigations of financial criminals.
- To build new law enforcement resources through effective use of the Bank Secrecy Act: FinCEN monitors and adjusts BSA rules to meet the evolving needs for information by law enforcement and regulatory agencies. FinCEN is emphasizing the reporting of suspicious activity by the entire financial industry and is studying emerging technologies to determine the vulnerability of those systems to money laundering and reviews mechanisms for anti-money laundering safeguards to minimize abuse.
- To build new law enforcement resources through focused and sophisticated analysis of the elements of major cases and of trends and patterns of money laundering and related financial crimes: FinCEN brings together various law enforcement, regulatory, and banking components in order to focus on and discuss problematic topics of mutual concern. These partnership meetings are an effective and efficient way to address emerging and existing trends and methods of money laundering and financial crime. FinCEN issues advisories and trend reports to inform its partners and highlight current financial crime schemes and trends.
- To strengthen anti-money laundering efforts internationally: Efforts to reduce money laundering in the U.S. has forced drug traffickers to turn to other countries to cover their illicit profits. FinCEN assists its federal law enforcement counterparts in following the trail of the multinational money launderer by strengthening its partnership with the international community. Through linkages with multinational arrangements, FinCEN shares ideas and information generated throughout the law enforcement community. FinCEN is encouraging the establishment of task forces by language, or common interest, as an effective way to encourage and assist member countries to bring their financial policies into conformity with international money laundering standards.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

##### Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- FinCEN's 1998 program includes \$11.9 million and 91 FTE which supports domestic and international anti-narcotics related money laundering efforts by providing support through collection, analysis, and sharing of information, and providing technological assistance. This includes \$0.5 million from the Violent Crime Trust Fund to support international efforts against money laundering and establish a secure web for sharing information.

## 1999 Request

### Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- The total drug control request for goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$12.5 million, which includes \$0.5 million from the Violent Crime Trust Fund. FinCEN's request represents a net increase of \$0.6 million over FY 1998. The Violent Crime Trust Fund portion of this program includes enhancements:
  - To exploit SAR information through the use of high technology and improve the quality and quantity of intelligence products produced so as to further FinCEN's customers' knowledge base both domestically and abroad.
  - For an innovative outreach to support law enforcement drug related financial investigations.
  - For a proposal to measure the magnitude of money laundering.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1997, FinCEN continued to encourage partnership efforts among law enforcement, regulatory, and financial communities to combat narcotics-related money laundering. The information derived from FinCEN assisted in the seizure of assets from major drug cartel associates.
- In FY 1997, disseminated information on narcotics-related money laundering trends and patterns in publications, at conferences, and at other outreach activities. Completed an assessment of strategies implemented to counter drug trafficker exploitation of commercial trade.
- In FY 1997, broadened relationships with the regulatory community and the financial service provider industries to hinder criminals actions to launder drug profits. Continued and built on the improved compliance climate, by championing burden reduction initiatives wherever those were possible. Proposed regulations to subject card clubs to the same reporting and record keeping requirements and anti-money laundering safeguards of the BSA as those in place for state-licensed and tribal casinos. Also, proposed regulations to place money-service businesses under BSA regulation.
- In FY 1997, worked closely with the Department of State and the Department of the Treasury's Assistance Secretary for International Affairs and various bureaus on several international anti-money laundering initiatives, both bilateral and multilateral. FinCEN continued to encourage and support the establishment of Financial Intelligence Units which are increasingly recognized as the key third component of national anti-money laundering programs—along with the criminalization of money laundering and implementation of anti-money laundering statutes and regulations.

## INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	—	\$46.326	\$47.568
Goal 4	=	<u>27.468</u>	<u>28.332</u>
Total	—	\$73.794	\$75.900
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	—	\$46.326	\$47.568
Interdiction	=	<u>27.468</u>	<u>28.332</u>
Total	—	\$73.794	\$75.900
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
IRS	—	\$36.290	\$37.016
ATF	—	\$10.036	\$10.237
Customs	—	\$27.468	\$28.017
Treasury, Office of Enforcement	=	<u>—</u>	<u>0.630</u>
Total	—	\$73.794	\$75.900
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	—	\$73.8	\$75.9
Drug Percentage	—	100%	100%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- All of the funds in the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) are scored as drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Under the leadership of the Department of Justice, the Treasury Department administers the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) appropriation provided to Treasury bureaus. Jointly, these agencies establish priorities.
- Formerly called the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program and originally established in 1982, the primary goal of the program is to target, investigate, and prosecute individuals who organize, direct, finance, or otherwise engage in high-level illegal drug trafficking enterprises, including large-scale money laundering activities.
- This budget represents the portion of the ICDE funds previously appropriated to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for Treasury law enforcement bureaus participating in the program and are now funded through the Treasury-Postal appropriation.

- Participating agencies coordinate their activities and cooperate within a national regional task force structure. Consisting of a representative from each participating agency, regional task forces foster a spirit of cooperation among federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and bring some of the best specialized investigative and prosecutorial talent of each agency to bear on cases which have qualified for referral under special criteria.
- From FY 1988 until FY 1997, DOJ annually prepared a consolidated request for OCDETF on behalf of all participating agencies. Eleven agencies participate and seven other DOJ law enforcement organizations dedicated to the program received resources from the bill on a reimbursable basis. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; the U.S. Customs Service; and the Internal Revenue Service are the Treasury bureaus participate in this program. Prior to FY 1998, DOJ reimbursed the Treasury bureaus for salaries and expenses expended on the cases that had been referred to and accepted by the task forces.
- The ICDE Task Force Program consists of 9 regional task forces which consolidate the resources and expertise of 11 member federal agencies in cooperation with state and local investigators and prosecutors to target and destroy major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations.
- Activities performed under this appropriation are core governmental functions which must continue on a day-to-day basis. Specific benefits include:
  - Consolidated Departmental Oversight: Appropriating directly to the Treasury Department enhances Treasury Enforcement’s ability to exercise consolidated Departmental oversight in the management and allocation of resources concomitantly with streamlining administrative coordination with non-Treasury participating agencies.
  - These enhancements can be achieved while maintaining the integrity of existing guidelines which allow individual task forces to be tailored to meet the special needs of regional ICDE investigative and prosecutorial personnel.
  - Interagency cooperation to solve crimes: The overall goal is to identify, investigate, and prosecute members of high-level drug trafficking and related enterprises will be maintained through interagency coordination and thereby generate more and better cases against drug trafficking and related organizations.
  - When Treasury bureaus refer cases to the task forces, Treasury benefits from the highly specialized talents of each agency and, at the same time, receives reimbursement for resources expended. Likewise, other agencies benefit from Treasury’s expertise in solving their cases. The types of cases referred to ICDE are extremely complex and are characterized by conspiracies of large, well organized criminal enterprises. These cases can often extend over a wide geographic area.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- In FY 1998, a total of \$73.8 million was appropriated to the ICDE program.



**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The FY 1998 appropriation includes \$36.3 million for money laundering investigations conducted by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and \$10.0 million for firearms-related violence investigations conducted by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (ATF)

**Goal 4: Shield America’s air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- The FY 1998 appropriation includes \$27.5 million for interdiction activities conducted by the U.S. Customs Service.

**1999 Request**

- In FY 1999, ICDE is requesting a total of \$75.9 million, an increase of \$2.1 million over the FY 1998 level.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$47.6 million—\$37.3 million for the IRS and \$10.3 million for the ATF. In total, the net increase for Goal 2 activities is \$1.3 million over FY 1998.

**Goal 4: Shield America’s air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- ICDE is requesting a total of \$28.3 million for Goal 4 activities to support U.S. Customs Service programs in FY 1999. This funding level represents a net increase of \$0.9 million over the FY 1998.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- ICDE reports no new program accomplishments for the fiscal year just ended.

## INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$49.908	\$49.242	\$49.764
Goal 5	<u>23.455</u>	<u>22.848</u>	<u>23.305</u>
Total	\$73.363	\$72.090	\$73.069
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$56.321	\$53.918	\$55.589
Intelligence	15.372	16.436	15.690
International	<u>1.670</u>	<u>1.736</u>	<u>1.790</u>
Total	\$73.363	\$72.090	\$73.069
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Narcotics Crimes	\$58.548	\$56.202	\$57.944
Currency Transaction Reports	<u>14.815</u>	<u>15.888</u>	<u>15.125</u>
Total	\$73.363	\$72.090	\$73.069
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	945	929	929
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$7,102.7	\$7,804.8	\$8,338.2
Drug Percentage	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) drug control budget contains two components: Criminal Investigation (CI) and Currency Reporting Forms Processing.
- IRS-CI commits 23 - 25 percent of its Direct Investigative Time to the investigation and prosecution of Drug and Drug Money Laundering Organizations.
- Currency Reporting Forms Processing: The resources expended to process the Currency Reporting Forms, such as Currency Transactions Reports and Suspicious Activity Reports as required by the Bank Secrecy Act. Forms are processed for reporting banks, financial institutions, and non-bank money services businesses. This program activity is reported in a separate account in IRS's budget activities and is scored as 100 percent drug-related.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The IRS-Criminal investigation is charged with the enforcement of the criminal statutes contained in the Internal Revenue Service Code (Title 26), the criminal statutes contained in the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31) and the Money Laundering Control Act (Title 18), in order to encourage and achieve, directly or indirectly, voluntary compliance with the Internal Revenue laws.

- The IRS-CI accomplishes its mission in supporting the overall IRS mission through the investigation of criminal violations under its purview through its two program areas, the Fraud Program and the Narcotics Program. The Narcotics Program supports the National Drug Control Strategy through investigations and prosecutions.
- The IRS-CI has also developed and is implementing an international strategy to accomplish its law enforcement objectives in the international arena. The IRS-CI strategy calls for the placement of Special Agents in overseas Posts-of-Duty. These Special Agents facilitate the development and utilization of information obtained in foreign countries in support of criminal investigations over which CI has law enforcement responsibility.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 program provides \$72.1 million and 929 FTE.

##### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- Of the total counternarcotics funding received by the IRS, \$49.2 million supports IRS-CI's effort in the investigation of drug organizations, including domestic drug money laundering organizations. The program provides IRS-CI the ability to participate in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force, the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas, the High Level Drug Leaders Project and various Financial Investigative Task Forces established by IRS-CI.

##### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The IRS international strategy is designed to accomplish its law enforcement objectives in the international arena. In FY 1998, the IRS will fund \$22.8 million for Goal 5 activities. In addition to the placement of Special Agents in overseas Posts of Duty, the IRS places Special Agents in the intelligence community served by Interpol.
- The IRS, together with its Attache's, provide assistance to foreign governments as it relates to the establishment and/or enhancement of money laundering, criminal tax, and asset forfeiture law. They assist foreign governments in the development of, and improvement to, the exchange of information agreements. They also provide anti-money laundering training courses and financial investigative techniques training courses in conjunction with their National Training Academy in Glynco, GA, with the assistance of their Attache's stationed in foreign posts of duty.

##### 1999 Request

- The IRS is requesting a total of \$73.1 million and 929 FTE in FY 1999. This represents an increase of \$1.0 million over the FY 1998 funding level.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$49.8 million, a net increase of \$0.5 million over FY 1998.

**Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$23.3 million, a net increase of \$0.5 million over FY 1998.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1997, the IRS-CI recommended prosecution on 1,283 narcotics cases. Approximately 65 percent (projected) of all narcotics cases investigated by IRS-CI recommend prosecution on money laundering violations.
- In FY 1997, the IRS-CI initiated 1,617 investigations which related to IRS-CI's narcotics program. Of the investigations initiated under the narcotics program in FY 1997, 87 percent, or 1,407, involved money laundering or currency crime violations.
- In FY 1997, the IRS-CI recommended prosecution on 1,283 investigations initiated in the narcotics program.
- In FY 1997, the IRS-CI had 1,214 indictments/information's returned as a result of investigations initiated in the narcotics program.
- In FY 1997, the IRS-CI documented over \$4 billion in provable money laundering transactions associated with all (fraud and narcotics) money laundering cases. Over the three year period of 1995 through 1997, IRS-CI documented in excess of \$11 billion in provable money laundering transactions associated with all money laundering cases.

## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$73.824	\$77.334	\$78.820
Goal 3	<u>5.244</u>	<u>5.466</u>	<u>5.756</u>
Total	\$79.068	\$82.800	\$84.576
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$5.244	\$5.466	\$5.756
Investigations	<u>73.824</u>	<u>77.334</u>	<u>78.820</u>
Total	\$79.068	\$82.800	\$84.576
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Investigations	\$70.314	\$73.812	\$76.870
Administration	2.633	2.779	2.867
Protective Operations	2.611	2.687	2.889
Crime Control Act	<u>3.510</u>	<u>3.522</u>	<u>1.950</u>
Total	\$79.068	\$82.800	\$84.576
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	601	664	661
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$531.3	\$565.0	\$594.7
Drug Percentage	14.9%	14.7%	14.2%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The estimate that 39 percent of the workload of the Investigation Activity is drug related is based upon actual staff hours expended in the sample year 1990, plus an additional 54 FTE specifically earmarked by the Congress in FY 1992 for drug enforcement activities incidental to work with task forces targeting West African criminal organizations. The 7 percent and one percent figures for the Protective and Administrative Activities' involvement also rely on the use of actual staff hours data for FY 1990.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Secret Service drug-related investigative activities support Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy. The Service's employee and applicant drug testing, protectee drug-related speeches, and protection for protectees involved in other drug enforcement related activities support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy.
- The mission of the Secret Service includes the authority and responsibility to:
  - Protect the President, the Vice President, the President-elect, the Vice President-elect, and members of their immediate families; major Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates; former Presidents, their spouses and minor children; and visiting heads of foreign States/governments.

- Provide security for the White House Complex and other Presidential offices, for the official residence of the Vice President, and for foreign diplomatic missions in the Washington, DC metropolitan area.
  - Detect and arrest any person committing an offense against the laws relating to currency, coins, obligations, and securities of the United States or foreign governments.
  - Detect and arrest those persons violating laws pertaining to electronic funds transfer frauds, credit card and debit card frauds, fraud involving federally insured financial institutions, false identification documents or devices, and computer access fraud.
- Resources identified are based upon a methodology which incorporates pay, benefits and support costs of FTE devoted to drug enforcement activities. These include criminal investigations, federal/state/local task force involvement, employee and applicant drug testing, protectee drug related speeches, and protection for protectees involved in other drug enforcement related activities.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

- The FY 1998 base program includes \$77.3 million for investigative activities which support Goal 2 of the National Drug Control Strategy and \$5.5 million in prevention activities which support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- In FY 1998, the Service will shift 119 FTE to the Investigations Activity from the Candidate/Nominee Activity (one of the protective operations activities) because of the end of the 1996 Presidential campaign. Although the Service has proposed no new budgetary resources specifically devoted to carrying out the National Drug Control Strategy, it will continue to devote 39 percent of its investigative resources, 7 percent of its protective operations resources and one percent of its administrative resources to drug-related activities.

##### 1999 Request

- The Service’s FY 1999 drug-related resources are \$84.6 million, an increase of \$1.8 million over the FY 1998 enacted level.
- In FY 1999, the Service will shift 10 FTE to the Protective Operations Activity in preparation for the 2000 Presidential Campaign.

**Goal 2: Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 2 activities for FY 1999 is \$78.8 million, a net increase of \$1.5 million over FY 1998.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 1999 is \$5.8 million, a net increase of \$0.3 million over FY 1998.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- The Secret Service investigates organized criminal groups. These groups target financial institutions with a multitude of fraudulent schemes in order to secure funding for their drug operations. Organized criminal groups are involved in myriad criminal activities, from financial crimes to the trafficking in narcotics. Financial institutions are being used more frequently as a medium to support these and other more violent activities perpetrated by the Nigerian criminal elements, Asian triads, Russian, Middle Eastern, and other more traditional organized criminal groups.
- Outlined below are several examples of the many Secret Service program accomplishments in the drug control effort:
- In March 1997, Houston police officers and agents of the Secret Service arrested two individuals with \$45,000 in counterfeit \$100 and \$50 Federal Reserve Notes. A confidential informant provided information that the two individuals intended to use the counterfeit currency for a drug purchase/rip-off. A search revealed two loaded 9mm handguns in addition to the counterfeit money.
- In September 1997, Secret Service and U.S. Customs agents arrested two individuals in possession of \$67,500 in counterfeit \$100 Federal Reserve Notes, as well as 1-1/2 kilograms of heroin in Miami, Florida. Both individuals were arrested after agents were given information that the two would be transporting counterfeit currency from Colombia, South America. The two were to deliver the counterfeit currency and heroin secreted in their luggage to New York City, New York and Los Angeles, California.
- In October 1997, Secret Service agents arrested two individuals after suppressing a counterfeit printing operation in Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Consent searches of one of the suspect's business, residence, and vehicle revealed \$3,090 in counterfeit currency, 365 grams of cocaine, 60 grams of crack cocaine, fifteen stolen cellular telephones and numerous weapons. Equipment to reprogram the cellular telephones, as well as the computer equipment to print counterfeit U.S. currency, was also seized.

## TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 2	\$211.616	\$194.224	\$179.477
Goal 4	<u>0.250</u>	<u>0.250</u>	<u>0.250</u>
Total	\$211.866	\$194.474	\$179.727
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Investigations	\$151.616	\$134.224	\$119.477
State & Local Assistance	60.000	60.000	60.000
Interdiction	<u>0.250</u>	<u>0.250</u>	<u>0.250</u>
Total	\$211.866	\$194.474	\$179.727
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Definite Budget Authority	\$8.200	—	—
Permanent Indefinite Authority	<u>203.666</u>	<u>194.474</u>	<u>179.727</u>
Total	\$211.866	\$194.474	\$179.727
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs <sup>1</sup>	—	—	—
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$258.4	\$237.2	\$219.2
Drug Percentage	82.0%	82.0%	82.0%
<sup>1</sup> Drug resource personnel are reported directly to ONDCP by each of the Treasury law enforcement bureau.			

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The drug control percentage has been adjusted as a result of a line-by-line review of the drug-related spending from the Fund. A weighted average was calculated and appears in the figures above.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF) was established by the Treasury Department Appropriations Act, P.L. 102-393 as a special fund. Special funds consist of separate receipt and expenditure accounts. The TFF has two accounts for paying fund expenses—a permanent indefinite and an annual appropriation. The permanent indefinite appropriation is available for purposes related to specific seizures. The annual appropriation is enacted in the Treasury Appropriations Act and represents a congressional limitation on the use of the proceeds of seized for forfeited assets for purposes more generally related to the forfeiture program. In addition, at the end of each fiscal year, the Fund is authorized to reserve unobligated balances of the Fund for future operations.



## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1998 Program

- Drug control resources of the TFF total \$194.5 million in FY 1998. This budget is devoted almost exclusively to increasing the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence. A small amount (one-eighth-of-one-percent) of the total budget support activities that shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

#### **Goal 2: Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence.**

- The Youth Crime Gun Initiative (YCGI) program is supported by the TFF. This program received \$9.5 million in FY1998 is designed to discourage youth activities which are related to drugs and violence.
- Federal, state, and local law enforcement task forces are supported to fight criminal activity related to drugs and violence.
- Investigations and intelligence gathering efforts are supported which lead to seizures and forfeitures of assets obtained through the sales of illegal drugs.

#### **Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.**

- Multilateral intelligence sharing with other governments has been supported by the Fund.
- The TFF provided \$250,000 for interdiction operations conducted by the U.S. Coast Guard in vessel seizures in conjunction with the U.S. Customs Service.

### 1999 Request

- The total drug control budget request is \$179.7 million, which includes a nonrecurring reduction of \$14.7 million below the FY 1998 level for Goal 2 activities. Total funding for Goal 5 activities will be \$250,000, the same level as FY 1998.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Reimbursing proper expenses of seizure and forfeiture, sharing funds with state and local law enforcement agencies, and managing the resources of the fund constitute the main achievements of the TFF. These achievements apply mostly to the investigations into money laundering and illegal drug activity conducted within the United States.
- Domestic efforts in training law enforcement officers in the asset forfeiture process were conducted as a means of facilitating investigations wherein money laundering and other proceeds from illegal drug activity are affecting the United States.

## U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 5	<u>\$7.182</u>	<u>\$7.322</u>	<u>\$7.552</u>
Total	\$7.182	\$7.322	\$7.552
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
International	<u>\$7.182</u>	<u>\$7.322</u>	<u>\$7.552</u>
Total	\$7.182	\$7.322	\$7.552
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Overseas Missions	\$4.790	\$4.824	\$4.952
Information Programs, Exchanges and Research	1.825	1.909	1.995
Broadcasting	<u>0.567</u>	<u>0.589</u>	<u>0.605</u>
Total	\$7.182	\$7.322	\$7.552
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	107	107	107
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,104.0	\$1,125.3	\$1,236.0
Drug Percentage	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The drug percentage figure is based on estimates provided by the six geographic area offices, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the Office of Research and Media Reaction, the Bureau of Information, the International Broadcasting Bureau, and the Office of the Director. Programs involve grants (including speaker programs, educational exchanges and foreign visitors to the U.S.) that are directly attributable to drug control.
- It is more difficult to calculate the drug control portion of other activities: the costs of radio broadcast and Internet sites, for example, are spread over a number of thematic areas. An attempt has been made to estimate some of those amounts. Areas in which the costs are not possible to attribute to drug control include the press support provided by overseas posts for visiting U.S. officials and the contact work done by officers in the field with key foreign publics.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) is to inform foreign audiences about U.S. government policies. Through the use of multilingual media products, exchange programs and the activities of its overseas posts, USIA explains policy within a foreign cultural context and seeks to influence public opinion through interaction with key host country media, academic institutions, government departments, and non-government organizations (NGOs). USIA officers abroad seek to facilitate contact and broaden the dialogue between U.S. institutions and their counterparts in other countries.

- USIA’s drug control efforts support Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy—“Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.” Public affairs programming is designed to build understanding and support for U.S. international counterdrug activities. It provides timely and accurate information about U.S. policies and programs, demonstrates the threat posed by drug trafficking to source and transit countries, and strengthens the capacity of foreign countries to fight drug abuse, trafficking and related criminal activities. USIA’s counterdrug programs are carried out in the following ways:
  - **Overseas Posts.** USIA officers at 190 U.S. Information Service (USIS) posts in 141 countries direct public affairs programs on drug issues under the direction of the ambassador and in close collaboration with State, DEA, and other U.S. government agencies. USIS posts provide information products to the media, organize press support for visiting U.S. government officials, build relationships with key government and non-government organizations, arrange speaker programs and workshops for selected audiences, and administer exchange-of-persons programs. The drug-producing and transit countries of Latin America continue to be USIA’s primary focus for building public support against illegal drugs. Posts in the heroin-producing and drug transit countries of Asia, Africa, and Europe conduct more limited programs.
  - **Information, Exchanges, and Research.** USIA supports the activities of its overseas posts with products and services from its Washington headquarters: news, official texts and other materials on drug issues are transmitted electronically to the field or posted on the agency’s various Internet sites; American experts are recruited to participate in speaker programs, teleconferences and seminars; and reference services are available to respond to inquiries from post contacts. Professional and academic exchange programs on drug-related issues are conducted to enable Americans and their international counterparts to compare techniques and experiences. USIA also conducts polls of foreign public opinion and analyzes the reporting of foreign media on U.S. programs and policies related to drugs.
  - **Broadcasting.** USIA regularly provides news, features, and interviews on drug issues through the Voice of America’s 52 language services and through affiliated media outlets Radio Marti, Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, and Radio Free Asia. The Worldnet television service transmits news stories, public service announcements, and documentaries for use at field posts or for rebroadcast by foreign media and conducts interactive teleconferences via satellite on drug-related issues.

#### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

##### 1998 Program

##### Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.

- USIA’s budget estimate for FY 1998 totals \$7.3 million, an increase of \$0.1 million from the FY 1997 funding levels, covers increases in operating costs.
  - A total of \$4.8 million will be spent on drug-related activities at USIA’s posts overseas. This base program includes the cost of media programs, salaries and administrative overhead, and local costs for seminars and speaker programs. In addition to these funds, the Department of State Embassy Narcotics Affairs Sections expends funds in support of USIA programs, particularly on demand reduction and prevention. In FY 1998, USIA implemented an international public affairs strategy in concert with other USG agencies to improve coordination and effectiveness of U.S. government expenditures across agencies on public diplomacy concerning drug control.

- Washington-based activities will spend \$1.9 million, including: (1) \$1.2 million for International Visitor, Hubert Humphrey, Fulbright and other drug-related exchange programs (2) \$0.5 million for information programs including teleconferencing, speaker programs, texts, background articles, and reference services; and (3) \$0.2 million for foreign media analysis and public opinion research and overall policy coordination.
- The Bureau of Broadcasting will spend a total of \$0.6 million on the Voice of America's multi-language news and features programs and on Worldnet television programs, including live teleconferences.

### 1999 Request

#### **Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 1999 is \$7.6 million, a net increase of \$0.3 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request will allow USIA to maintain FY 1998 programming levels despite continuing declines in its overall resources. The additional funding covers anticipated increases in overseas and domestic salaries and other operation costs, but no new program initiatives. Most of these resources will be focused on efforts in the Western Hemisphere.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1997, USIA and its USIS posts abroad employed a wide range of program tools to advance Goal 5 of the National Drug Control Strategy. Many activities provided support for the Strategy by ensuring that foreign publics had accurate information about U.S. policies and programs. These efforts contributed to strengthening support for and understanding of U.S. actions to control drugs at home and abroad. Among the many positive outcomes were the following:
  - A long-term public affairs campaign by the USIS post in La Paz resulted in a 60% drop in negative articles on U.S. counterdrug efforts in Bolivia, and a corresponding increase in positive coverage. By targeting influential media outlets and commentators and constructing a database to monitor coverage over two years, USIS La Paz showed a dramatic change in the focus of Bolivian media editorials and general attitudes towards counterdrug efforts.
  - An International Visitor program for participants from Cyprus, Malta, Egypt, Israel, and Portugal led to the creation of the European-Mediterranean Partnership Against Substance Abuse. The new organization, which includes both Turkish and Greek Cypriots, is establishing a regional database and offering low-cost, professional education and treatment programs. Its regional approach to combating narcotics addiction and trafficking was a direct result of the group's exposure to anti-drug programs in the U.S.
  - The USIS post in Bangkok was successful in broadening public support for the recapture, in Thailand, of bail-jumper Li Yung-Chung, accused of drug offenses in the U.S. This public affairs initiative resulted in editorials in major Thai media which led to increased efforts and the ultimate recapture of Li, who was extradited to the U.S. The Voice of America's Thai service broadcast a series of special reports on Li's extradition and return to the U.S.

- A series of media interviews with Ambassador Frechette, arranged by USIS Bogota, provided an effective forum for stating the U.S. position in the wake of the announcement of decertification of Colombia. Reaching an estimated 6.7 million Colombians, the ambassador articulated U.S. concerns about the Colombian government’s counterdrug cooperation and its policies on extradition and eradication. These prime-time interviews were given prominent news play and served as a rebuttal to the anti-U.S. rhetoric that followed the decertification announcement.
- In Santo Domingo, a USIS public affairs campaign designed to gather public support for extraditing Dominicans fleeing criminal prosecution in the U.S. brought sharp public focus to this drug-related issue. The campaign was an influential factor in the landmark extraditions of two of the most notorious Dominican fugitives from American justice, Maximo Reyes and Francisco Medina.
- Students and educators from Alaska and Russia are working to develop anti-drug and anti- alcohol abuse training programs and health fair exhibits for presentation in both countries. The program, funded by a USIA grant to the Secondary School Linkages Program, calls for the exchange of groups of Russians and Americans to share ideas and experiences on these issues.
- USIS La Paz, working with a private Bolivian television network, USAID and the Embassy Narcotics Affairs Section, produced a series of 12 short TV documentaries intended to increase Bolivian public support for joint U.S./Bolivian alternative development and counterdrug programs. An important component in the embassy’s overall public affairs strategy for Bolivia, the series ran over a four-month period. During that time, viewership increased by a factor of three, ultimately reaching 94,000 homes.
- Years of close cooperation between the USIS post in Mbabane and key officials in Swaziland came to fruition in a national drug demand reduction program launched in December 1996. With the engagement of the country’s top policy makers and a contribution of funds from U.S. sources, this campaign to reduce local drug consumption employs strategies such as theater performances to dramatize the anti-drug message in the countryside.
- In Costa Rica, a USIA-recruited drug prevention specialist worked with fifty Ministry of Education officials and school guidance counselors on developing a drug prevention program on the positive prevention model. After a period of evaluation, the techniques are likely to be adopted nationally, providing the country with its first comprehensive drug prevention school program.

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>	<b>1997 Actual</b>	<b>1998 Enacted</b>	<b>1999 Request</b>
Goal 3	\$1,056.572	\$1,097.202	\$1,139.074
Total	\$1,056.572	\$1,097.202	\$1,139.074
<b>Drug Resources by Function</b>			
Prevention	\$0.146	\$0.341	\$0.345
Treatment	1,052.026	1,092.291	1,133.999
Treatment Research	4.400	4.570	4.730
Total	\$1,056.572	\$1,097.202	\$1,139.074
<b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>			
Medical Care	\$1,052.172	\$1,092.632	\$1,134.344
Research	4.400	4.570	4.730
Total	\$1,056.572	\$1,097.202	\$1,139.074
<b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>			
Total FTEs (direct only)	16,058	16,058	16,058
<b>Information</b>			
Total Agency Budget	\$47,486.8	\$51,706.1	\$52,204.1
Drug Percentage	2.2%	2.1%	2.2%

### II. METHODOLOGY

- “Treatment Costs” represent the cost for all inpatient and outpatient care of veterans with a primary or associated diagnosis of drug abuse. These figures include the cost of care for these patients in the following: specialized drug abuse treatment programs; specialized substance abuse programs treating veterans with alcohol and/or drug abuse problems; and, all other medical programs (e.g., medicine, surgery, psychiatry, etc.).
- For specialized drug abuse treatment programs, 100% of the costs are included. However, the majority of patients receiving specialized treatment for drug abuse problems receive their care in substance abuse treatment programs. Substance abuse treatment programs provide services to drug abusers, alcohol abusers and poly-substance abusers. The costs allocated for the treatment of veterans with drug abuse problems in these programs are based upon an analysis of the proportion of drug abuse diagnoses within the total substance abuse population treated in the specialized programs. In determining the treatment costs for drug use disorders in specialized substance abuse treatment programs, 62.9% of the total costs of these programs is allocated.
- The other related medical costs for drug abuse patients (i.e., costs for care other than specialized drug treatment in dedicated drug or substance abuse programs) is comprised of five general components: 100% of the other related medical costs for patients with a drug diagnosis and treated in a specialized drug program; 100% of the other related medical costs for patients with a primary drug diagnosis and treated in a specialized substance abuse treatment program; 100% of the other related medical costs for patients with a primary drug diagnosis and treated in programs other than specialized drug or substance

abuse programs; 50% of the other related medical costs for patients with a second diagnosis (not primary) involving drug abuse and treated in programs other than specialized drug or substance abuse programs; 25% of other related medical costs for patients with an associated (not first or second) drug diagnosis and treated in programs other than specialized drug or substance abuse program.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Department of Veterans Affairs, through its Veterans Health Administration, operates a network of substance abuse treatment programs located in the Department's medical centers, domiciliaries and outpatient clinics. VA plays a major role in the provision of services to veterans who are "service connected" or indigent. (The term "service connected" refers to injuries sustained while in military service, especially those injuries sustained as a result of military action). All of the drug-related resources support Goal 3 of the National Drug Control Strategy.
- The investment in health care and specialized treatment of veterans with drug abuse problems identified as funded by the resources in Medical Care helps avoid future health, welfare and crime costs associated with illegal drug use.
- In coordination with NIDA on how to best employ outreach models, VA has been a participant in the Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) initiative developed by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment of SAMHSA in HHS. A component of this project is the specific development of a TIP relating to case management and the associated facilitation of access to treatment.
- The dollars expended in research help to acquire new knowledge to improve the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease, and acquire new knowledge to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility and quality of veterans health care.
- The Department of Veterans Affairs, in keeping with modern medical practice, continues to improve service delivery by expanding primary care and shifting treatment services to lower cost settings when clinically appropriate. Included in this shift to more efficient and cost effective care delivery has been VA's substance abuse treatment system. Initial data suggest these shifts in care delivery may impact budgets in future years. The exact nature of the impact, if any, cannot be determined until additional trend data becomes available.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1998 Program

- The 1998 base contains an estimated \$1,092.632 million towards this program for medical care. This program consists of \$520.571 million for inpatient drug abuse care and treatment, \$571.720 million for outpatient treatment and \$0.341 million for prevention activities. Evaluation of substance abuse treatment programs will continue in 1999.
- The 1998 base contains \$4.57 million for research and development to be applied towards drug abuse related research.



**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- Strategy: Improve access to diagnostic and treatment services for addicted veterans, thereby relieving suffering and avoiding further social, medical and psychiatric complications.
  - Performance Goal 1: in FY 1998, all newly admitted patients with a primary substance use disorder diagnosis will be tested with the Addiction Severity Index (ASI) instrument. All patients with a primary substance use disorder diagnosis will receive a follow-up ASI at 6-month intervals. At least 50% of the patients whose initial ASI was administered within 14 days of admission to a new episode of care and who have received no treatment in the 30 days prior to admission will show 25% or more improvement in their drug composite score and at least one other composite score. By FY 2003, the proportion of patients who demonstrate improvement will increase to 75%.
  - External Factors: VA treatment goals are guided by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. To implement this goal VA will develop a “train-the-trainers” program to assure that each VISN has an adequate cohort of clinicians to administer the ASI. Each VISN will select two candidates to attend a training program for trainers. These individuals will then function as training resources for clinical facilities in their VISNs.

**1999 Request**

- The 1999 request is a total of \$1,139.074 million, an increase of \$41.872 million. The request is composed of \$1,134.344 million for medical care and \$4.730 million for drug abuse related research. In conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Justice (DOJ), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) will make available to communities its expertise in drug treatment theory and program development. The emphasis will be on the establishment of a treatment continuum, the implementation of patient/treatment matching and methods of evaluating treatment outcome. VA will be able to accomplish this within existing resources, primarily through its Center of Excellence in Substance Abuse Treatment and Education (CESATE) and its Program Evaluation and Resource Center (PERC). These two entities already provide these services within VA and will be made available for integration into similar activities within HHS and DOJ.

**Goal 3: Reduce health and social costs to the public of illegal drug use.**

- The 1999 request includes the following Goal 3 enhancements:
  - Increase treatment efficiency and effectiveness. Provide information on successful methods in various programs and the number of referrals that enter treatment. The dollars expended in research help to meet this goal and objective by (1) acquiring new knowledge to improve the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of disease, and (2) to acquiring new knowledge to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, accessibility and quality of veterans health care.
  - Use effective outreach referral and case management efforts to facilitate early access to treatment. In coordination with NIDA on how best to employ outreach models, VA has been and will continue to be a participant in the Treatment Improvement Protocol (TIP) initiative developed by the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment of SAMHSA, HHS. A component of this project is the specific development of a TIP relating to case management and the associated facilitation of access to treatment. Previously issued TIPs have been made available to VA treatment programs, and have been used in VA’s continuing education activities. This will continue in the future.



## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Specialized substance abuse treatment services are available at 126 VA Medical facilities.
- VA continues to provide inpatient treatment services to veterans with significant substance abuse and psychosocial problems: 35% are 50 and older, 75% are not married, 36% are members of an ethnic minority, and 33% have service-connected disabilities. Among patients with drug diagnoses treated in specialized inpatient substance abuse units, 63% abuse cocaine, 21% abuse opioids, and 37% have co-existing psychiatric diagnoses.
- The Program Evaluation and Resource Center (PERC), Palo Alto VAMC, is conducting a major process-outcome evaluation of substance abuse treatment programs. PERC is focusing on substance abuse treatment programs at 13 VAMCs that follow a traditional 12-step and/or a cognitive behavioral treatment approach. These are the two most prevalent treatment orientations in VA programs. Intake and discharge data have been collected on over 3,000 patients; one- and two-year follow-ups are being conducted. Treatment outcome will be assessed in terms of drug and alcohol use, problems related to use, depression, employment and readmission for treatment. The project will also examine the processes underlying the two treatment approaches and whether certain types of patients fare better in each type of treatment.
- A second outcome-oriented evaluation focuses on the VA's Contract Residential Facilities (CRF) Program that provides residential care which serves as a bridge between inpatient treatment and independent life in the community for selected substance abuse patients. Four-year follow-up findings for patients referred to CRF's in FY97 indicate that those who had longer episodes of residential care were less likely to be readmitted for substance abuse treatment or psychiatric care. A survey of CRFs identified three models of care in such facilities (psychosocial model, supportive rehabilitation model, and intensive treatment model). A prospective follow-up study of patients admitted to CRFs is being conducted to estimate more accurately the effects of such care, to determine the processes that account for those effects, and to identify the characteristics of patients who are the best candidates for placement in different models of CRF care.
- The Program Evaluation and Resource Center is working with Mental Health and Behavioral Sciences Service to develop a system of indicators to monitor the provision of services to veterans with substance use disorders. The first phase of development will test monitors designed to assess the effectiveness of early intervention as well as monitors measuring access to treatment and continuity of services. Later phases will evaluate treatment outcome using indicators such as changes in substance use, medical and psychiatric status, economic status and social conditions after receipt of services.