

# **FY 1999 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS**

## **FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS**

Executive Office of the President  
Office of National Drug Control Policy



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# **BUDGET OVERVIEW**

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## Highlights of FY 1999 Drug Control Budget

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### Overview:

- In total, drug control funding recommended for FY 1999 is **\$17.1 billion**, an increase of **\$1.1 billion (+6.8%)** over the FY 1998 enacted level.
- FY 1999 funding includes an increase of **\$491 million** for treatment and prevention programs and an increase of **\$602 million** for supply reduction efforts.
- The largest percentage increase in FY 1999 is for **Goal 1** activities which target youth. Goal 1 increases by **\$256 million (+15%)**. In FY 1999, new resources are included for a School Counselor Initiative, prevention research, and youth tobacco use prevention.

### Drug Spending by Department (\$ Millions)

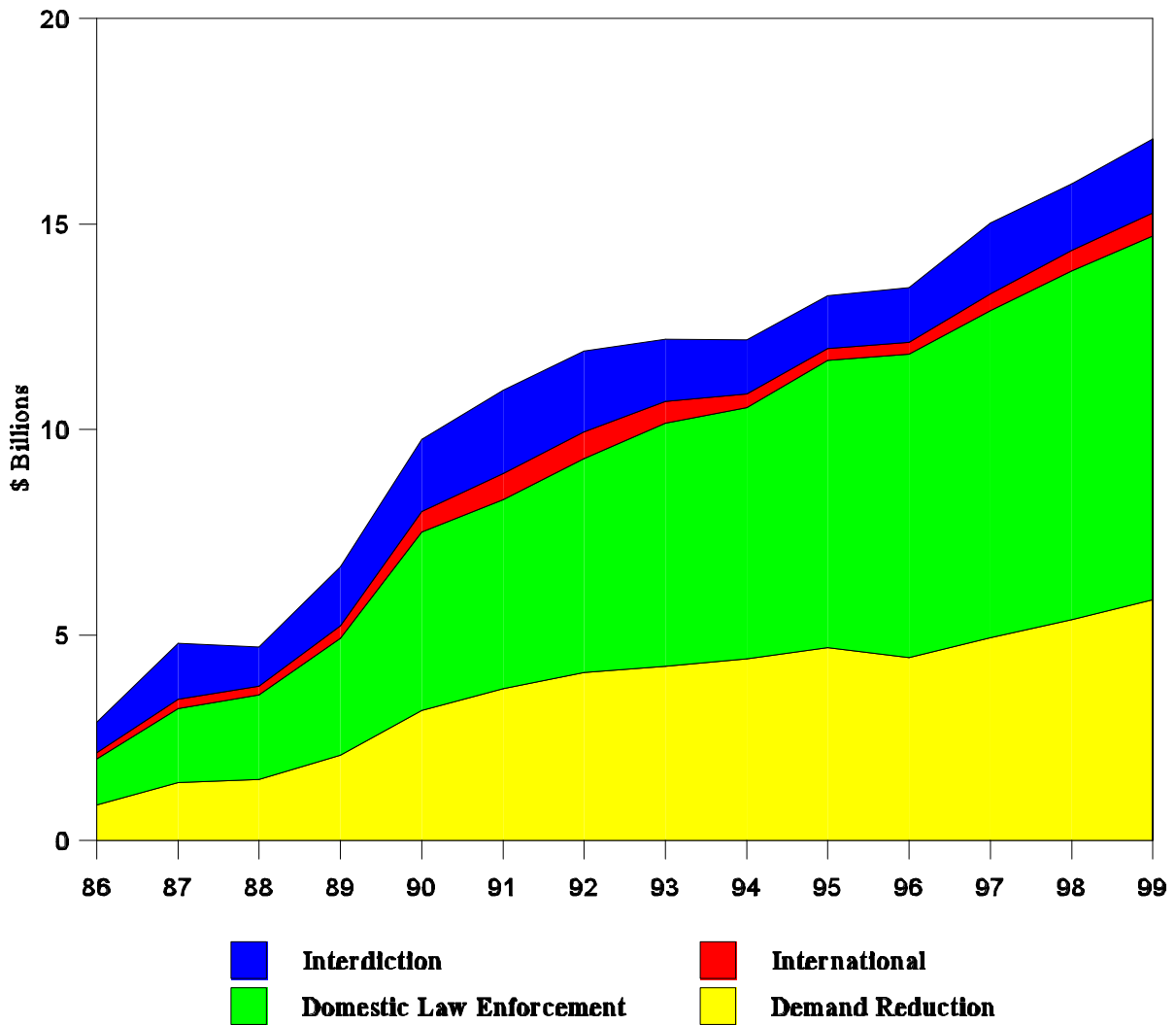
<u>Department</u>	<u>FY 97</u>	<u>FY 98</u>	<u>FY 99</u>	<u>% Change 98-99</u>
Defense	940.1	847.7	882.8	4.1%
Education	679.1	685.3	739.7	7.9%
HHS	2,392.3	2,522.5	2,812.9	11.5%
Justice	6,703.7	7,260.5	7,670.0	5.6%
ONDCP	288.9	428.2	449.4	5.0%
State	194.2	211.5	256.5	21.3%
Transportation	526.7	455.0	515.2	13.3%
Treasury	1,175.9	1,327.9	1,388.1	4.5%
Veterans Affairs	1,056.6	1,097.2	1,139.1	3.8%
All Other	<u>1,075.8</u>	<u>1,141.6</u>	<u>1,215.9</u>	<u>6.5%</u>
Total	15,033.2	15,977.4	17,069.8	6.8%

## Program Highlights:

- **Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign (\$195 million)** -- In FY 1999, ONDCP will continue the Youth 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)** -- This initiative is funded through the Department of Education. It will provide for about 1,300 paid drug prevention coordinators. Each coordinator will develop and direct drug prevention programs in up to five middle schools, providing prevention services to approximately 6,500 middle schools in FY 1999.
- **Drug Treatment** -- 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 for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Performance Partnership Block Grant will support efforts to close the treatment gap.
- **Drug Research (\$51 million)** -- This initiative will allow NIH (NIDA and NIAAA) to expand research on drug and underage alcohol use. Research on underage alcohol use 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.
- **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 and Prevention. This program will target cigarette smoking by underage youth. As part of this effort, FDA will expand its enforcement activities, and CDC will conduct further research on the health risks of nicotine and smoking.
- **Criminal Justice System -- Drug Intervention Program (\$85 million)** -- This initiative will provide grants through the Office of Justice Programs which will help break the cycle of drug abuse and violence by assisting State and local governments to develop and implement comprehensive systems for drug testing, treatment, and graduated sanctions for drug offenders.
- **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.

- **Southwest Border -- Border Patrol (\$163.2 million, \$24.5 million drug-related) --** This enhancement includes 1,000 new border patrol agents, primarily for the southwest border. Also included is funding for new technology which will enable the Border Patrol to allocate agents more efficiently based on current information regarding illegal alien traffic.
- **Ports-of-Entry -- 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 mobile and fixed-site X-ray systems for land border ports-of-entry along the southwest border.
- **Interdiction -- 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.
- **Interdiction Support -- 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 air reconnaissance missions (\$2.1 million). The request also includes an additional \$15 million for the National Guard.
- **International Country Support (\$45 million) --** Included in this increase for the Department of State 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.

## Historical Funding of Drug Control Programs (Cumulative, by Function, FY 1986 - FY 1999)



- By FY 1999, the total federal drug control budget will grow to a level almost six times its size in FY 1986.
- Demand Reduction, as a percent of the total, has increased from 30% in FY 1986 to 34% in FY 1999.
- Supply Reduction programs have grown substantially, from \$2.0 billion in FY 1986 to \$11.2 billion in FY 1999.



## **FY 1999 INCREASES BY GOAL**

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## Summary of Spending by Goal

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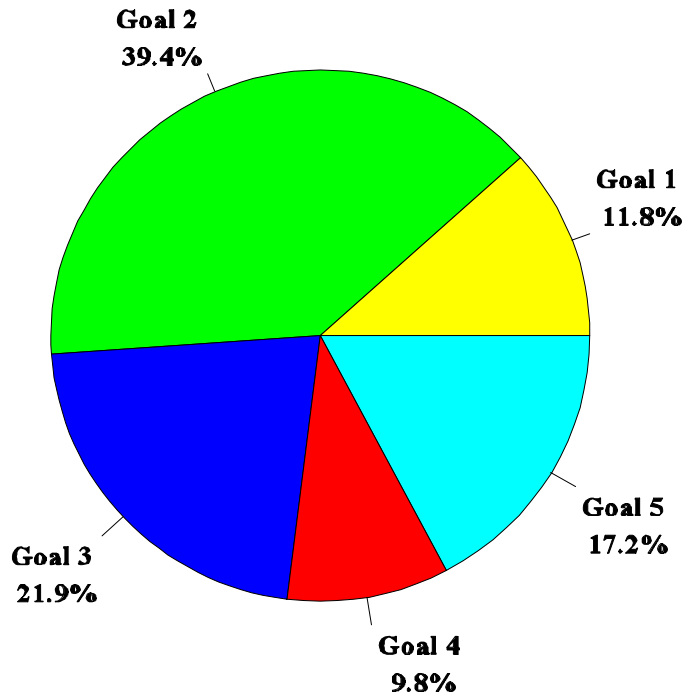
(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request	FY 98 - FY 99 Change	
				\$	%
Goal 1	1,496.3	1,760.0	2,016.0	256.0	14.5%
Goal 2	5,976.1	6,522.3	6,724.1	201.8	3.1%
Goal 3	3,324.2	3,486.9	3,732.0	245.1	7.0%
Goal 4	1,687.9	1,527.3	1,669.3	142.1	9.3%
Goal 5	2,548.8	2,681.0	2,928.4	247.4	9.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,033.2</b>	<b>\$15,977.4</b>	<b>\$17,069.</b>	<b>\$1,092.4</b>	<b>6.8%</b>

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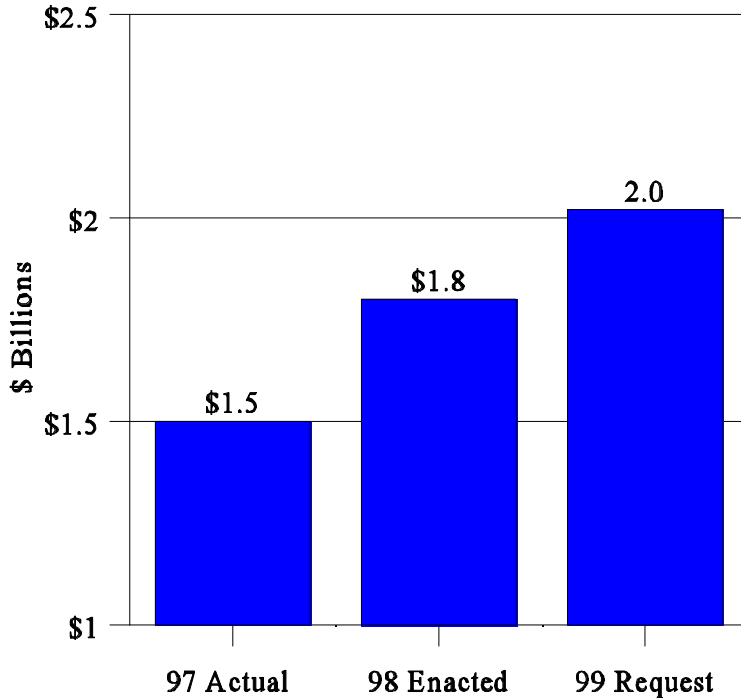
## FY 1999 Drug Control Funding by Goal

Total Budget = \$17.1 Billion



- Largest increase is in Goal 1 with \$256 million, or 14.5% over FY 1998 enacted levels.
- Goal 2 domestic law enforcement funding increases \$202 million, or 3.1% over FY 1998.
- Funding for Goal 3 treatment programs increases \$245 million, or 7% over FY 1998.
- Goal 4 interdiction programs increase \$142 million, or 9.3% over FY 1998.
- Funding for Goal 5 programs, to reduce foreign and domestic drug sources of supply, increases \$247 million, or 9.2% over FY 1998 enacted levels.

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

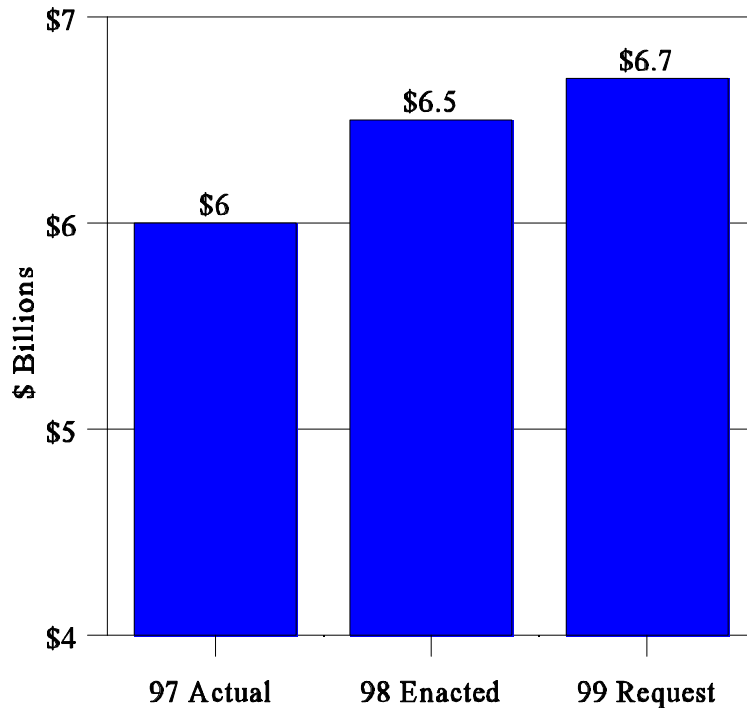


- 14.5% increase from FY98 to FY99.
- 34.8% increase since FY97.

In FY 1999, Goal 1 funding is proposed to increase by \$256 million, or 14.5% over FY 1998 enacted levels. Total FY 1999 requested funding includes:

- \$195 million to maintain the National Youth Media Campaign.
- \$50 million for Department of Education's School Drug Prevention Coordinators Program.
- \$22 million increase for drug prevention research through NIDA and NIAAA (an additional \$29 million for treatment research is included under Goal 3).
- \$20 million for a Drug-Free Communities Program, an increase of \$10 million over FY 1998.
- \$100 million increase for the Youth Anti-Tobacco Initiative in FDA.
- \$46 million increase for the Youth Anti-Tobacco Initiative in CDC.

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

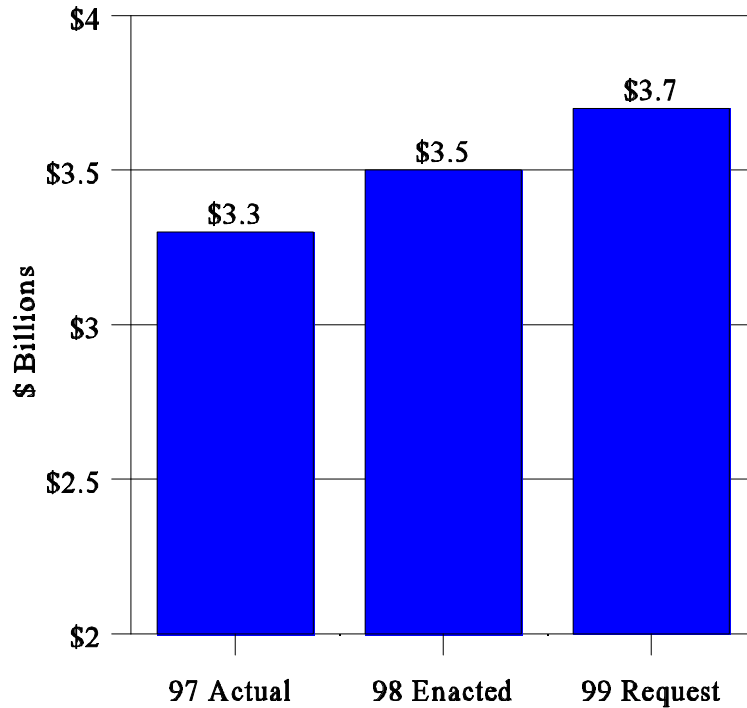


- 3.1% increase from FY98 to FY99.
- 12.5% increase since FY97.

In FY 1999, Goal 2 funding is proposed to increase by \$202 million, or 3.1% over FY 1998 enacted levels. Total FY 1999 requested funding includes:

- \$42.5 million increase for the Drug Intervention Program to conduct drug testing within the criminal justice system (an additional \$42.5 million for drug treatment is included under Goal 3).
- \$41.3 million to cover the projected increase in Federal detention jail days.
- \$19.8 million for increased Justice law enforcement programs (e.g. Tribal courts, Juvenile Drug Demonstration Program, Violence Against Women Act Grant Program, etc.).

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

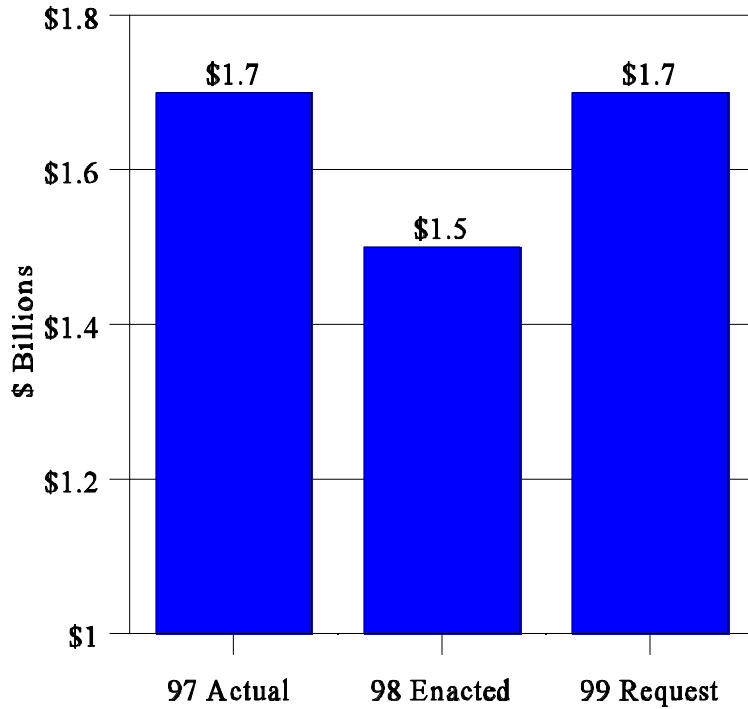


- 7% increase from FY98 to FY99.
- 12.3% increase since FY97.

In FY 1999, Goal 3 funding is proposed to increase by \$245 million, or 7% over FY 1998 enacted levels. Total FY 1999 requested funding includes:

- \$200 million increase to Close the Public System Treatment Gap (of this amount, \$143 million is drug-related).
- \$29 million increase for drug treatment research through NIDA (an additional \$22 million for drug prevention research is scored under Goal 1).
- \$42.5 million increase to implement a comprehensive drug treatment program within the criminal justice system (an additional \$42.5 million for drug testing is included under Goal 2).

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

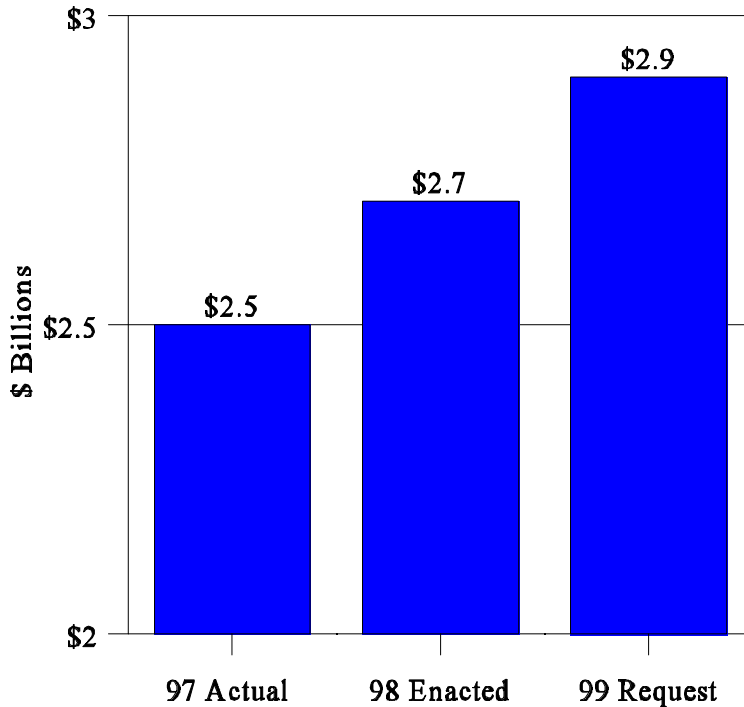


- 9.3% increase from FY98 to FY99.

In FY 1999, Goal 4 funding is proposed to increase by \$142 million, or 9.3% over FY 1998 enacted levels. Total FY 1999 requested funding includes:

- \$163 million increase (\$24.5 million drug-related) to add 1,000 new border patrol agents, primarily for the southwest border.
- \$66 million increase to enhance Customs' Ports-of-Entry operations; of this amount, \$54 million will fund non-intrusive inspection technologies.
- \$36 million increase to expand Coast Guard's interdiction capabilities, particularly in the Caribbean.
- \$12.5 million to increase DoD's interdiction support to the Caribbean countries and Mexico.

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



- 9.2% increase from FY98 to FY99.
- 14.9% increase since FY97.

In FY 1999, Goal 5 funding is proposed to increase by \$247 million, or 9.2% over FY 1998 enacted levels. Total FY 1999 requested funding includes:

- \$24.5 million for increased DEA staffing of 223 positions, including 100 special agents, to confront the growth of methamphetamine trafficking, production, and abuse.
- \$45 million for expanded support to State INL's international counterdrug programs, with special emphasis on alternative development programs.
- \$61 million for DoD's expanded role in providing support to source country programs, including the development of Andean country riverine programs.



## **FY 1999 INCREASES BY MAJOR FUNCTION**

- Demand Reduction
- Domestic Law Enforcement
- International
- Interdiction

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## Summary of Spending by Function

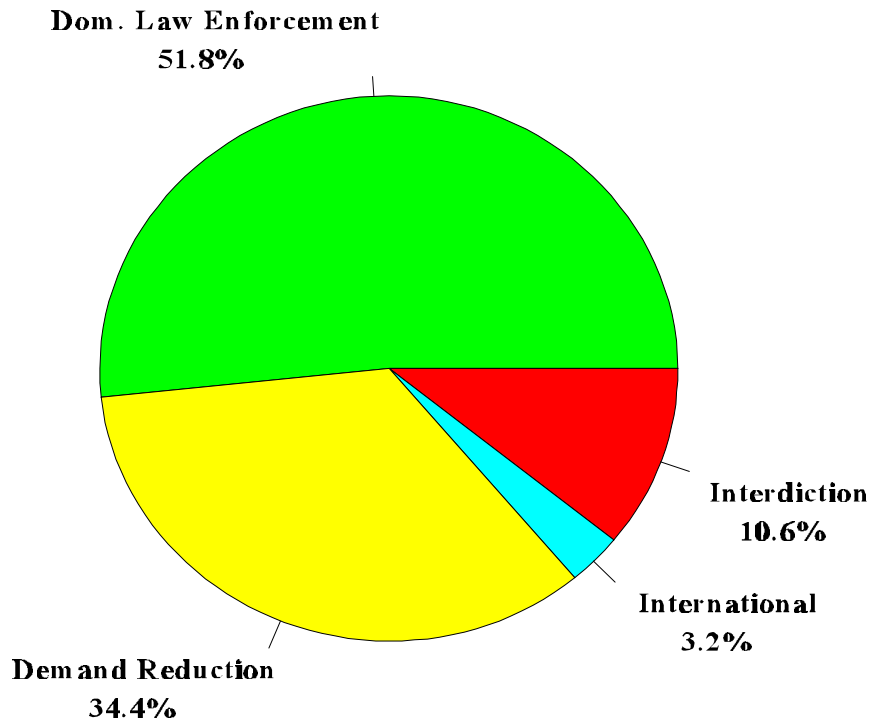
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(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request	FY 98 - FY 99 Change	
				\$	%
Demand Reduction	4,942.9	5,376.6	5,867.1	490.5	9.1%
Domestic Law Enforcement	7,950.4	8,485.5	8,849.5	364.0	4.3%
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%
<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>

## FY 1999 Drug Control Funding by Function

**Total Budget = \$17.1 Billion**



- FY 1999 Budget Request proposes to increase Demand Reduction programs by \$490.5 million, or 9.1% over the FY 1998 enacted levels.
- The next largest proposed increase is for Domestic Law Enforcement programs, at \$364 million, or 4.3% above the level enacted in FY 1998.
- International Programs are requested to increase by \$48 million, a 9.6% increase over the FY 1998 enacted level.
- The President's FY 1999 budget proposes an increase for interdiction programs of \$190 million, or 11.8% over FY 1998.

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## FY 1999 Increases for Demand Reduction

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- **The FY 1999 President's budget for demand reduction totals \$5.9 billion, an increase of \$491 million over 1998 enacted levels. This increase is summarized below:**
- **School Drug Prevention Coordinators -- \$50 million** is requested in FY 1999. This program would be funded through a competitive grant under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program. It will provide public schools with grants to local educational agencies to pay for the salaries and benefits of about 1,300 school coordinators. Assuming that each coordinator will be able to serve five separate schools, the FY 1999 request will fund coordinators for approximately 6,500 middle schools nationwide.
- **Drug and Underage Alcohol Research -- \$51 million** is requested for NIH in FY 1999. 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.
- **Youth Tobacco -- \$146 million** is requested in FY 1999 for the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). In FY 1999, this initiative provides an additional \$100 million for the FDA and an additional \$46 million to the CDC. 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.
- **Close the Public System Treatment Gap -- \$200 million** is requested in FY 1999 (\$143 million drug-related). A top priority in this budget is the federal government's efforts to mobilize resources to increase substance abuse treatment services nationwide. SAMHSA's increase in budget authority for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Performance Partnership Grant will support efforts to close the treatment gap.

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## FY 1999 Increases for Domestic Law Enforcement

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- **The Administration's FY 1999 drug control budget request for domestic law enforcement activities includes a \$364 million increase over the FY 1998 enacted levels. This increase is summarized below:**
- **Drug Intervention Program --** This is a new program totaling **\$85 million** in new funding, of which \$42.5 million is for drug testing within the criminal justice system that directly support domestic law enforcement activities. The Drug Intervention program 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. (It should also be noted that \$42.5 million is for a comprehensive drug treatment program within the criminal justice system that is not scored as domestic law enforcement but rather drug treatment.)
- **Federal Detention Space -- \$41.3 million** in additional drug-related resources are requested to accommodate the projected increase in the number of jail days associated with federal detention.
- **Justice Law Enforcement Grants -- \$19.8 million** increase for the following activities: Tribal Courts, Juvenile Drug Demonstration program, Violence Against Women Act Law Enforcement and Prosecution Grant program, State Corrections Grant program and Executive Office for Weed and Seed.
- **D.C. Sentenced Felons -- \$205 million** enhancement for new prison construction to accommodate 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 D.C. Sentenced Felon inmates in accordance with the D.C. Revitalization Act.

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## FY 1999 Increases for International Programs

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- **The FY 1999 President's budget for international programs totals \$548 million, an increase of \$48 million over 1998 enacted levels. This increase is summarized below:**
- **State International Country Support** -- State INL proposes an net increase of **\$45 million** for their various source and transit zone country programs. At least \$17 million of this amount will build on increases in FY 1998 for Andean country programs that seek to reduce the worldwide availability of coca and cocaine through an expansion of crop eradication and alternative development programs, as well as enhanced riverine law enforcement programs.
- **Expanded International Law Enforcement** -- The President's Budget includes an increase of **\$3.4 million** for DEA to open new country offices in Hanoi, Vietnam, and Tashkent, Uzbekistan to target Asian heroin trafficking (\$2 million) and to strengthen law enforcement activities in Mexico (\$1.4 million).

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## FY 1999 Increases in Interdiction Programs

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- **The FY 1999 President's budget for drug interdiction totals \$1.8 billion, an increase of \$190 million over 1998 enacted levels. The major components of this increase are summarized below:**
- **U.S. Customs Service** -- The FY 1999 request includes a **\$54.2 million** increase for U.S. Customs Service interdiction activities. The requested increase will provide \$41 million for the acquisition of nonintrusive inspection systems that are part of the Administration's Southwest Border Initiative. The remaining \$13.2 million will primarily support the seaport x-ray systems and automated targeting systems.
- **Department of Defense** -- The FY 1999 request includes a **\$57.9 million** increase for Department of Defense interdiction activities. The request supports additional funding for counterdrug OPTEMPO as well as funding increases for Andean source country riverine operations and National Guard State Plans.
- **U.S. Coast Guard** -- The FY 1999 request includes a **\$35.9 million** increase for Coast Guard drug interdiction activities. The request supports OPTEMPO at the FY 1998 level and provides significant increases in Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements funding including: the installation of new sensors for Coast Guard C-130 aircraft, funding for the installation of satellite communications equipment on Coast Guard vessels, and funding for an International Caribbean Support Tender to improve the operational effectiveness of regional coast guards.
- **Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)** -- The request includes a **\$25.7 million** (drug-related) increase for INS interdiction activities. This request supports the addition of 1,000 new border patrol agents (primarily for assignment to the Southwest Border), funding to continue the deployment of the Integrated Surveillance equipment and construction projects for the Border Patrol, and for an additional 100 land border inspectors.
- **Southwest Border Technology and Infrastructure.** The FY 1999 request includes **\$15.0 million** in counterdrug funding as part of the Administration's National Economic Crossroads Transportation Efficiency Act (NEXTEA). This funding will be used to support technology and infrastructure improvements at land ports-of-entry along the Southwest Border.

# **FY 1999 INCREASES BY DEPARTMENT**



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## FY 1999 Spending by Key Department

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The FY 1999 President's budget for counterdrug programs includes a request of **\$17.1 billion**, an increase of **\$1.1 billion** over 1998 enacted levels. This increase supports all of the Goals of the National Drug Control Strategy and is summarized, by Department, below.

- **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 air 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 effort to mobilize resources to increase substance abuse treatment services nationwide. SAMHSA's \$200 million (\$143 million drug-related) increase in budget authority for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Performance Partnership Block 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 and Prevention. 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 all chronic users, and increased dissemination of research findings, will enhance prevention and treatment 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 be used to 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 mobile and fixed-site X-ray systems for land border ports-of-entry along the southwest border.

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## Ranking of Departments by Drug Resources

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(\$ Millions)			
Department	FY99 Budget	Percent of Total	Cumulative Percent
<b>1. Justice</b>	<b>\$7,670</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>
<b>2. Health &amp; Human Services</b>	<b>\$2,813</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>62%</b>
<b>3. Treasury</b>	<b>\$1,388</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>70%</b>
<b>4. Veterans Affairs</b>	<b>\$1,139</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>77%</b>
<b>5. Defense</b>	<b>\$883</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>6. Education</b>	<b>\$740</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>7. All Others</b>	<b>\$2,437</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,070</b>		

**SPENDING BY MAJOR  
STRATEGY PROGRAM INITIATIVE**

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## National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

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### DISCUSSION:

- While many factors contribute to juvenile drug-use, we can begin to halt and reverse these rates through a multifaceted communications campaign that harnesses the energies of parents, mass media, corporate America, and anti-drug coalitions.
- To formulate the campaign, ONDCP implemented a broad consultation process involving nearly two hundred organizations and leaders with a stake in reducing juvenile drug use. This list includes members of Congress and their staff, organizations representing youth, minority and ethnic concerns, educators, government officials, public health organizations, and authorities in the communications field.
- There are two parts to the advertising component of the media campaign -- paid advertising and public service announcements. The paid media campaign will be limited to messages about illegal drugs. As media time and space is purchased, ONDCP will also seek public service time. This will be used for a variety of drug-related messages relating to youth such as public service ads on mentoring, drug-related violence, and underage use of alcohol and tobacco. These messages will be obtained from the Ad Council, other government agencies, non-profit organizations, and the Partnership for a Drug-Free America.
- A paid media campaign is believed to be the quickest, most effective means of changing youth attitudes and behavior about drug use. Research shows that there is typically a two year time lag between changing youth perceptions about drug use and risk and reductions in actual drug use.

### FY 1999 FUNDING:

- The Administration's FY 1999 request of **\$195 million** for the National Youth Media Campaign will allow ONDCP to continue targeted, high impact, paid media ads -- at both the national and local levels -- to alter drug use behavior through changes in adolescent perceptions of the danger and social disapproval of drugs. The Campaign emphasizes prevention can work, "denormalizes" drug use, and seeks to empower parents to discuss this critical subject with their children. If we can prevent first-time experimental or "casual" use or encourage discontinuation of drug use, we are likely to prevent the progression to chronic drug abuse and addiction.

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## Close the Public System Treatment Gap

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### DISCUSSION:

- **The Need to Close the Gap Continues** -- Currently the number of people receiving treatment in the public system is about 2 million. Nonetheless, the number of persons still needing treatment is estimated to be 1.7 million. The “gap” is an expression of not only the people needing treatment for the first time, but the number of people who return to treatment. This is about 23 percent for one prior treatment episode to 14 percent for five or more treatment episodes. Frequently, waiting periods of 30 to 90 days for treatment cause people to “drop off” of waiting lists, and subsequently off treatment records. The goal of SAMHSA and ONDCP is to “close the gap,” - to make treatment available to those who need it, when they need it.
- **Treatment Capacity Must Be Addressed** -- By providing additional funding to close the gap, SAMHSA will be better able to address the needs of special populations, such as racial and ethnic minorities, homeless persons with substance abuse problems, and substance abusing pregnant women. These populations, as well as the general public who receive public system treatment services, have barriers to treatment; among them, geographic and economic.

### FY 1999 FUNDING:

- A top priority is the federal government's efforts to mobilize resources to increase substance abuse treatment services nationwide. The President’s proposal for a **\$200 million** (\$143 million drug-related) increase in budget authority for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Performance Partnership Block Grant will support efforts to close the treatment gap.

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## Andean Coca Reduction Initiative

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### DISCUSSION:

- Nearly all the cocaine consumed in the United States originates from coca leaf grown in Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. In the past, Peru has been the principal source of coca leaf, but more recently, cultivation in Colombia has risen.
- At the same time, similar programs must be implemented throughout the region to ensure coca cultivation does not simply shift into neighboring countries.
- Various federal agencies are engaged with source country military, police, and government officials to assist them in their efforts to develop effective counterdrug programs that address coca cultivation, production, and trafficking; as well as other drug-related violence and criminal activity.
- Key to source country efforts to reduce coca cultivation are the presence of effective crop eradication activities, alternative development programs, law enforcement activities that disrupt and dismantle trafficking organizations, and control of the growing areas and trafficking routes.

### FY 1999 FUNDING:

- The Andean Coca Reduction Initiative seeks to build on current counterdrug efforts in the source country by expanding support to these component programs and by developing effective riverine programs within the region.
- The FY 1999 budget request includes significant increases for the Departments of Defense and State to expand their efforts in the region. This request includes:

**\$61 million** in additional funds for **DoD** support to the region. A key component of this request responds to recent new authorities contained in the FY 1998 Defense Authorization Act that allows DoD to provide direct assistance to Peru and Colombia in their efforts to develop effective riverine interdiction programs. This assistance will include increased interdiction training and infrastructure support, as well as the procurement of riverine craft and other equipment needed to support this effort.

**\$45 million** in increased funding by State **INL** for international counterdrug programs in source and transit zone countries. Over 60 percent of all worldwide country program funding will be directed at the Andean region countries of Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru.



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## Port and Border Security Initiative

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### DISCUSSION:

- **Drug Flow across the Southwest Border** -- More cocaine and marijuana enter the United States via the Southwest Border than by any other route. The land border between the United States and Mexico is a mix of high volumes of cargo and passenger traffic at its many ports-of-entry and large stretches of frontier laying between ports. Trafficking organizations have developed highly sophisticated tools to exploit these differentiated environments. DEA estimates that as much as 70% of the cocaine entering the U.S. comes through Mexico across the Southwest Border.
- **Ports-of-Entry** -- Drug trafficking organizations have developed sophisticated systems to exploit the need to process the high volume of commercial cargo and passengers that cross at southwest border ports-of-entry. Trade with Mexico continues to expand as does the need to quickly process commercial and passenger traffic, ensuring compliance with commercial, immigration laws as well as interdicting illicit drugs. In order to meet these challenges, the United States must improve its technological capabilities to quickly and effectively inspect more cargo.
- **Between the Ports** -- The open frontier between many of the ports-of-entry allows trafficking organizations to move drugs outside of established commercial and passenger corridors, where law enforcement resources are more diffuse. The United States has embarked on an effort to enhance Border Patrol resources between the ports, but increased personnel alone cannot effectively prevent drugs from entering the nation. A permanent system of high-tech detection devices tracking the movement of persons and vehicles across the border at strategic locations will greatly enhance the ability of the Border Patrol to identify and apprehend drug traffickers entering via the land border.

### FY 1999 FUNDING:

- Increased funding of **\$105 million** is requested for FY 1999 to support ONDCP's Port and Border Security Initiative. 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 U.S. Customs Service, including \$41 million to expand the number of nonintrusive inspection devices such as fixed and mobile x-ray systems installed at land border ports; \$15 million for National Guard support for counterdrug operations along the Southwest Border; and \$3.6 million to expand U.S. Coast Guard operations in the western Caribbean and eastern Pacific.

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## Caribbean Violent Crime and Regional Interdiction Initiative

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### DISCUSSION:

- **The Caribbean Serves as a Major Trafficking Route** -- Estimates suggest that one-third of all cocaine entering the United States transits the Caribbean. Recent efforts to enhance drug enforcement efforts along the Southwest Border seem to be having a consequent effect of moving transit routes back into the Caribbean.
- **Puerto Rico is an Entry Point for Significant Amounts of Illicit Drugs** -- Puerto Rico is a major entry point for illicit drugs into the United States. By virtue of its location in the Caribbean and the fact that, as a U.S. territory, goods and persons entering the United States from the island nation do not go through customs, the island has become a preferred transshipment point.
- **The Coast Guard's Operation Frontier Shield** -- Operation Frontier Shield was an interdiction "pulse" operation introduced in FY 1997 in the maritime approaches to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. By interagency estimates, the U.S. Coast Guard operation reduced the flow of cocaine to Puerto Rico by close half.

### FY 1999 FUNDING:

- Increased funding of **\$49 million** is requested for FY 1999 to support Caribbean Initiative activities, including enhanced counterdrug interdiction capabilities in the Caribbean and enhancements for domestic law enforcement activities in Puerto Rico, and expanded international cooperation. The request includes \$25 million for the U.S. Coast Guard to provide FY 1998 OPTEMPO levels, while giving the Coast Guard expanded satellite communications capabilities, sensor enhancements for its C-130's, additional deep water assets, and the ability to improve the operational effectiveness of regional coast guards by providing funding for an International Caribbean Support Tender. Also included is \$10 million to enhance DEA field offices and foreign operations, \$8 million for Department of Defense SOUTHCOM activities in the Caribbean, and \$6 million for the Department of State's Caribbean counterdrug activities.

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## Mexican Initiative

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### DISCUSSION:

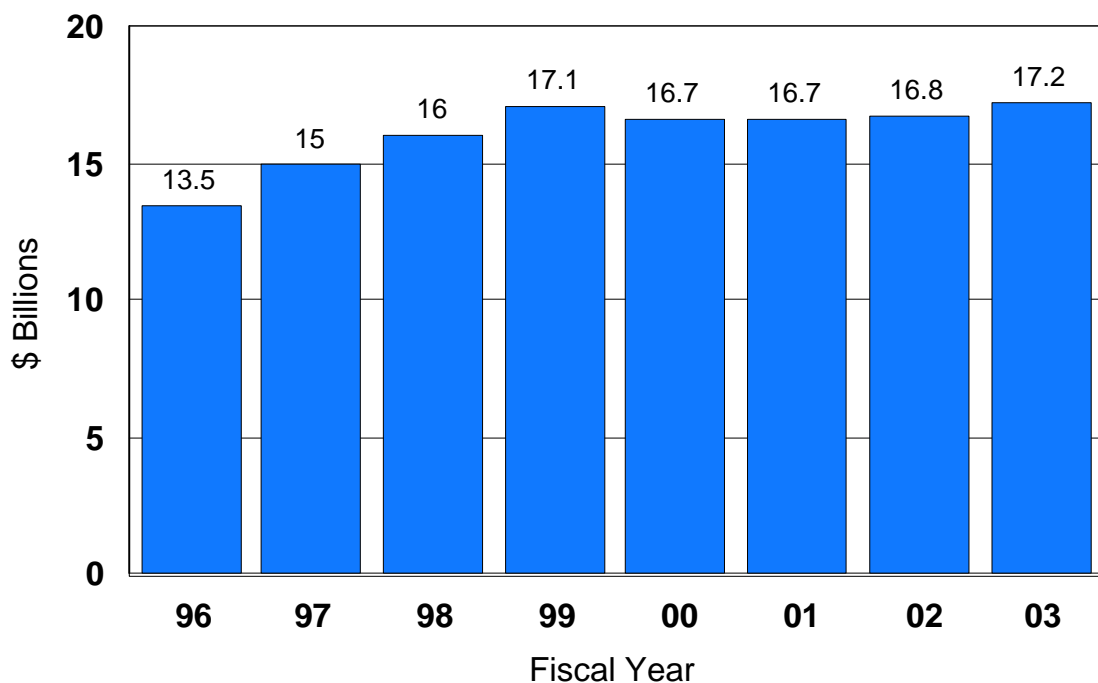
- DEA estimates that as much as 70 percent of the cocaine entering the United States, 50 percent of the marijuana available in the United States, and five percent of the heroin sold in the United States comes through Mexico and across the Southwest Border.
- During a visit to Mexico this past year, the President made commitments to increase cooperative efforts to strengthen counterdrug activities along the border, within Mexico, and in the waterway approaches to Mexico.
- United States efforts to strengthen counterdrug programs include:
  - training for special vetted law enforcement units, prosecutors, the judiciary, special rapid response military units engaged in counterdrug operations, and health service providers involved in treatment programs,
  - support to bilateral counterdrug operations, such as CAPER FOCUS, BORDER SHIELD, and the Northern Border Response Force,
  - assistance through U.S. Government detection and monitoring missions in Mexican airspace and territorial seas, and
  - establishment of a joint law enforcement investigative capability in the Bilateral Border Task Forces.

### FY 1999 FUNDING:

- The President's Budget request supports commitments to increase support and cooperation with Mexico. Specifically, it includes:
  - \$4 million for DoD to expand training for Mexican counterdrug forces,
  - \$3 million to State INL to expand support to Mexican counterdrug forces and to support effective interdiction operations, and
  - \$1 million to strengthen DEA's counterdrug program capabilities.

# **FIVE-YEAR DRUG BUDGET**

## Drug Control Funding: FY 1996 - FY 2003



### Drug Spending by Department (\$ in Millions)

Department	FY 98	FY 99	Planning Level				% Change 98-03
	Enacted	Request	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	
Defense	\$848	\$883	\$870	\$886	\$896	\$912	+ 8%
Education	685	740	742	744	746	749	+ 9%
HHS	2,523	2,813	2,813	2,813	2,813	2,813	+ 12%
Justice	7,261	7,670	7,317	7,235	7,243	7,444	+ 3%
ONDCP	428	449	449	449	449	449	+ 5%
State	212	257	264	271	279	287	+ 35%
Transportation	455	515	529	515	515	515	+ 13%
Treasury	1,328	1,388	1,317	1,323	1,337	1,359	+ 2%
Veterans Affairs	1,097	1,139	1,183	1,227	1,275	1,376	+ 25%
All Other	<u>1,142</u>	<u>1,216</u>	<u>1,217</u>	<u>1,236</u>	<u>1,258</u>	<u>1,281</u>	<u>+ 12%</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,977</b>	<b>\$17,069</b>	<b>\$16,701</b>	<b>\$16,699</b>	<b>\$16,811</b>	<b>\$17,183</b>	<b>+ 8%</b>

- 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*.
- The decline in funding projected for FY 2000 and FY 2001 is associated with the reduction in funding and subsequent expiration of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS). For FY 1999, the drug-related portion of the COPS program is \$468.6 million.

## **OTHER INITIATIVES/ ISSUES**

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## Youth Tobacco

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### DISCUSSION:

- **FDA Regulates Tobacco** -- 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 Targets Retailers** -- 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, FDA efforts include regional conferences; distributing briefing materials to retailers informing them of their responsibilities; establishing a toll-free hotline; and distributing information on the rule through trade publications.
- **CDC Focuses on Prevention, Studies Youth and Smoking** -- In FY 1999, CDC will continue its efforts to build a comprehensive tobacco prevention and control program targeted at young people. It will 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. Also, CDC's Office of 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.

### FY 1999 FUNDING:

- In FY 1999, total requested funding for FDA is **\$134 million**, representing an increase of \$100 million over FY 1998 levels. Total drug-related funding for CDC in FY 1999 is **\$154 million**, representing an increase of \$46 million over FY 1998 levels.

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## Heroin Initiative

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### DISCUSSION:

#### Target Asian Drug Trafficking Zones:

- Southeast and Southwest Asia continue to be active source and transit zones for the exportation and distribution of heroin and other controlled substances.
- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an important country in the global narcotic's trade, historically serving as a gateway to world markets for opiates produced in the Golden Triangle. Increased trade and tourism with Vietnam have opened new routes for Southeast Asian heroin smugglers to transport their goods through Vietnam to worldwide consumers.
- The "stan" countries have emerged as transit countries for heroin from Southwest Asia destined for Europe and the U.S. The nation of Uzbekistan has a strong economic base and excellent infrastructure, making it the largest threat as a transit country in the area. It is the most direct route for smuggling ephedra and opium from Pakistan & Afghanistan to Europe and the U.S.

#### The Heroin Menace:

- Heroin is more pure and more available than ever before. In the 1970's and early 1980's, the average purity of heroin at the retail level averaged no higher than seven percent. According to results of DEA's Domestic Monitor Program, the nationwide average purity for retail heroin from all sources was 39.7 percent in 1995, more than five times higher than a decade ago.

#### FY 1999 FUNDING:

- **Asian Heroin Trafficking -- \$2 million** and 7 positions (including 5 special agents) are requested to open new DEA country offices in Hanoi, Vietnam, and Tashkent, Uzbekistan, and expand agent staffing at the Manila Country Office in the Phillipines.
- **Domestic Heroin Initiative -- \$12.9 million** and 148 positions (including 95 special agents) to continue implementing a five-year DEA heroin initiative that targets heroin trafficking within the U.S.



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## Methamphetamine

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### DISCUSSION:

- **Methamphetamine Business is Booming** -- Known on the street by names like “ice,” “crank” and “speed,” methamphetamine is a dangerous stimulant with the same addictive effects as crack cocaine. According to statistics from the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN), between the first quarter of 1992 and the second quarter of 1995, there was a 194 percent increase in the number of methamphetamine related emergency room episodes. Furthermore, the number of U.S. based clandestine laboratories, which produce methamphetamine using household ingredients like drain cleaner and cold medicine, has skyrocketed. DEA is seizing more clandestine laboratories per year than ever before in its 25-year history.
- **Danger of Clandestine Laboratories** -- The illicit manufacture of methamphetamine can occur anywhere. The caustic, flammable and explosive chemicals required by “cooks” to produce methamphetamine endanger the lives of criminals and the innocent alike. Many clandestine laboratories are so dangerous that many are found not by law enforcement, but are found by fire and rescue personnel after they catch fire and explode.
- **Production and Trafficking Networks** -- Methamphetamine trafficking and production in the U.S. is currently divided between independent organizations and those networks affiliated with the Mexican Federation. Both groups are producing more methamphetamine than ever before. The emergence of the Mexican Drug Trafficking Organization and its growing involvement in methamphetamine production and distribution has redefined the problem in the U.S.

### FY 1999 FUNDING:

- The President’s Budget proposes an increase for DEA of **\$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 special 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.

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## Southwest Border Infrastructure

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### DISCUSSION:

- **Drug Flow across the Southwest Border** -- More cocaine and marijuana enter the United States via the Southwest Border than by any other route. The land border between the United States and Mexico is a mix of high volumes of cargo and passenger traffic at its many ports-of-entry and large stretches of frontier laying between ports. Trafficking organizations have developed highly sophisticated tools to exploit these highly differentiated environments. The need to control effectively the flow of drugs across the border will require a long term plan to improve the management of counterdrug resources along the border, improved technology and infrastructure to improve the flow of legitimate cross-border traffic while stopping trafficking in illegal drugs, and increased numbers of agents and inspectors to interdict and deter drug trafficking.
- **Technology and Infrastructure** -- Research and development efforts have produced several technological advances in both cargo and passenger inspection, as well as surveillance systems to assist in controlling the movement of drugs across the border between the ports. However, no effort has been made to systematically determine the best mix of systems, their optimal placement, or the required infrastructure improvements necessary to effectively utilize them. To address the current and anticipated cargo and passenger flows across the border, a comprehensive, long-term set of requirements must be established to determine the optimal mix of systems to improve the flow of legitimate cross-border traffic while improving barriers to the flow of illegal drugs.

### FIVE-YEAR SOUTHWEST BORDER INITIATIVE:

- ONDCP is currently leading an interagency efforts to examine the border management structure; technology and infrastructure requirements; and, federal law enforcement personnel requirements necessary to maximize the pressure on drug trafficking organizations and minimize the flow of drugs entering the United States via the Southwest Border. As part of this effort, the Administration is seeking to provide new authority under the proposed National Economic Crossroads Transportation Efficiency Act (NEXTEA) to allow federal agencies to use federal highway funds to support technology and infrastructure improvements at ports-of-entry along the Southwest Border. The NEXTEA proposal includes **\$45 million** in total funding (**\$15 million drug-related** funding) for this purpose.
- ONDCP expects to complete its study of the Southwest Border by mid-summer. ONDCP will report on the findings and propose a comprehensive, five-year Southwest Border initiative by August 1998.

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## Welfare to Work

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### DISCUSSION:

- **Welfare to Work Legislation** -- “Welfare to Work” legislation (P.L. 104-193) mandates all welfare recipients find employment. Since a significant number of welfare recipients use drugs, welfare reform, which intends to transition welfare recipients into the workplace, will significantly impact both the workplace and the drug treatment system. Fortunately, the workplace provides an optimum setting for early intervention and specialized techniques (Employee Assistance Programs and drug testing). Many of these techniques have been effectively utilized to identify and motivate drug users to accept treatment.
  
- **Breaking Barriers to Employment** -- The Department of Labor (DOL) will be awarding \$3 billion (\$1.5 billion in FY 1998) for Welfare to Work (WtW) grants to states and local communities specifically for the purpose of helping those who are "hard to employ." The WtW legislation targets services in this program to that group of hard-to-serve WtW recipients who have significant barriers -- making it difficult for them to move into unsubsidized jobs providing long-term employment opportunities. WtW recognizes the need to provide intensive, specialized services to individuals who are long term welfare recipients and who face specific barriers to employment including: a lack of schooling and low skills; poor work history; and, being in need of treatment for substance abuse.

### FUNDING:

- Allowable use of funds includes such things as job creation, on-the-job training, job placement and post-employment services, and community service or work experience, among others. Funds may also be used to provide supportive services such as transportation services, child care and housing assistance, and (non-medical) substance abuse treatment, if not otherwise available to participant. States are required to provide a match of \$1 in State funds for every \$2 in federal funds. The total amount of WtW grants to be scored as drug-related will be determined by June 1998.

## **SUPPORTING TABLES**

**Federal Drug Control Spending by Goal & Function, FY 1997 - FY 1999**  
(Budget Authority in Millions)

	<b>FY 1997</b>	<b>FY 1998</b>	<b>FY 1999</b>	<b>FY 98 - FY 99</b>	
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Enacted</b>	<b>Request</b>	<b>Change</b>	<b>%</b>
				<b>\$</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Drug Goal:</b>					
Goal 1	1,496.3	1,760.0	2,016.0	256.0	14.5%
Goal 2	5,976.1	6,522.3	6,724.1	201.8	3.1%
Goal 3	3,324.2	3,486.9	3,732.0	245.1	7.0%
Goal 4	1,687.9	1,527.3	1,669.3	142.1	9.3%
Goal 5	2,548.8	2,681.0	2,928.4	247.4	9.2%
<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>Drug Function:</b>					
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%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>34%</i>	<i>34%</i>		
Domestic Law Enforcement	7,950.4	8,485.5	8,849.5	364.0	4.3%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>53%</i>	<i>52%</i>		
International	416.7	500.0	548.1	48.1	9.6%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>3%</i>		
Interdiction	1,723.3	1,615.3	1,805.2	189.9	11.8%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>11%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>11%</i>		
<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%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>67%</i>	<i>66%</i>	<i>66%</i>		
Demand	4,942.9	5,376.6	5,867.1	490.5	9.1%
<i>Percent</i>	<i>33%</i>	<i>34%</i>	<i>34%</i>		
<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%

**Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1997 - FY 1999**  
(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
Agricultural Research Service	4.7	4.7	4.7
U.S. Forest Service	5.8	6.0	6.8
Women, Infants & Children	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>Intelligence Community Management Account</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>27.0</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>679.1</b>	<b>685.3</b>	<b>739.7</b>
<b>Department of Health &amp; Human Services</b>			
Administration for Children and Families	59.1	56.5	56.5
Centers for Disease Control and 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 & Services Administration	46.2	47.9	51.6
Indian Health Service	42.8	42.9	51.9
National Institutes of Health (NIH--NIDA & NIAAA)	525.6	554.6	605.8
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Admin.	1,311.2	1,319.6	1,360.1
<b>Total, Health &amp; Human Services</b>	<b>2,392.3</b>	<b>2,522.5</b>	<b>2,812.9</b>
<b>Dept. of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>290.0</b>	<b>310.0</b>	<b>310.0</b>
<b>Department of Interior</b>			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	16.0	21.3	21.9
Bureau of Land Management	5.0	5.0	5.0
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.0
National Park Service	9.3	9.4	9.5
<b>Total, Department of Interior</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>37.4</b>
<b>The 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 Policing	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

**Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1997 - FY 1999**  
(Budget Authority in Millions)

	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request
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, Department of Justice</b>	<b>6,703.7</b>	<b>7,260.5</b>	<b>7,670.0</b>
<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 & Law Enforcement Affairs	193.0	210.0	255.0
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	1.2	1.5	1.5
<b>Total, Department of 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, Department of Transportation</b>	<b>526.7</b>	<b>455.0</b>	<b>515.2</b>
<b>Department of 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	0.0	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, Department of 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 Federal Drug Budget</b>	<b>15,033.2</b>	<b>15,977.4</b>	<b>17,069.8</b>

**Drug Control Spending by Goal: 1997 Strategy v. 1998 Strategy**  
(Budget Authority in Millions)

**Reported in the 1997 Strategy**

	FY 1997 Enacted	FY 1998 Request	FY 97 - FY 98 Change	
			\$	%
<b>Drug Goal:</b>				
Goal 1	1,449.3	1,762.7	313.5	21.6%
Goal 2	5,325.6	5,518.5	192.9	3.6%
Goal 3	3,407.2	3,651.4	244.2	7.2%
Goal 4	1,646.2	1,588.5	(57.7)	-3.5%
Goal 5	3,330.6	3,455.6	125.0	3.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,158.9</b>	<b>\$15,976.8</b>	<b>\$817.9</b>	<b>5.4%</b>

**Reported in the 1998 Strategy**

	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 Request	FY 98 - FY 99 Change	
			\$	%
<b>Drug Goal:</b>				
Goal 1	1,760.0	2,016.0	256.0	14.5%
Goal 2	6,522.3	6,724.1	201.8	3.1%
Goal 3	3,486.9	3,732.0	245.1	7.0%
Goal 4	1,527.3	1,669.3	142.0	9.3%
Goal 5	2,681.0	2,928.4	247.4	9.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,977.4</b>	<b>\$17,069.8</b>	<b>\$1,092.4</b>	<b>6.8%</b>

- **Data Reporting Conventions** -- Budget data are report as follows: *request*, *enacted*, or *actual*. Data labeled as *request* are associated with amounts proposed by the Administration in the President's annual budget. Data reported as *enacted* are estimates of the amounts Congress appropriated for a given fiscal year. After the fiscal year closes, drug funding is analyzed to compare authorized funding levels with what was actually spent. These data are labeled as *actual*.
- **Methodology Changes** -- In addition to changes associated with Congressional action, the data displayed in the *1998 Strategy* also reflect a change in the scorekeeping methodology, principally for Goals 2 and 5. Some resources previously reported under Goal 5 are now reported under Goal 2.



**FY 1997-1999 Spending Highlights: Alphabetical by Topic**  
(Budget Authority in Millions)

<b>Programs</b>	<b>FY 1997 Actual</b>	<b>FY 1998 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 1999 Request</b>
Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (NIJ)	2.3	4.4	4.4
Block Grant (drug-related)	930.4	930.4	1,073.2
Block Grant (total)	1,310.1	1,310.1	1,510.1
Border Patrol (drug-related)	110.9	138.0	156.9
Border Patrol (total)	739.5	919.8	1,045.8
Byrne Grant (discretionary)	28.2	42.4	43.0
Byrne Grant (formula)	399.0	403.4	404.0
COPS	414.5	471.9	468.6
Correctional Grants	82.0	52.6	53.6
DEA	1,056.9	1,200.0	1,255.0
DoD -- Central Transfer Account	806.2	712.9	727.6
DoD -- OPTEMPO	133.8	134.9	155.2
Domestic Law Enforcement	7,950.4	8,485.5	8,849.5
Drug Courts	31.3	30.0	30.0
Drug Intervention Program (formerly Break-the-Cycle)	0.0	0.0	85.0
Goal 1	1,496.3	1,760.0	2,016.0
Goal 2	5,976.1	6,522.3	6,724.1
Goal 3	3,324.2	3,486.9	3,732.0
Goal 4	1,687.9	1,527.3	1,669.3
Goal 5	2,548.8	2,681.0	2,928.4
G.R.E.A.T. (ATF)	7.5	7.3	5.6
HIDTA	140.2	162.0	162.0
Interdiction	1,723.3	1,615.3	1,805.2
International	416.7	500.0	548.1
KDAs	322.5	312.9	242.9
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	168.1	171.0	0.0
Model State Drug Laws	1.0	1.2	0.0
National Guard State Plans	180.2	160.0	147.0
NDIC (ICMA transfer from DoD to Justice)	27.0	27.0	27.0
NIDA	499.7	527.2	576.3
OCDETF	359.4	295.0	304.0
ONDCP -- Break-the-Cycle	9.0	6.0	0.0

<b>Programs</b>	<b>FY 1997 Actual</b>	<b>FY 1998 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 1999 Request</b>
ONDCP -- CTAC	17.0	29.0	16.0
ONDCP -- Drug Free Communities Act	0.0	10.0	20.0
ONDCP -- Media Campaign	0.0	195.0	195.0
ONDCP -- Operations	16.8	18.0	19.4
ONDCP -- Total Salaries & Expense Account	35.8	49.2	36.4
President's Drug Testing Program (Op. Drug Test) (NIJ)	4.7	4.7	4.7
Prevention (w/ Research)	1,874.0	2,167.4	2,421.1
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment	31.0	63.0	72.0
SAMHSA (drug-related)	1,311.2	1,319.6	1,360.1
School Counselors	0.0	0.0	50.0
Safe & Drug Free Schools and Communities Grants	556.0	556.0	556.0
Special Forfeiture Fund	112.9	217.0	251.0
SSI - Supplemental to Block Grant (drug share)	35.5	35.5	0.0
State INL -- Bolivia	45.5	*	45.0
State INL -- Colombia	33.5	*	50.0
State INL -- Mexico	5.0	*	8.0
State INL -- Peru	25.8	*	55.0
Treatment (w/ research)	3,068.9	3,209.1	3,446.0
Youth Alcohol	25.9	27.4	29.5
Youth Tobacco -- CDC	21.4	28.4	74.4
Youth Tobacco -- FDA	4.9	34.0	134.0

\* Final allocations unresolved as of 2/98.

**National Drug Control Budget  
By Function, FY 1986 - FY 1999**

(\$ Millions)	1986 Actual	1987 Actual	1988 Actual	1989 Actual	1990 Actual	1991 Actual	1992 Actual	1993 Actual	1994 Actual	1995 Actual	1996 Actual	FY 1997 Actual	FY 1998 Enacted	FY 1999 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</b>	<b>868.4</b>	<b>1,413.3</b>	<b>1,483.1</b>	<b>2,079.5</b>	<b>3,164.8</b>	<b>3,695.0</b>	<b>4,095.3</b>	<b>4,214.3</b>	<b>4,424.5</b>	<b>4,691.9</b>	<b>4,449.5</b>	<b>4,942.9</b>	<b>5,376.6</b>	<b>5,867.1</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>34%</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</b>	<b>1,120.9</b>	<b>1,807.5</b>	<b>2,067.3</b>	<b>2,839.6</b>	<b>4,342.2</b>	<b>4,601.3</b>	<b>5,194.3</b>	<b>5,922.3</b>	<b>6,118.9</b>	<b>6,983.3</b>	<b>7,393.7</b>	<b>7,950.4</b>	<b>8,485.5</b>	<b>8,849.5</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>52%</b>
<b>International</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>220.9</b>	<b>209.3</b>	<b>304.0</b>	<b>500.1</b>	<b>633.4</b>	<b>660.4</b>	<b>523.4</b>	<b>329.4</b>	<b>295.8</b>	<b>289.8</b>	<b>416.7</b>	<b>500.0</b>	<b>548.1</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>
<b>Interdiction</b>	<b>744.0</b>	<b>1,350.5</b>	<b>948.1</b>	<b>1,440.7</b>	<b>1,751.9</b>	<b>2,027.9</b>	<b>1,960.2</b>	<b>1,511.1</b>	<b>1,311.6</b>	<b>1,280.1</b>	<b>1,321.0</b>	<b>1,723.3</b>	<b>1,615.3</b>	<b>1,805.2</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,881.0</b>	<b>4,792.2</b>	<b>4,707.8</b>	<b>6,663.7</b>	<b>9,758.9</b>	<b>10,957.6</b>	<b>11,910.1</b>	<b>12,171.1</b>	<b>12,184.4</b>	<b>13,251.2</b>	<b>13,454.0</b>	<b>15,033.2</b>	<b>15,977.4</b>	<b>17,069.8</b>