

# National Drug Control Strategy

Budget Summary



1999



Office of National Drug Control Policy

# The National Drug Control Strategy, 1999 Budget Summary

## Table of Contents

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| I. Message from the Director .....  | iii |
| II. Executive Summary .....   | 1   |
| III. Drug Control Funding Tables  |     |
| ● FY 1998 - FY 2000 Funding by Goal and Function .....                                | 9   |
| ● FY 1998 - FY 2000 Funding by Agency .....   | 10  |
| ● FY 1987 - FY 2000 Historical Funding by Function .....                              | 12  |
| IV. Agency Budget Summaries   |     |
| Department of Agriculture   |     |
| ● Agricultural Research Service .....   | 13  |
| ● U.S. Forest Service .....   | 16  |
| ● Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) ..... | 20  |
| Corporation for National and Community Service .....                                  | 22  |
| Department of Defense .....   | 25  |
| Department of Education .....   | 34  |
| Department of Health and Human Services   |     |
| ● Administration for Children and Families .....                                      | 39  |
| ● Centers for Disease Control and Prevention .....                                    | 43  |
| ● Food and Drug Administration .....  | 47  |
| ● Health Care Financing Administration .....  | 52  |
| ● Health Resources and Services Administration .....                                  | 55  |
| ● Indian Health Service .....   | 57  |
| ● National Institutes of Health .....   | 62  |
| ● Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration .....                     | 71  |
| Department of Housing and Urban Development .....                                     | 83  |
| Department of the Interior  |     |
| ● Bureau of Indian Affairs .....  | 86  |
| ● Bureau of Land Management .....   | 90  |
| ● U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service .....  | 94  |
| ● National Park Service .....   | 97  |
| The Judiciary .....   | 101 |
| Department of Justice   |     |

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| ● Assets Forfeiture Fund .....  | 105     |
| ● U.S. Attorneys .....  | 109     |
| ● Bureau of Prisons .....   | 112     |
| ● Community Oriented Policing Services .....                          | 116     |
| ● Criminal Division .....   | 119     |
| ● Drug Enforcement Administration .....                               | 122     |
| ● Federal Bureau of Investigation .....                               | 129     |
| ● Federal Prisoner Detention .....                                    | 133     |
| ● Immigration and Naturalization Service .....                        | 135     |
| ● Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement .....                        | 140     |
| ● INTERPOL .....  | 144     |
| ● U.S. Marshals Service .....   | 146     |
| ● Office of Justice Programs .....                                    | 149     |
| ● Tax Division .....  | 155     |
| <br>Department of Labor .....   | <br>157 |
| <br>Office of National Drug Control Policy                            |         |
| ● Operations .....  | 161     |
| ● High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas .....                         | 167     |
| ● Special Forfeiture Fund .....                                       | 173     |
| <br>Small Business Administration .....                               | <br>177 |
| <br>Department of State   |         |
| ● Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs ..... | 179     |
| ● Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service .....            | 184     |
| ● United States Information Agency .....                              | 186     |
| <br>Department of Transportation                                      |         |
| ● U.S. Coast Guard .....  | 191     |
| ● Federal Aviation Administration .....                               | 199     |
| ● National Highway Traffic Safety Administration .....                | 202     |
| <br>Department of the Treasury  |         |
| ● Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms .....                       | 207     |
| ● U.S. Customs Service .....  | 210     |
| ● Federal Law Enforcement Training Center .....                       | 220     |
| ● Financial Crimes Enforcement Network .....                          | 224     |
| ● Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement .....                        | 229     |
| ● Internal Revenue Service .....                                      | 233     |
| ● U.S. Secret Service .....   | 236     |
| ● Treasury Forfeiture Fund .....                                      | 239     |
| <br>Department of Veterans Affairs .....                              | <br>242 |

February 8, 1999

**Message From the Director:**

This Fiscal Year 2000 *Budget Summary* is the companion volume to the *National Drug Control Strategy, 1999*, transmitted to Congress in February 1999. The *Budget Summary* details the resources requested by the President to reduce drug use and its consequences in America. In FY 2000, the Administration's drug control budget continues to support those programs that have been effective and introduces new initiatives to address specific drug treatment, prevention, and law enforcement needs.

The *Budget Summary* is organized into two major sections. The *Executive Summary* highlights critical drug control programs by Executive Department and major 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 2000 drug budget request.

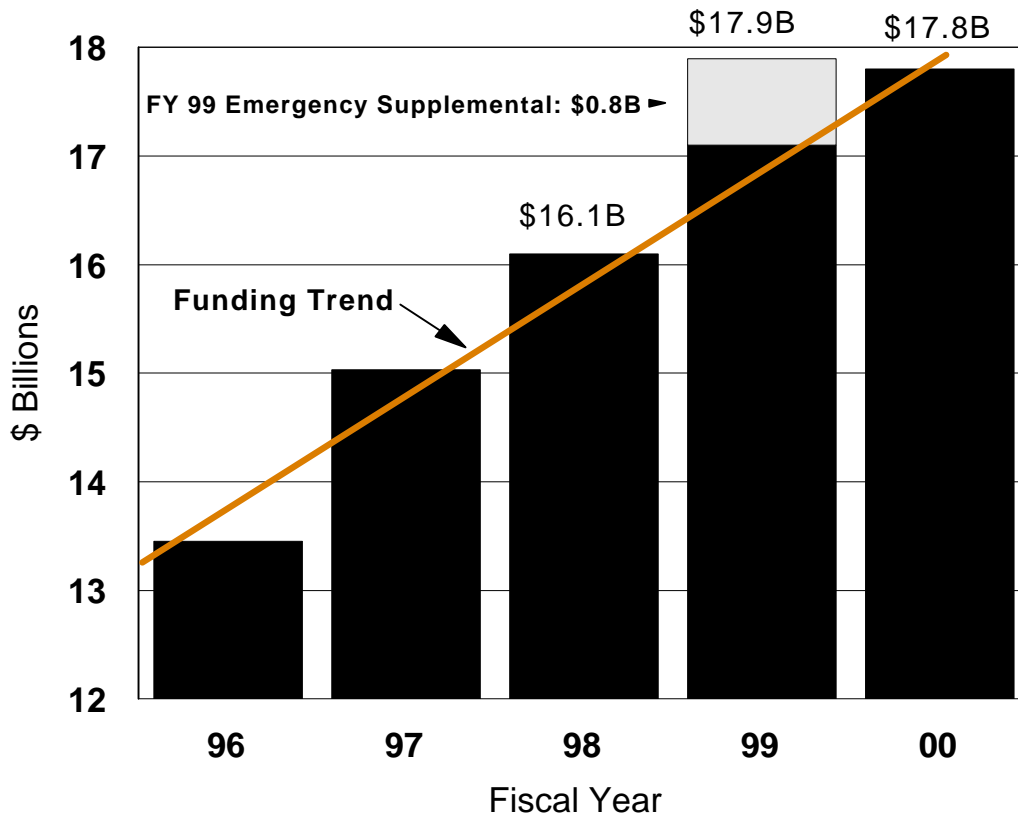
This volume is intended as a helpful reference document for the Congress, the federal community, academics, and other groups interested in this field. The *Budget Summary* is part of ONDCP's continuing efforts to keep policymakers and the public apprised of important federal drug control programs and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

Barry R. McCaffrey  
Director

## National Drug Control Budget Executive Summary

The FY 2000 National Drug Control Budget supports the five goals and 31 objectives of the *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)* and is structured to make progress towards the performance targets outlined in the national drug control *Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME)* system. In total, funding recommended for FY 2000 is \$17.8 billion, an increase of \$735 million (4.3 percent) over FY 1999 regular appropriations of \$17.0 billion. In addition to regular appropriations, federal drug control agencies received \$844 million for emergency purposes in FY 1999. With this emergency funding, drug control appropriations total \$17.9 billion in FY 1999. A summary of drug-control spending for FY 1996 through FY 2000 is presented in Figure 1.

**Figure 1: National Drug Control Budget  
Funding Trend Up FY 96 to FY 00**



## Spending by Department

Funding by department for FY 1998 to FY 2000 is displayed in Table 1. Included in the funding totals shown in Table 1 are additional resources for supply-reduction programs in the Departments of Justice, Treasury, Transportation, State, and Defense, which will support security along the Southwest border; aid efforts in the Andean Ridge region, Mexico, and the Caribbean; and continue enforcement operations targeting domestic sources of illegal drugs. Demand-reduction efforts by the Departments of Health and Human Services and Education will support programs to increase public drug treatment, provide basic research on drug use, and continue prevention efforts aimed at school children.

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

| <u>Department</u> | <u>FY98<br/>Actual</u> | <u>FY 99</u>   |               |              | <u>FY 00<br/>Request</u> | <u>Change:</u>                   |                     |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
|                   |                        | <u>Enacted</u> | <u>Supp.*</u> | <u>Total</u> |                          | <u>99 Enacted<br/>to 00 Req.</u> | <u>%<br/>Change</u> |
| Defense           | 831.6                  | 895.1          | 42.0          | 937.1        | 954.6                    | 59.5                             | 6.6                 |
| Education         | 650.0                  | 663.0          | 0.0           | 663.0        | 689.6                    | 26.6                             | 4.0                 |
| HHS               | 2,523.2                | 2,859.0        | 0.0           | 2,859.0      | 3,054.6                  | 195.6                            | 6.8                 |
| HUD               | 310.0                  | 310.0          | 0.0           | 310.0        | 310.0                    | 0.0                              | 0.0                 |
| Justice           | 7,340.0                | 7,696.3        | 11.7          | 7,708.0      | 7,895.8                  | 199.5                            | 2.6                 |
| ONDCP             | 428.2                  | 447.5          | 3.2           | 450.7        | 454.2                    | 6.7                              | 1.5                 |
| State             | 219.7                  | 245.2          | 232.6         | 477.8        | 276.6                    | 31.4                             | 12.8                |
| Transportation    | 538.8                  | 556.7          | 264.7         | 821.4        | 624.6                    | 67.9                             | 12.2                |
| Treasury          | 1,346.5                | 1,392.7        | 266.7         | 1,659.4      | 1,454.4                  | 61.7                             | 4.4                 |
| Veterans Affairs  | 1,097.8                | 1,125.7        | 0.0           | 1,125.7      | 1,125.7                  | 0.0                              | 0.0                 |
| All Other         | <u>811.5</u>           | <u>851.1</u>   | <u>23.0</u>   | <u>874.1</u> | <u>937.1</u>             | <u>86.0</u>                      | <u>10.1</u>         |
| Total             | 16,097.3               | 17,042.3       | 843.9         | 17,886.2     | 17,777.2                 | 734.8                            | 4.3                 |

\* Emergency Supplemental funding provided by P.L. 105-277. These funds are in addition to each department's annual appropriation.

## Major Increases in FY 2000

The following major increases in drug-control funding are included in the President's FY 2000 budget for **prevention and treatment** programs:

- **Drug Intervention Program: +\$100 million.** This initiative, funded through the Office of Justice Programs, will provide drug abuse assistance to state and local governments to develop and implement comprehensive systems for drug testing, drug treatment and graduated sanctions for offenders.

- **Youth Tobacco Prevention: +\$61 million.** The CDC will receive an increase of \$27.0 million in drug-related funds to extend state-based efforts to conduct comprehensive programs to reduce and prevent tobacco use. The FDA will receive an additional \$34.0 million in drug-related funding in FY 2000 to expand implementation of its final rule intended to halt the supply of tobacco products to children.
- **Treatment Capacity Expansion Grants: +\$55 million.** This additional funding will help SAMHSA expand the availability of drug treatment in areas of existing or emerging treatment need.
- **Substance Abuse Block Grant Program: +\$30 million** (\$24.8 million drug-related). This increase for SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Block Grant will provide funding to states for treatment and prevention services. This program is the backbone of federal efforts to reduce the gap between those who are actively seeking substance abuse treatment and the capacity of the public treatment system.
- **School Coordinators: +\$15 million.** These additional resources will expand the School Coordinator program, started in FY 1999. With this increase, total funding for this initiative will be \$50 million in FY 2000. This program will support the hiring of drug prevention coordinators in nearly half of the middle schools across the country to help improve the quality and effectiveness of drug prevention programs.
- **National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign: +\$10 million.** This additional funding brings the budget for ONDCP's Media Campaign to \$195 million in FY 2000. With this money, ONDCP will continue its targeted, high impact, paid media campaign designed to change naive adolescent perceptions of the dangers and social approval of drug use.
- **Drug Courts: +\$10 million.** These additional resources will bring total funding for the Drug Courts program to \$50 million in FY 2000. This program provides alternatives to incarceration through using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs.

The following major increases in drug-control funding are included in the President's FY 2000 budget for **supply reduction** programs:

- **Southwest border - INS: +\$50 million** (\$7.5 million drug-related). INS will continue to deploy the Integrated Surveillance Information System (ISIS). ISIS, which incorporates infrared and color cameras with ground sensors, will aid Border Patrol enforcement efforts and drug interdiction along the Southwest border.
- **International Programs - State: +\$29 million.** These new resources over FY 1999 (excluding emergency funding) are requested for the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL). This additional funding includes support for Andean countries, Mexico, and assistance to international organizations.

- **DEA Drug Intelligence: +\$22 million.** This funding will provide \$13 million to accelerate implementation of DEA's FIREBIRD office automation system. FIREBIRD includes e-mail, uniform word processing and other forms of office automation that will provide DEA with more sophisticated electronic investigative records. Once fully deployed, FIREBIRD will allow DEA components located around the world to act as one cohesive unit through instantaneous access to critical law enforcement and intelligence information. In addition, \$9 million will enhance DEA's Special Operations Division by providing critical support for Title III investigations aimed at dismantling drug trafficking organizations.
- **Forward Operating Locations - DoD: +\$73.5 million.** The drug control budget for the Department of Defense includes these additional resources in FY 2000 for restructuring SOUTHCOM's theater counterdrug architecture, which will include the development of three Forward Operating Locations (FOLs). These FOLs will support transit and source zone air operations in SOUTHCOM's area of responsibility.
- **Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) --** Building on the successful COPS Initiative, the President's FY 2000 Budget proposes a new \$1.275 billion (\$420.8 million drug-related) 21st Century Policing Initiative. This program will continue to help communities hire, redeploy, and retain police officers; provide law enforcement with the latest crime-fighting technologies; and target funds to engage the entire community in preventing and fighting crime.

### Spending by Strategy Goal

Funding by *Strategy* Goal is summarized in Table 2. Funding priorities include resources to reduce drug use by young people (Goal 1), make treatment available to chronic users (Goal 3), interdict 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). In FY 2000, funding will be \$2.1 billion for Goal 1, a net increase of almost \$21 million over FY 1999, and \$3.5 billion for Goal 3, an increase of 4.2 percent over FY 1999. Further, multiagency efforts, which target ports-of-entry and the Southwest border, will expand funding for Goal 4 to \$2.3 billion in FY 2000, an increase of 6.3 percent. Funding for Goal 2 will be \$7.7 billion in FY 2000, an increase of \$270.2 million, and resources devoted to Goal 5 will reach \$2.1 billion in FY 2000, an increase of 8.3 percent.



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

| <u>Goal</u>                            | <u>FY98<br/>Actual</u> | <u>FY 99</u>   |               |                | <u>FY 00<br/>Request</u> | <u>Change:</u>                   |                     |
|--|------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|
|  |                        | <u>Enacted</u> | <u>Supp.*</u> | <u>Total</u>   |                          | <u>99 Enacted<br/>to 00 Req.</u> | <u>%<br/>Change</u> |
| 1. Reduce youth drug use               | 1,861.3                | 2,080.6        | 1.7           | 2,082.3        | 2,101.5                  | 20.9                             | 1.0                 |
| 2. Reduce drug-related crime           | 7,275.5                | 7,441.0        | 12.0          | 7,453.0        | 7,711.2                  | 270.2                            | 3.6                 |
| 3. Reduce consequences                 | 3,130.0                | 3,383.7        | 0.0           | 3,383.7        | 3,527.2                  | 143.5                            | 4.2                 |
| 4. Shield air, land, and sea frontiers | 2,032.5                | 2,159.3        | 525.9         | 2,685.2        | 2,295.8                  | 136.5                            | 6.3                 |
| 5. Reduce sources of supply            | <u>1,798.0</u>         | <u>1,977.7</u> | <u>304.3</u>  | <u>2,282.0</u> | <u>2,141.5</u>           | <u>163.8</u>                     | <u>8.3</u>          |
| Total                                  | 16,097.3               | 17,042.3       | 843.9         | 17,886.2       | 17,777.2                 | 734.8                            | 4.3                 |

\* Emergency Supplemental funding provided by P.L. 105-277. These funds are in addition to each department's annual appropriation.

**Federal Funding Priorities: FY 2000 - FY 2004**

By law, ONDCP must annually report its program and budget priorities over a five-year planning period. These priorities also are highlighted in ONDCP's consolidated five-year *Drug Control Budget: FY 2000 to FY 2004*. This volume, required by statute, is produced each November for the consideration of the President and the President's Council on Counter-Narcotics. Through FY 2004, funding for the following major program areas will be emphasized through ONDCP's drug-budget authorities:

- **National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign:** ONDCP's Media Campaign will continue to be a funding priority into the five-year planning period. The campaign is centered around an aggressive paid advertising effort that will ensure that members of the target audiences -- youth aged 9-18 (especially middle-school aged children), their parents, and other influential adults such as teachers and coaches -- see or hear an average of four anti-drug messages each week. This advertising will be supported by activities that will include: partnerships with community, civic, and professional groups; initiatives involving the Internet and interactive media; partnerships with the entertainment and sports industries; news media outreach; and corporate sponsorship.

- **Criminal Justice Treatment/Break-the-Cycle:** When drug testing is combined with effective interventions, drug use can be curtailed within the criminal justice population. Further, drug-dependent individuals who receive comprehensive treatment decrease their drug use, decrease their criminal behavior, increase their employment, improve their social and interpersonal functioning, and improve their physical health. Since the majority of drug users are processed through some part of the criminal justice system during their drug-use careers, that system provides an appropriate opportunity for intervention. This funding priority supports Department of Justice programs which provide assistance to local units of government for the planning, implementation and enhancement of comprehensive programs of drug testing, drug treatment, and graduated sanctions for individuals in contact with the criminal justice system.
- **Close the Public System Treatment Gap:** Nationwide, there continues to be a great need for additional capacity to treat chronic users of illegal drugs. This will be addressed, in part, through additional resources for SAMHSA. Federal funding, together with additional state and local resources leveraged by SAMHSA programs, will help close the gap between those who are actively seeking substance abuse treatment and the capacity of the public treatment system.
- **School Coordinators:** Resources will provide coordinators to support middle schools throughout the country. This program focuses on drug education, adult mentorship and other community school-based counterdrug efforts. Responsibilities of a typical School Coordinator will be: developing, conducting and analyzing assessments of their schools' drug problems; identifying promising research-based prevention programs to address those problems; and assisting teachers, coaches, counselors and other school officials in adopting and implementing those programs.
- **Southwest Border Initiative:** This initiative improves security and enhances drug interdiction for all U.S. air, land and sea frontiers along the Southwest border. This funding priority includes both interdiction and investigative initiatives at and between U.S. ports-of-entry, as well as needed technology enhancements.
- **Follow-on Resources for FY 1999 Emergency Funding:** In FY 1999, Congress provided total Emergency Supplemental Appropriations of \$870.2 million to assist agency drug control efforts. (Applying appropriate agency drug budget methodologies, \$843.9 million of this total funding is "scored" as drug-related.) Over the five-year budget planning period, follow-on resources to support select emergency activities initiated in FY 1999 will remain a priority.
- **Andean Coca Reduction Initiative:** Over the planning period, this funding priority requires: 1) the integration of law enforcement and interdiction to disrupt the cocaine industry; 2) robust alternative development programs to provide licit income alternatives and encourage the cultivation of legal crops; and 3) development of Andean judicial institutions, law enforcement and counterdrug military capabilities to enforce national anti-drug laws.

## Performance Measures of Effectiveness (PME) System

Based on the *Strategy* and separate from the budget process, ONDCP, in conjunction with a wide range of stakeholders, has designed the PME system. This system will (1) assess the effectiveness of the *Strategy*, (2) provide critical information to the entire drug control community on what needs to be done to refine policy and programmatic directions, and (3) assist with drug program budget management. The PME system identifies 97 performance targets, of which 12 indicate the impact of national drug control activities on the 5 Strategy Goals. The rest show progress towards the 31 objectives. These targets represent desired end-states for the years 2002 and 2007. In drafting the PME targets and measures certain assumptions have been made, including expectations about realizing future resource levels. In the future, the Goals and performance measures may need to be adjusted to reflect new or changing circumstances.

The process of integrating the budget and the PME System has begun. ONDCP asked agencies to submit FY 2000 budget requests broken down by performance targets. This linkage will be strengthened in the FY 2001 budget submission. As the PME system is refined in 1999 with state, local, and private sector input, ONDCP will begin reflecting action plans in drug budget guidance. Targets and budget submissions will be iteratively refined as agencies base budget requests upon priorities for achieving performance targets and as new or changing circumstances arise. This process of linking performance targets and action plans to budgets should take up to three years. A detailed discussion of the PME system and its relationship to the national drug control budget may be found in *Performance Measures of Effectiveness: Implementation and Findings*, which accompanies the *1999 Strategy*.

## Methodology Changes Affecting Budget Presentation

Every year, each drug control agency is given an opportunity to revisit the methodology it employs for producing drug budget estimates. For the FY 1998 to FY 2000 budget estimates displayed in this volume, the following are the major methodology changes since similar data were presented for the FY 1999 budget:

- **Scoring Changes Affecting DEA & FBI:** The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), using ONDCP's PME system as a basis for review, have realigned a portion of their drug-related resources to reflect program activities their organizations provide in support of Goal 4. Activities include disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations which smuggle drugs across America's frontiers, especially along the Southwest border and in the Caribbean. Also, now included under Goal 4 are efforts aimed at improving bilateral and regional cooperation with Mexico, as well as other cocaine and heroin transit-zone countries, and the development of scientific information and data to detect illegal drugs in transit to the U.S.

- **Scoring Changes Affecting BOP, OJP, and the Federal Judiciary:** The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), the Office of Justice Programs (OJP), and the Federal Judiciary have realigned criminal justice treatment resources (including Drug Courts, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment, Drug Intervention Program, and Transitional Drug Abuse Treatment Programs) under Goal 2. Prior to the publication of the *1999 Budget Summary*, all criminal justice treatment programs were scored in support of Goal 3. This change will properly realign criminal justice treatment programs to objectives and targets identified in the PME system.

### ***Budget Summary Overview***

The remaining sections of this volume provide a more detailed accounting of FY 1998 and FY 1999 drug control programs and highlight new initiatives proposed for FY 2000. Section III includes funding tables which summarize spending by agency, goal and function. Section IV, the major portion of this document, provides an agency-by-agency explanation of drug control spending for FY 1998 to FY 2000.

**Table 3. Federal Drug Control Spending By Goal and Function, FY 1998 - FY 2000**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|                            | FY 1998<br>Actual | FY 1999<br>Enacted | FY 1999<br>Supp. | FY 1999<br>Total | FY 2000<br>Request | FY 99 - FY 00<br>Change* |              | FY 99 - FY 00<br>Change** |             |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| <u>Drug Goal</u>           |                   |                    |                  |                  |                    | w/Emer. Supp.<br>\$      | %            | wo/ Emer. Supp.<br>\$     | %           |
| Goal 1                     | 1,861.3           | 2,080.6            | 1.7              | 2,082.3          | 2,101.5            | 19.2                     | 0.9%         | 20.9                      | 1.0%        |
| Goal 2                     | 7,275.5           | 7,441.0            | 12.0             | 7,453.0          | 7,711.2            | 258.1                    | 3.5%         | 270.2                     | 3.6%        |
| Goal 3                     | 3,130.0           | 3,383.7            | 0.0              | 3,383.7          | 3,527.2            | 143.5                    | 4.2%         | 143.5                     | 4.2%        |
| Goal 4                     | 2,032.5           | 2,159.3            | 525.9            | 2,685.2          | 2,295.8            | (389.4)                  | -14.5%       | 136.5                     | 6.3%        |
| Goal 5                     | 1,798.0           | 1,977.7            | 304.3            | 2,282.0          | 2,141.5            | (140.5)                  | -6.2%        | 163.8                     | 8.3%        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>16,097.3</b>   | <b>17,042.3</b>    | <b>843.9</b>     | <b>17,886.2</b>  | <b>17,777.2</b>    | <b>(109.1)</b>           | <b>-0.6%</b> | <b>734.8</b>              | <b>4.3%</b> |
| <u>Drug Function</u>       |                   |                    |                  |                  |                    |                          |              |                           |             |
| Criminal Justice System    | 8,254.2           | 8,465.1            | 19.5             | 8,484.6          | 8,749.0            | 264.4                    | 3.1%         | 283.9                     | 3.4%        |
| Drug Treatment             | 2,819.9           | 3,013.5            | 2.1              | 3,015.6          | 3,193.3            | 177.7                    | 5.9%         | 179.8                     | 6.0%        |
| Drug Prevention            | 1,975.4           | 2,163.8            | 1.6              | 2,165.4          | 2,177.0            | 11.6                     | 0.5%         | 13.2                      | 0.6%        |
| International              | 503.1             | 559.2              | 237.7            | 796.9            | 637.2              | (159.7)                  | -20.0%       | 78.0                      | 14.0%       |
| Interdiction               | 1,636.9           | 1,803.9            | 551.9            | 2,355.8          | 1,937.3            | (418.5)                  | -17.8%       | 133.4                     | 7.4%        |
| Research                   | 684.3             | 771.8              | 26.0             | 797.8            | 798.5              | 0.6                      | 0.1%         | 26.6                      | 3.5%        |
| Intelligence               | 223.5             | 264.9              | 5.1              | 270.0            | 284.8              | 14.8                     | 5.5%         | 19.9                      | 7.5%        |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>16,097.3</b>   | <b>17,042.3</b>    | <b>843.9</b>     | <b>17,886.2</b>  | <b>17,777.2</b>    | <b>(109.1)</b>           | <b>-0.6%</b> | <b>734.8</b>              | <b>4.3%</b> |
| <u>Functional Areas</u>    |                   |                    |                  |                  |                    |                          |              |                           |             |
| Demand Reduction           | 5,371.6           | 5,830.4            | 3.7              | 5,834.1          | 6,040.4            | 206.3                    | 3.5%         | 210.0                     | 3.6%        |
| <i>Percent</i>             | 33.4%             | 34.2%              |                  | 32.6%            | 34.0%              |                          |              |                           |             |
| Dom. Law Enforcement       | 8,585.7           | 8,848.8            | 50.6             | 8,899.4          | 9,162.2            | 262.8                    | 3.0%         | 313.4                     | 3.5%        |
| <i>Percent</i>             | 53.3%             | 51.9%              |                  | 49.8%            | 51.5%              |                          |              |                           |             |
| International              | 503.1             | 559.2              | 237.7            | 796.9            | 637.2              | (159.7)                  | -20.0%       | 78.0                      | 14.0%       |
| <i>Percent</i>             | 3.1%              | 3.3%               |                  | 4.5%             | 3.6%               |                          |              |                           |             |
| Interdiction               | 1,636.9           | 1,803.9            | 551.9            | 2,355.8          | 1,937.3            | (418.5)                  | -17.8%       | 133.4                     | 7.4%        |
| <i>Percent</i>             | 10.2%             | 10.6%              |                  | 13.2%            | 10.9%              |                          |              |                           |             |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>16,097.3</b>   | <b>17,042.3</b>    | <b>843.9</b>     | <b>17,886.2</b>  | <b>17,777.2</b>    | <b>(109.1)</b>           | <b>-0.6%</b> | <b>734.8</b>              | <b>4.3%</b> |
| <u>Supply/Demand Split</u> |                   |                    |                  |                  |                    |                          |              |                           |             |
| Supply                     | 10,725.7          | 11,211.9           | 840.2            | 12,052.2         | 11,736.8           | (315.4)                  | -2.6%        | 524.8                     | 4.7%        |
| <i>Percent</i>             | 66.6%             | 65.8%              |                  | 67.4%            | 66.0%              |                          |              |                           |             |
| Demand                     | 5,371.6           | 5,830.4            | 3.7              | 5,834.1          | 6,040.4            | 206.3                    | 3.5%         | 210.0                     | 3.6%        |
| <i>Percent</i>             | 33.4%             | 34.2%              |                  | 32.6%            | 34.0%              |                          |              |                           |             |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>16,097.3</b>   | <b>17,042.3</b>    | <b>843.9</b>     | <b>17,886.2</b>  | <b>17,777.2</b>    | <b>(109.1)</b>           | <b>-0.6%</b> | <b>734.8</b>              | <b>4.3%</b> |
| <u>Demand Components</u>   |                   |                    |                  |                  |                    |                          |              |                           |             |
| Prevention (w/ Research)   | 2,223.3           | 2,450.0            | 1.6              | 2,451.6          | 2,471.2            | 19.6                     | 0.8%         | 21.2                      | 0.9%        |
| Treatment (w/ Research)    | 3,148.3           | 3,380.4            | 2.1              | 3,382.5          | 3,569.2            | 186.7                    | 5.5%         | 188.8                     | 5.6%        |
| Demand Research, Total     | 576.3             | 653.0              |                  | 653.0            | 670.0              | 17.0                     | 2.6%         | 17.0                      | 2.6%        |

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

\* These columns compare proposed FY 2000 funding with the "FY 1999 Total" column, which includes FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental funding of \$844 million.

\*\* These columns compare proposed FY 2000 funding with the "FY 1999 Enacted" column, which excludes FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental funding of \$844 million.

**Table 4. Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1998 - FY 2000**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>FY 1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 1999<br/>Enacted*</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Department of Agriculture</b>                          |                           |                             |                            |
| Agricultural Research Service                             | \$4.8                     | \$27.8                      | \$4.8                      |
| U.S. Forest Service                                       | 5.8                       | 6.8                         | 6.8                        |
| Women, Infants & Children                                 | 15.7                      | 15.7                        | 16.5                       |
| <b>Total, Agriculture</b>                                 | <b>26.3</b>               | <b>50.3</b>                 | <b>28.1</b>                |
| <b>Corporation for National and Community Service</b>     | <b>34.3</b>               | <b>35.0</b>                 | <b>40.0</b>                |
| <b>Department of Defense</b>                              | <b>831.6</b>              | <b>937.1</b>                | <b>954.6</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>650.0</b>              | <b>663.0</b>                | <b>689.6</b>               |
| <b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>            |                           |                             |                            |
| Administration for Children and Families                  | 56.5                      | 56.5                        | 61.5                       |
| Centers for Disease Control and Prevention                | 91.1                      | 143.1                       | 171.9                      |
| Food and Drug Administration                              | 34.9                      | 34.0                        | 68.0                       |
| Health Care Financing Administration                      | 360.0                     | 400.0                       | 450.0                      |
| Health Resource & Services Administration                 | 47.9                      | 52.6                        | 56.3                       |
| Indian Health Service                                     | 42.9                      | 44.3                        | 45.6                       |
| National Institutes of Health (NIH -- NIDA & NIAAA)       | 570.8                     | 647.5                       | 664.5                      |
| Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration | 1,319.1                   | 1,481.0                     | 1,536.7                    |
| <b>Total, HHS</b>   | <b>2,523.2</b>            | <b>2,859.0</b>              | <b>3,054.6</b>             |
| <b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>        | <b>310.0</b>              | <b>310.0</b>                | <b>310.0</b>               |
| <b>Department of the Interior</b>                         |                           |                             |                            |
| Bureau of Indian Affairs                                  | 21.3                      | 17.5                        | 17.9                       |
| Bureau of Land Management                                 | 5.0                       | 5.0                         | 5.0                        |
| U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service                              | 1.0                       | 1.0                         | 1.0                        |
| National Park Service                                     | 9.4                       | 9.5                         | 9.5                        |
| <b>Total, Department of the Interior</b>                  | <b>36.7</b>               | <b>33.0</b>                 | <b>33.4</b>                |
| <b>The Federal Judiciary</b>                              | <b>612.1</b>              | <b>647.2</b>                | <b>730.8</b>               |
| <b>Department of Justice</b>                              |                           |                             |                            |
| Assets Forfeiture Fund                                    | 434.0                     | 523.0                       | 433.0                      |
| U.S. Attorneys  | 173.1                     | 194.9                       | 296.2                      |
| Bureau of Prisons   | 1,957.1                   | 2,055.9                     | 2,351.9                    |
| Community Oriented Policing Services                      | 540.4                     | 471.9                       | 420.8                      |
| Criminal Division   | 28.5                      | 30.2                        | 35.8                       |
| Drug Enforcement Administration                           | 1,208.4                   | 1,298.7                     | 1,468.6                    |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation                           | 823.7                     | 873.0                       | 1,045.4                    |
| Federal Prisoner Detention                                | 246.4                     | 258.4                       | 334.5                      |
| Immigration and Naturalization Service                    | 372.2                     | 416.8                       | 450.8                      |
| Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement                    | 295.0                     | 304.0                       | 0.0                        |
| INTERPOL  | 0.4                       | 0.4                         | 0.5                        |
| U.S. Marshals Service                                     | 273.3                     | 282.8                       | 311.5                      |
| Office of Justice Programs                                | 987.4                     | 997.5                       | 745.6                      |
| Tax Division  | 0.3                       | 0.4                         | 1.3                        |
| <b>Total, Department of Justice</b>                       | <b>7,340.0</b>            | <b>7,708.0</b>              | <b>7,895.8</b>             |
| <b>Department of Labor</b>                                | <b>\$75.1</b>             | <b>\$77.7</b>               | <b>\$77.7</b>              |

**Table 4. Drug Control Funding: Agency Summary, FY 1998 - FY 2000**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>FY 1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>FY 1999<br/>Enacted*</b> | <b>FY 2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>ONDCP</b>  |                           |                             |                            |
| Salaries and Expenses                                       | 49.2                      | 50.2                        | 43.1                       |
| High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas                       | 162.0                     | 184.0                       | 185.8                      |
| Special Forfeiture Fund                                     | 217.0                     | 216.5                       | 225.3                      |
| <b>Total, ONDCP</b>   | <b>428.2</b>              | <b>450.7</b>                | <b>454.2</b>               |
| <b>Small Business Administration</b>                        | <b>0.0</b>                | <b>4.0</b>                  | <b>0.0</b>                 |
| <b>Department of State</b>                                  |                           |                             |                            |
| Bureau of International Narcotics & Law Enforcement Affairs | 210.0                     | 468.6                       | 265.0                      |
| Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service          | 1.5                       | 1.0                         | 3.0                        |
| U.S. Information Agency                                     | 8.2                       | 8.2                         | 8.6                        |
| <b>Total, Department of State</b>                           | <b>219.7</b>              | <b>477.8</b>                | <b>276.6</b>               |
| <b>Department of Transportation</b>                         |                           |                             |                            |
| U.S. Coast Guard  | 485.0                     | 764.7                       | 566.1                      |
| Federal Aviation Administration                             | 22.7                      | 25.2                        | 26.4                       |
| National Highway Traffic Safety Administration              | 31.0                      | 31.5                        | 32.1                       |
| <b>Total, Department of Transportation</b>                  | <b>538.8</b>              | <b>821.4</b>                | <b>624.6</b>               |
| <b>Department of the Treasury</b>                           |                           |                             |                            |
| Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms                    | 212.8                     | 227.0                       | 248.3                      |
| U.S. Customs Service  | 606.4                     | 956.1                       | 664.4                      |
| Federal Law Enforcement Training Center                     | 52.2                      | 66.1                        | 64.7                       |
| Financial Crimes Enforcement Network                        | 12.1                      | 12.7                        | 14.8                       |
| Bureau of Interagency Law Enforcement                       | 73.8                      | 75.9                        | 75.9                       |
| Internal Revenue Service                                    | 72.3                      | 72.8                        | 74.6                       |
| U.S. Secret Service   | 75.9                      | 90.8                        | 83.7                       |
| Treasury Forfeiture Fund                                    | 241.0                     | 158.0                       | 228.0                      |
| <b>Total, Department of the Treasury</b>                    | <b>1,346.5</b>            | <b>1,659.4</b>              | <b>1,454.4</b>             |
| <b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>                       | <b>1,097.8</b>            | <b>1,125.7</b>              | <b>1,125.7</b>             |
| <b>Total Federal Drug Budget</b>                            | <b>\$16,097.3</b>         | <b>\$17,886.2</b>           | <b>\$17,777.2</b>          |

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

\*FY 99 Enacted includes Emergency Supplemental funding.

**Table 5. National Drug Control Budget by Function, FY 1990 - 2000**

| ( \$ in millions)               | 1990<br>Actual | 1991<br>Actual  | 1992<br>Actual  | 1993<br>Actual  | 1994<br>Actual  | 1995<br>Actual  | 1996<br>Actual  | 1997<br>Actual  | 1998<br>Actual  | 1999<br>Enacted | 2000<br>Request |
|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>FUNCTIONAL AREAS:</b>        |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| <b>Demand Reduction</b>         |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| --Drug Abuse Treatment          | 1,638.9        | 1,877.3         | 2,204.7         | 2,251.6         | 2,398.7         | 2,692.0         | 2,553.8         | 2,756.2         | 2,819.9         | 3,015.6         | 3,193.3         |
| --Drug Abuse Prevention         | 1,238.0        | 1,479.2         | 1,538.7         | 1,556.4         | 1,597.4         | 1,559.1         | 1,400.7         | 1,643.3         | 1,975.4         | 2,165.4         | 2,177.0         |
| --Prevention Research           | 127.7          | 150.6           | 157.5           | 164.3           | 174.8           | 179.6           | 212.2           | 230.7           | 247.8           | 286.2           | 294.2           |
| --Treatment Research            | 160.2          | 187.9           | 194.4           | 242.0           | 253.6           | 261.2           | 282.8           | 312.7           | 328.4           | 366.8           | 375.9           |
| <b>Total Demand Reduction</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>5,371.6</b>  | <b>5,834.1</b>  | <b>6,040.4</b>  |
| <b>Percentage</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>33%</b>      | <b>33%</b>      | <b>34%</b>      |
| <b>Domestic Law Enforcement</b> |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| --Criminal Justice System       | 4,237.5        | 4,385.6         | 4,943.0         | 5,692.4         | 5,903.2         | 6,756.9         | 7,164.9         | 7,684.4         | 8,254.2         | 8,484.6         | 8,749.0         |
| --Other Research                | 39.8           | 111.6           | 152.6           | 91.9            | 91.9            | 101.4           | 114.3           | 111.8           | 108.1           | 144.8           | 128.4           |
| --Intelligence                  | 64.9           | 104.1           | 98.6            | 138.1           | 123.9           | 125.0           | 114.5           | 154.2           | 223.5           | 270.0           | 284.8           |
| <b>Total Domestic Law Enf.</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>8,585.7</b>  | <b>8,899.4</b>  | <b>9,162.2</b>  |
| <b>Percentage</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>50%</b>      | <b>52%</b>      |
| <b>International</b>            |                |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |                 |
| <b>Percentage</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>4%</b>       | <b>4%</b>       |
| <b>Interdiction</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>1,636.9</b>  | <b>2,355.8</b>  | <b>1,937.3</b>  |
| <b>Percentage</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>13%</b>      | <b>11%</b>      |
| <b>TOTALS</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>16,097.3</b> | <b>17,886.2</b> | <b>17,777.2</b> |



## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>     | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b>  | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>               |                |                 |                |
| Goal 5                                      | <u>\$4.765</u> | <u>\$27.765</u> | <u>\$4.765</u> |
| Total                                       | \$4.765        | \$27.765        | \$4.765        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>           |                |                 |                |
| Research and Development                    | <u>\$4.765</u> | <u>\$27.765</u> | <u>\$4.765</u> |
| Total                                       | \$4.765        | \$27.765        | \$4.765        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>      |                |                 |                |
| Crop Eradication Research:                  |                |                 |                |
| Chemical and Biocontrol                     | \$2.634        | \$7.584         | \$2.584        |
| Alternatives and Narcotic Crop Substitutes  | 0.713          | 5.721           | 0.721          |
| Estimate and Detect Illicit Narcotic        |                |                 |                |
| Crop Production Worldwide                   | 0.745          | 1.753           | 0.753          |
| Herbicide Research                          | 0.000          | 10.000          | 0.000          |
| Support Law Enforcement Agencies            |                |                 |                |
| Through Programs Oriented Towards           |                |                 |                |
| Narcotic Plant Identification and Chemistry | <u>0.673</u>   | <u>2.707</u>    | <u>0.707</u>   |
| Total                                       | \$4.765        | \$27.765        | \$4.765        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>     |                |                 |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                    | 11             | 11              | 11             |
| <b>Information</b>                          |                |                 |                |
| Total Agency Budget                         | \$744.7        | \$813.0         | \$831.9        |
| Drug Percentage                             | 0.6%           | 3.4%            | 0.6%           |

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The Agricultural Research Service (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 narcotics related projects.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- 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 *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 producer 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; and
  - Narcotics crop plant identification and chemistry, including detection of cannabis on U.S. public land.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1999 Program

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

- The FY 1999 program includes \$27.8 million for reducing foreign and domestic sources of supply which supports Goal 5 of the *Strategy*. This includes \$23.0 million of emergency supplemental funding (FY 1999 only) provided in the Omnibus Appropriations Act to support counternarcotics research. Specifically, \$7.584 million is provided for crop eradication research which includes chemical and biocontrol activities; \$5.721 million to reduce economic dependence upon illicit narcotic crops by identifying commercial crops to replace illicit narcotic crop cultivation in the Western Hemisphere; \$1.753 million for worldwide narcotic plant identification; \$10.0 million for herbicide research; and \$2.707 to support law enforcement agencies through programs oriented towards narcotic plant identification and chemistry. Of the \$2.707 million, \$0.275 million is devoted to non-aerial detection/estimation of illicit cannabis concealed on U.S. public lands.

## 2000 Request

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

- The FY 2000 request is \$4.765 million. 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 Programs 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>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 1                                  | \$0.125       | \$0.125        | \$0.125        |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>5.714</u>  | <u>6.675</u>   | <u>6.675</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$5.839       | \$6.800        | \$6.800        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| Investigations                          | \$4.595       | \$5.490        | \$5.490        |
| Intelligence                            | 0.339         | 0.200          | 0.200          |
| State and Local Assistance              | 0.665         | 0.870          | 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                                   | \$5.839       | \$6.800        | \$6.800        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Detection & Monitoring                  | \$0.454       | \$0.315        | \$0.315        |
| Law Enforcement Agency Support          | 5.260         | 6.360          | 6.360          |
| Demand Reduction                        | <u>0.125</u>  | <u>0.125</u>   | <u>0.125</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$5.839       | \$6.800        | \$6.800        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 58            | 68             | 68             |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$2,564.5     | \$2,649.8      | \$2,823.0      |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.2%          | 0.3%           | 0.2%           |

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The U.S. Forest Service budget structure includes a Law Enforcement and Investigations (LE&I) budget line item within the National Forest System appropriation. Within the LE&I 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. By law the Forest Service can spend up to \$10.0 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 155 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 major concern of 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, the Forest Service has received positive feedback.
- **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 Law Enforcement 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.
- **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

### 1999 Program

#### **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 includes \$0.125 million which supports Goal 1 of the *Strategy*. All funds are used for the D.A.R.E. program in rural areas within and adjacent to National Forest System lands.

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

- The FY 1999 program includes \$6.675 million which supports Goal 5 of the *Strategy*. Funding 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 personnel 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).
  - Continue to place emphasis on drug-trafficking activities along the Southwest Border.

### 2000 Request

- The total FY 2000 drug control budget request is \$6.8 million, the same as the FY 1999 enacted level.

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

- The FY 2000 program is \$0.125 million, the same as the FY 1999 enacted level.

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

- The FY 2000 program is \$6.675 million, the same as the FY 1999 enacted 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.
  - 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.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- An estimated 4,429 cannabis sites and 316,013 cannabis plants were eradicated in FY 1998. Forest Service Law Enforcement personnel, in conjunction with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, seized 4,624 pounds of processed marijuana, 8.6 pounds of cocaine, and 191 grams of methamphetamine in FY 1998.
- Over \$1,353,000 of assets were seized and 2,402 arrests made in conjunction with other agencies by the Forest Service in FY 1998.
- Intelligence and investigations are continuing and being developed on organized cultivation activities occurring on forests in the western states. Coordination with task forces is ongoing along the Southwest Border to address trafficking through National Forest Service lands.
- Briefings and programs are being presented to increase awareness of drug problems that are occurring on National Forest Service lands to outside agencies, civic groups, internal divisions and other law enforcement agencies.

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

**I. RESOURCE SUMMARY**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|  | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request</b> |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>            |                        |                         |                         |
| Goal 3                                   | <u>\$15.700</u>        | <u>\$15.700</u>         | <u>\$16.500</u>         |
| Total                                    | \$15.700               | \$15.700                | \$16.500                |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>        |                        |                         |                         |
| Prevention                               | <u>\$15.700</u>        | <u>\$15.700</u>         | <u>\$16.500</u>         |
| Total                                    | \$15.700               | \$15.700                | \$16.500                |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>   |                        |                         |                         |
| Drugs Assessment and Referral Activities | <u>\$15.700</u>        | <u>\$15.700</u>         | <u>\$16.500</u>         |
| Total                                    | \$15.700               | \$15.700                | \$16.500                |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>  |                        |                         |                         |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                 | 0                      | 0                       | 0                       |
| <b>Information</b>                       |                        |                         |                         |
| Total Agency Budget                      | \$3,924.0              | \$3,924.0               | \$4,076.6               |
| 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 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 the USDA.



### 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

#### 1999 Program

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

- The FY 1999 total resources include \$15.7 million for activities which support Goal 3 of the *Strategy*. This amount consists of drug prevention, education, and training services.

#### 2000 Request

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

- The FY 2000 request for Goal 3 activities is \$16.5 million, \$0.8 million more than the FY 1999 enacted level.

### 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>1998</b>     | <b>1999</b>     | <b>2000</b>     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>   | <b>Enacted</b>  | <b>Request</b>  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>                 |                 |                 |                 |
| Goal 1  | <u>\$34.300</u> | <u>\$35.000</u> | <u>\$40.000</u> |
| Total   | \$34.300        | \$35.000        | \$40.000        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>             |                 |                 |                 |
| Prevention                                    | <u>\$34.300</u> | <u>\$35.000</u> | <u>\$40.000</u> |
| Total   | \$34.300        | \$35.000        | \$40.000        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>        |                 |                 |                 |
| Domestic Volunteer Service Act Activities     |                 |                 |                 |
| -VISTA  | \$3.300         | \$3.695         | \$4.050         |
| -Other Programs                               | 9.500           | 10.105          | 10.950          |
| National and Community Service Act Activities |                 |                 |                 |
| -Drug Prevention Programs                     | <u>21.500</u>   | <u>21.200</u>   | <u>25.000</u>   |
| Total   | \$34.300        | \$35.000        | \$40.000        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>       |                 |                 |                 |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                      | 29              | 29              | 29              |
| <b>Information</b>                            |                 |                 |                 |
| Total Agency Budget                           | \$685.1         | \$714.5         | \$848.0         |
| Drug Percentage                               | 5.0%            | 4.9%            | 4.7%            |

### 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**

##### **1999 Program**

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

- The 1999 base consists of a total of \$35.0 million for prevention activities as follows:
  - \$3.7 million for the Volunteers in Services to America (VISTA), \$4.7 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$2.1 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), \$1.8 million for the Senior Companion Program (SCP), \$0.054 million for the Senior Demonstration Program (SDP), \$1.5 million for administration of programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, and \$21.2 million for the programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, and their administration.

##### **2000 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 \$40.0 million, a net increase of \$5.0 million over the FY 1999 enacted level. The 2000 request includes the following programs:
  - \$4.0 million for the Volunteers in Services to America (VISTA), \$4.8 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$2.3 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), \$2.0 million for the Senior Companion Program (SCP), \$0.250 million for the Senior Demonstration Program (SDP), \$1.7 million for administration of programs authorized under the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amended, and \$25.0 million for the programs authorized under the National and Community Service Act of 1990, as amended, and their administration.

#### **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 1999 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>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                |                |                |
| Goal 1                                  | \$14.443       | \$24.057       | \$16.811       |
| Goal 2                                  | 107.534        | 136.741        | 95.015         |
| Goal 3                                  | 74.299         | 70.084         | 72.206         |
| Goal 4                                  | 393.068        | 428.564        | 440.888        |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>242.216</u> | <u>277.639</u> | <u>329.712</u> |
| Total                                   | \$831.560      | \$937.085      | \$954.632      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                |                |                |
| Interdiction                            | \$445.281      | \$522.498      | \$579.558      |
| State and Local Assistance              | 274.259        | 299.751        | 262.925        |
| Prevention                              | 81.926         | 86.961         | 82.196         |
| Treatment                               | 6.166          | 6.545          | 6.186          |
| Research and Development                | <u>23.928</u>  | <u>21.330</u>  | <u>23.767</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$831.560      | \$937.085      | \$954.632      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                |                |                |
| Central Transfer Account                | \$712.882      | \$775.582      | \$788.100      |
| Military Departments (OPTEMPO)          | <u>118.678</u> | <u>161.503</u> | <u>166.532</u> |
| Total                                   | \$831.560      | \$937.085      | \$954.632      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 1,288          | 1,394          | 1,418          |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget (Billions)          | \$258.8        | \$262.6        | \$267.2        |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.32%          | 0.36%          | 0.36%          |

Note 1: In FY 2000, funding for the Gulf States Counterdrug Initiative is transferred from the Central Transfer Account to ASD C3I; Patrol Coastal OPTEMPO funds are transferred from the CTA to SOCOM OPTEMPO.  
 Note 2: FY 1999 funding does not yet include a pending \$45 million reprogramming to fund SOUTHCOM's implementation of a post-Panama counterdrug architecture.

## 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 percent 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 Defense Department administers programs that support domestic and foreign law enforcement agencies that have counterdrug responsibilities. The Department's drug control

programs support all five goals of the *Strategy* as explained below.

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

- DoD assists community groups by providing drug prevention information and education through the Young Marines program and the National Guard State Plan funded outreach programs. These efforts focus on providing positive role models and drug awareness education for at-risk youth. Additionally, DoD family outreach programs to military dependents consist of a mixture of positive mentoring, drug avoidance education, leadership skill, peer pressure resistance, and counseling services. Drug Education For Youth (DEFY) and Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) programs are conducted at various military installations for family dependents both at home and overseas. In addition, military personnel volunteer in drug abuse prevention programs through various community-based programs.

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

- DoD active duty military and reserve components provide transportation, equipment, intelligence support, training and services to Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (DLEA) that request domestic operational and logistical support to assist them in their efforts to reduce drug-related crime.

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

- 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.

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

- 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 using cued-intelligence as well as Patrol Coastal ships in the transit zone, and air surveillance aerostats along the Southwest Border and Gulf Coast. DoD 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 U.S. Customs' drug detection and seizure efforts at U.S. ports of entry. DoD military-to-military cooperation continues with Mexican counterdrug elements.

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

- DoD supports extensive foreign intelligence collection and analysis programs that aid cocaine source nations, transit zone interagency operations and international efforts to interdict cocaine, arrest drug kingpins and dismantle their organizations. Such DoD support is critical to effective counterdrug operations throughout the hemisphere. DoD also maintains an air surveillance capability in the source zone.

## **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 enacted level of \$937.1 million supports all five goals and includes one-time increases totaling \$48.0 million for interdiction, state and local assistance, and prevention and treatment efforts. CD OPTEMPO funding in FY 1999 totaled \$161.5 million. The FY 1999 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 1999 funding for Goal 1 activities totals \$24.1 million for the Services and National Guard Demand Reduction outreach programs. Of this amount \$5.4 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1999 enacted increase.
- These funds allow the Services and National Guard to conduct community based demand reduction outreach programs and to 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 1999 funding for Goal 2 activities totals \$136.7 million for law enforcement support activities, of which \$39.2 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1999 enacted increase. Goal 2 funding includes: \$11.5 million for CD OPTEMPO, \$6.6 million for operational support, \$88.5 million for a portion of the National Guard State Plans that supports domestic drug law enforcement efforts outside the Southwest Border and Puerto Rico, \$5.7 million for Multi-Jurisdictional Task Force, and \$14.0 million for the Gulf State 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 Territorial Governors' Counterdrug Plans to support federal, state and local DLEAs.

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

- FY 1999 funding for Goal 3 activities totals \$70.1 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 1999 funding for Goal 4 activities totals \$428.6 million for interdiction activities, of which

\$15.6 million is directly attributable to the one-time FY 1999 enacted increase.

- FY 1999 Goal 4 funding includes the following highlighted programs: \$110.9 million for CD OPTEMPO, \$119.0 million for detection, monitoring, interdiction programs (ocean-going surveillance ships, Virginia and Texas ROTH, aerostats, CBRNs, E-2 support); \$61.3 million for C4I programs; \$63.2 million for operational support, which includes support to Mexico, Joint Task Force-Six, military reserve support programs, and patrol coastal ships detection and monitoring operations; and \$52.6 million for a portion of the total National Guard State Plans that supports domestic law enforcement along 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 counterdrug elements in areas of training, modernization, and operational and intelligence capabilities, support and cooperation.

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

- FY 1999 funding for Goal 5 activities totals \$277.6 million for intelligence activities and support to participating nations. This represents a net \$12.2 million decrease from the FY 1999 budget request due to Congressional action. Goal 5 funding includes: \$39.1 for CD OPTEMPO, \$44.9 million for C4I programs, \$41.7 million for surveillance platforms (the Puerto Rico ROTH, the tracker aircraft and ground mobile radars), \$30.2 million for intelligence programs, \$91.5 million for operational support, and \$26.7 million for National Guard marijuana eradication efforts. Additionally, the Defense Intelligence Agency hosts and supports the FBI-led Interagency Dominant Chronicle money laundering intelligence program.
- 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 ROTH 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 and Colombia.

#### **2000 Request**

- The total FY 2000 drug control budget request is \$954.6 million, a net increase of \$17.5 million over the FY 1999 enacted level of \$937.1 million, which included the one-time FY 1999 net increase of \$48.0 million. The FY 2000 budget request is an increase of \$71.8 million over the FY 1999 base program level of \$882.8 million. Total CD OPTEMPO for FY 2000 is estimated at \$166.5 million.
- The FY 2000 request for National Guard State Plans of \$149.6 million is an increase of \$2.0 million over the FY 1999 enacted level, exclusive of one-time Congressional increases. Additionally, the Department added \$73.5 million for the restructuring of SOUTHCOM's theater counterdrug architecture.

**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 2000 is \$16.8 million, a net decrease of \$7.3 million from the FY 1999 enacted level of \$24.1 million. The 1999 enacted level included one-time increases for the National Guard programs. FY 2000 programs continue the National Guards' efforts in assisting 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 2000 is \$95.0 million, a net decrease of \$41.7 million from the FY 1999 enacted level of \$136.7 million. The decrease is attributable to FY 1999 one-time increases for National Guard Programs and the Gulf States Counterdrug Initiative. The FY 2000 programs continue the enhanced support for the National Guard direct support to law enforcement agencies, particularly in the HIDTA areas, and includes reserve support. FY 2000 CD OPTEMPO in support of Goal 2 activities is \$12.1 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 2000 is \$72.2 million, a net increase of \$2.1 million from the FY 1999 enacted level of \$70.1 million. The primary focus of the Counterdrug Demand Reduction Program is force readiness. The FY 2000 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 2000 is \$440.9 million, a net increase of \$12.3 million from the FY 1999 enacted level of \$428.6 million. The increase is due to increased funding for Aerostat's spares support and restructuring SOUTHCOM's theater counterdrug architecture, which includes the development of one Forward Operating Location in support of air operations throughout the transit zone in SOUTHCOM's area of responsibility. FY 2000 CD OPTEMPO in support of Goal 4 activities is \$113.3 million.



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

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 2000 is \$329.7 million, a net increase of \$52.1 million from the FY 1999 enacted level of \$277.6 million. The increase is attributable to extensive restructuring of SOUTHCOM's theater counterdrug architecture to include the development of two Forward Operating Locations in support of source zone air operations throughout the SOUTHCOM area of responsibility and increased intelligence support.
- DoD will continue programs that support congressional authority (FY 1998 NDAA, Section 1033) previously granted to procure 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 enhance its efforts to build forward operating bases and provide critical training to participating nation counterdrug forces in accordance with Section 1004 authority. The ROTH in Puerto Rico will be installed and will be operational. Five Citation Tracker aircraft will provide an enhanced end-game capability. FY 2000 CD OPTEMPO in support of Goal 5 activities is \$41.1 million.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

### Accomplishments Relative to Goal 1:

- The Defense Department provides extensive training to deter and reduce the use of illegal drugs among DoD dependant youth. Training included, but was not limited to, youth and parent counseling, anti-drug education, parenting skills, and drug dependency evaluation and treatment.
- The Defense Department also provides mentoring, anti-drug education, and alternatives to drug abuse to non-DoD at-risk youth through programs administered by the National Guard and military Reserve units. The Guard demand reduction program reached more than 13.5 million people. Program support included DARE, DEFY, Adopt-A-School, and Lunch-Buddy, which provides military mentors, tutors and role models to at-risk youth.
- The Department lent support to the Young Marines Program. Approximately, 9,500 youths participate in year round programs of leadership, discipline and goal orientation.

### Accomplishments Relative to Goal 2:

- The Regional Counterdrug Training Academy (RCTA), located in Meridian, Mississippi, trained over 2,300 law enforcement officers. The Multi-Jurisdictional Counterdrug Task Force (MJTF), located in St. Petersburg, Florida, reached over 73,000 law enforcement officers.
- The Army/Air National Guard provided over 94,000 workdays in support of mail/cargo

inspections and 363,000 workdays in 6,726 operations supporting DLEAs. The Army National Guard flew over 20,000 helicopter and fixed wing hours and the Air National Guard flew over 2,700 C-26 hours supporting counterdrug law enforcement activities.

- DoD transferred more than \$252 million of excess equipment to DLEAs, including over 700 vehicles and 50 aircraft.

#### Accomplishments Relative to Goal 3:

- DoD supported aggressive drug testing for military and civilian personnel and conducted prevention/education activities to support Service and Defense Agencies.
- Nearly 2.9 million samples for testing are collected from active duty military personnel. Drug testing within the Army National Guard averages 45 percent of total Guard force per year. Reserve component drug testing averages 20 percent of the Reserve force per year.

#### Accomplishments Relative to Goal 4:

- Transit zone detection and monitoring operations assisted law enforcement in seizing over 100 metric tons of cocaine. ROTHF served as the primary detection system for airborne smuggling flights destined for the Caribbean and northern Latin American countries. Operational practices, initiated by JIATF-East, have significantly improved the interagency ability to use ROTHF, and in conjunction with other airborne assets, to track aerial smuggling events throughout their flight.
- FY 1998 efforts to enhance military cooperation in counterdrug matters between the U.S. and Mexico continued on a substantive scale. Specific U.S./Mexican counterdrug initiatives include: installation of secure fax, phone and computer network systems linking U.S. drug agencies and their Mexican counterparts; provision of a UH-1H simulator to provide continuation and emergency procedure training; and continued implementation of a specialized counterdrug training program consisting of over 1000 training quotas for Mexican military personnel. D&M overflights, port visits, remain overnight stays, gas-n-go, and brief stops for fuel were coordinated with the Mexican military. This improved military-to-military cooperation with Mexico significantly enhanced overland transit zone counterdrug efforts.
- DoD provided coordinated Title 10 operational support by active component and reserves to DLEAs throughout the Southwest Border to deny the smuggling of illegal drugs into the U.S. Authorized support included air reconnaissance, intelligence analysis, linguists, engineering, transportation, training and maintenance.
- The Air and Army National Guard provided over 75,000 workdays in support of mail/cargo inspections and 346,000 workdays in 2,762 counterdrug operations supporting DLEAs. The Army National Guard flew over 9,300 helicopter and fixed wing hours and the Air National Guard flew over 1,400 C-26 hours supporting counterdrug activities.

#### Accomplishments Relative to Goal 5:

- The most noteworthy success is the significant disruption of the traditional Peru-Colombia

cocaine “airbridge.” Traffickers have been forced to resort to less efficient and more vulnerable means to move their illegal product, such as rivers and short flights along the Peru border. Although air smuggling endgames have become infrequent due to trafficker countermeasures, coca hectarage is down 55% in Peru since 1995 -- a dramatic reduction in cocaine production.

- To complement the airbridge denial program, a riverine interdiction program was executed this year. The Joint Peruvian Riverine Training Center (JPRTC) in Iquitos, Peru was opened in June. Five U.S. government procured patrol boats were delivered to Iquitos in July for use at the JPRTC. The first Riverine Interdiction Unit Class graduated in August. In Colombia, infrastructure improvements, spare parts for boats, night vision devices and personal protective equipment were procured in FY 1998.
- DoD deployed intelligence analysts to support country teams for operational planning and collection efforts. Analytical deployments have contributed to the identification, arrest, deportation and incarceration of a number of key cocaine/heroin traffickers such as: Lizardo Marcedo Santillan “Cristal”, Jose Nelson Urrego Cardenas, Manuel Losado Martinez, Ramon Gonzales Lazo, Luis Amezcua Contreras and Jesus Amezcua Contreras. DoD analysts provided critical assistance in the arrest on June 6, 1998, of major Colombian drug trafficker El Caracol and his key deputy Libonatti-Pimienta on April 14, 1998.
- The Air and Army National Guard provided over 230,000 workdays supporting DLEAs in counterdrug activities. The Guard also eradicated over 2.1 million cultivated marijuana plants and over 43.8 million non-cultivated plants. The Army National Guard flew over 6,900 helicopter and fixed wing hours in support of counterdrug missions. The Air National Guard flew over 1,000 C-26 hours in support of counterdrug missions.

# DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|  | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>  |                |                |                |
| Goal 1   | \$559.487      | \$570.201      | \$595.415      |
| Goal 3   | <u>90.484</u>  | <u>92.787</u>  | <u>94.175</u>  |
| Total  | \$649.971      | \$662.988      | \$689.590      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>  |                |                |                |
| Prevention   | \$559.487      | \$570.201      | \$595.415      |
| Treatment  | 89.962         | 92.265         | 93.652         |
| Treatment Research   | <u>0.522</u>   | <u>0.522</u>   | <u>0.523</u>   |
| Total  | \$649.971      | \$662.988      | \$689.590      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>   |                |                |                |
| Office of Elementary and Secondary Education<br>Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities |                |                |                |
| – SDFSC State Grants   | \$531.000      | \$441.000      | \$439.000      |
| – SDFSC National Programs  | 25.000         | 90.000         | 90.000         |
| – SDFSC School Drug Coordinator  | 0.000          | 35.000         | 50.000         |
| – Project SERV   | <u>0.000</u>   | <u>0.000</u>   | <u>12.000</u>  |
| Subtotal, OESE   | \$556.000      | \$566.000      | \$591.000      |
| Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative<br>Services (OSERS)                         |                |                |                |
| – Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants   | \$89.876       | \$92.176       | \$93.559       |
| National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation<br>Research (NIDRR)                    |                |                |                |
| – RRTCs  | <u>\$0.500</u> | <u>\$0.500</u> | <u>\$0.500</u> |
| Subtotal, OSERS  | \$90.376       | \$92.676       | \$94.059       |
| Program Administration   | <u>\$3.595</u> | <u>\$4.312</u> | <u>\$4.531</u> |
| Total  | \$649.971      | \$662.988      | \$689.590      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>  |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)   | 33             | 38             | 38             |
| <b>Information</b>   |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget  | \$35,677.8     | \$38,968.0     | \$38,209.0     |
| Drug Percentage  | 1.8%           | 1.7%           | 1.8%           |

## 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. The budget also includes 100 percent of funding for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) on the vocational rehabilitation of persons whose disability is drug dependency.
- 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 38 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, and carries out research, data collection, and civil rights enforcement activities. The Department's drug control programs are listed below by the goals of the *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 by youth. Funds are appropriated directly for State grants and for National programs.
- 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 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 *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 Vocational Rehabilitation 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 activities of the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (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**

**1999 Program**

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

- The FY 1999 appropriation for the Department of Education includes \$570.2 million for prevention activities that support Goal 1 of the *Strategy*. This includes \$441.0 million for SDFSC State Grants, \$90.0 million for SDFSC National Programs (including an increase of \$60.0 million over the FY 1998 level for direct, competitive grants to Local Educational Agencies), \$35.0 million for the SDFSC Coordinator Initiative, and \$4.2 million for program administration.

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

- The FY 1999 appropriation for the Department of Education contains an estimated \$92.8 million for drug-related treatment and treatment research activities that support Goal 3 of the *Strategy*. This includes \$92.2 million for the VR State Grants program, \$0.5 million for NIDRR, and \$0.1 million for program administration.

**2000 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 2000 is \$595.4 million, a net increase of \$25.2 million over the FY 1999 enacted level. The FY 2000 request includes the following enhancements:
  - A \$15.0 million increase for the new SDFSC Coordinator Initiative will support the hiring of 400 drug coordinators, with each coordinator serving up to five middle schools. The \$15.0 million increase brings the total funding for FY 2000 to \$50.0 million. This program provides middle schools with trained personnel who are experts in planning, implementing, and evaluating successful drug prevention and school safety programs in schools.
  - A \$12.0 million increase for the SDFSC program to support a new federal response to violent deaths and other crises affecting schools, called Project SERV (School Emergency Response to Violence). Under this initiative, the Department of Education would provide immediate emergency assistance to a community following a violent or traumatic incident, such as counseling to students.

**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 2000 is \$94.2 million, a net increase of \$1.4 million over the FY 1999 enacted level for Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Improved the accountability of the SDFSC program by promulgating "Principles of Effectiveness" standards for improving the planning, design, implementation, and outcomes of drug prevention programs supported with SDFSC State Grant funds, and providing guidance and technical assistance to SDFSC State and local program coordinators on how to implement the Principles.
- Collaborated with the Partnership for a Drug-Free America on a revision of *Growing Up Drug Free: A Parent's Guide to Prevention*. This Department of Education booklet is one of the most requested publications ever produced by the federal government (28 million copies distributed to date).
- Provided support for the development of model programs to create drug-free, safe and orderly environments for learning.
- Revised and implemented a Safe and Drug-Free School Recognition Program designed to honor schools that have done an outstanding job creating drug-free, safe, and orderly learning environments for students.
- Provided support for 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 use prevention programming in schools.

- 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 a 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.
- Supported a training and technical assistance center to strengthen drug prevention programs for students at Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs), and direct grants to IHEs for projects to validate and disseminate information on drug and violence prevention programs for this population.
- Convened an invitational meeting of national researchers, evaluators, and practitioners to identify effective programs, and to identify research and information gaps, among higher education alcohol and other drug prevention efforts.
- Supported the design and administration of a random sample national probability survey of college students' alcohol and other drug use and their perceptions of their college peers' behavior regarding alcohol and other drugs.
- Supported a national random survey of college senior administrators to identify the level and nature of alcohol, other drug, and violence prevention activity on campuses, and to assess needs on campuses for technical assistance or other services.
- Completed a large-scale epidemiological survey to identify patterns of drug use among VR State Grant consumers.



# ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 1                                  | \$43.846      | \$43.846       | \$48.846       |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>12.692</u> | <u>12.692</u>  | <u>12.693</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$56.538      | \$56.538       | \$61.539       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| Prevention                              | \$43.846      | \$43.846       | \$48.846       |
| Treatment                               | <u>12.692</u> | <u>12.692</u>  | <u>12.693</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$56.538      | \$56.538       | \$61.539       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Abandoned Infants Assistance            | \$12.251      | \$12.251       | \$12.252       |
| Community-Based Resource Centers        | 6.567         | 6.567          | 6.567          |
| Head Start                              | 26.000        | 26.000         | 30.000         |
| Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs     | <u>11.720</u> | <u>11.720</u>  | <u>12.720</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$56.538      | \$56.538       | \$61.539       |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 1             | 1              | 1              |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$39,188.4    | \$38,387.0     | \$39,313.1     |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.1%          | 0.1%           | 0.2%           |

## 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:
  - Abandoned Infants program
  - Head Start (Family Service Centers)
- Also, 20 percent of the funding for both Community-Based Resource Centers and Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs is considered drug-related.

## III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), within the Department of Health and Human Services, is responsible for programs which promote the economic and social well being of families, children, individuals, and communities.
- Drug use and abuse are barriers to ACF performance measurement goals of providing healthy development, safety, and well being of children and youth.
- ACF programs are not targeted specifically on drug use. Rather, the overall strategy is to combat drug use and abuse by focusing efforts on hard-to-reach and at-risk populations in the context of the broad, comprehensive service programs. Our target populations are:

### **Youth**

- Adolescent populations, such as runaway and homeless youth and school-age children and youth in areas of significant poverty, juvenile delinquency, and crime are tragically vulnerable and at high risk of alcohol and illicit drug use.

### **Families and Children**

- Families and children in crisis, often due to child abuse and neglect associated with substance abuse, are an ACF priority. Children in crisis, e.g., abandoned infants of substance abusing or HIV/AIDS infected parents, are also a primary at-risk population.
- ACF's general funding priorities follow the 1999 *Strategy's* general funding priorities as follows:
  - Support prevention programs that help youth recognize the true risks associated with drug use and that target youth to reduce their use of illicit drugs, alcohol and tobacco products.
  - Support programs at the local level that create safe and healthy environments in which children and adolescents can live, grow, learn and develop.
  - Support programs that strengthen multi-agency linkages at the community level among prevention, treatment, and criminal justice programs, as well as other supportive social services, to better address the problems of drug abuse.

## **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

### **1999 Program**

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

- The FY 1999 enacted appropriation contains an estimated \$43.8 million for prevention activities in support of Goal 1.

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

- The FY 1999 enacted appropriation contains an estimated \$12.7 million for treatment activities in support of Goal 3.

### **2000 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 prevention activities for FY 2000 is \$48.8 million, an increase of \$5.0 million over FY 1999 enacted appropriation.
- The FY 2000 budget requests \$4.0 million in additional funding for drug prevention activities in the Head Start Program and a \$1.0 million enhancement for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.

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

- The total drug control request for Goal 3 treatment activities for FY 2000 is \$12.7 million, the same as the FY 1999 enacted appropriation.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- While Administration for Children and Families (ACF) programs are not targeted specifically on drug use and abuse, drug prevention, or drug treatment, these activities are a part of several comprehensive service programs administered by ACF that supports Goal 1 and 3 of the *Strategy*.

**The ACF drug-related programs:**

- Support prevention programs that help youth recognize the true risks associated with drug use and that target youth to reduce their use of illicit drugs, alcohol and tobacco products.
- Support programs at the local level that create safe and healthy environments in which children and adolescents can live, grow, learn and develop.
- Support programs that strengthen multi-agency linkages at the community level among prevention, treatment, and criminal justice programs, as well as other supportive social services, to better address the problems of families that may lead to drug abuse.

# CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>     | <b>1999</b>      | <b>2000</b>      |
|---|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>   | <b>Enacted</b>   | <b>Request</b>   |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                 |                  |                  |
| Goal 1                                  | \$27.913        | \$73.913         | \$100.913        |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>63.163</u>   | <u>69.157</u>    | <u>71.027</u>    |
| Total                                   | \$91.076        | \$143.070        | \$171.940        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                 |                  |                  |
| Prevention                              | <u>\$91.076</u> | <u>\$143.070</u> | <u>\$171.940</u> |
| Total                                   | \$91.076        | \$143.070        | \$171.940        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                 |                  |                  |
| Tobacco Initiative                      | \$27.913        | \$73.913         | \$100.913        |
| HIV/AIDS Drug Counseling                | <u>63.163</u>   | <u>69.157</u>    | <u>71.027</u>    |
| Total                                   | \$91.076        | \$143.070        | \$171.940        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                 |                  |                  |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 6               | 19               | 26               |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                 |                  |                  |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$2,383.6       | \$2,642.3        | \$2,820.4        |
| Drug Percentage                         | 3.8%            | 5.4%             | 6.1%             |

## 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 populations at high risk for HIV, including injecting drug users (IDU's). A portion of health department funding supports HIV counseling and testing including partnership notification in drug treatment settings.
- 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 HIV prevention resources (including those targeting drug users) are distributed within a particular state or community is now made by the HIV prevention community 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 department administering HIV prevention funds and representatives of the communities for whom the services are intended.

- CDC provides funding to state health departments and national organizations to conduct tobacco use prevention and reduction programs. These programs address the Healthy People 2000 objectives related to tobacco with a particular focus on preventing tobacco use among youth. State tobacco control programs assist and support local communities to undertake tobacco control activities, conduct media and educational campaigns, support training on tobacco topics, and monitor changes in tobacco use behaviors.

### **III. PROGRAM SUMMARY**

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

- 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 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. These findings are published in Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, refereed journals, and reports such as the Surgeon General's Reports on the Health Consequences of Smoking.

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

- The National Center for HIV, 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.
- These 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**

### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 appropriation totals \$143.1 million and 19 FTEs in drug-related resources.

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

- A total of \$73.9 million supports Goal 1 prevention activities, such as strategic efforts to prevent and control the use of tobacco among youth.

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

- A total of \$69.2 million in funding will support drug-related HIV prevention activities within Goal 3.

### **2000 Request**

- The total drug control request is \$171.9 million and 26 FTE's. This represents an increase of \$28.9 million and 7 FTE's over the FY 1999 enacted level.

#### **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 2000 is \$100.9 million for Youth and Tobacco activities, an increase of \$27.0 million over FY 1999. This initiative will greatly extend state-based efforts to conduct comprehensive programs to reduce and prevent tobacco use. Expanded resources will provide funding to state health departments in all 50 states and the District of Columbia and several national organizations to conduct comprehensive programs to reduce and prevent tobacco use. This initiative will provide state-of-the-art training and technical assistance will be expanded nationwide to develop effective initiatives and programs.
- Expanded resources will allow for enhancement of national surveillance systems to monitor state-specific tobacco use, especially among youth and special populations and immediately access the impact of federal and state initiatives.
- In addition, this initiative will support and promote public policies that provide a clear and consistent message commensurate with the public health harm caused worldwide by tobacco use, including policy research and diffusion of best practices globally.

**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 2000 is \$71.0 million to support AIDS drug counseling and drug-related HIV prevention activities.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- CDC Office of Smoking & Health (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 the efforts of 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>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 1                                  | \$34.000      | \$34.000       | \$68.000       |
| Goal 2                                  | <u>0.900</u>  | <u>0.000</u>   | <u>0.000</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$34.900      | \$34.000       | \$68.000       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| Prevention                              | \$34.000      | \$34.000       | \$68.000       |
| Treatment                               | <u>0.900</u>  | <u>0.000</u>   | <u>0.000</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$34.900      | \$34.000       | \$68.000       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Outreach                                | \$12.459      | \$11.000       | \$22.000       |
| Enforcement                             | 21.541        | 21.000         | 42.000         |
| Product Review                          | 0.000         | 2.000          | 4.000          |
| Application Review                      | 0.200         | 0.000          | 0.000          |
| Regulation and Compliance               | <u>0.700</u>  | <u>0.000</u>   | <u>0.000</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$34.900      | \$34.000       | \$68.000       |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 25            | 35             | 40             |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$1,050.3     | \$1,134.7      | \$1,324.9      |
| Drug Percentage                         | 3.3%          | 3.0%           | 5.1%           |

NOTE: FY 1999 through FY 2000 reflect the transfer of \$900,000 to SAMHSA's Opioid Treatment Accreditation Program beginning in FY 1999.

## 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 Executive Order 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. As a result of this program's activities, FDA expects a 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.

- Reducing young people's use of tobacco is an enormous undertaking with potential for great public health outcomes. FDA recognizes that close coordination with the Secretary's office, and other agencies within the Department, such as the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), and the National Cancer Institute (NCI), is essential. These coordination efforts are underway and working effectively.
- Coordination is key between FDA and SAMHSA. SAMHSA has the responsibility of implementing the Synar Regulations, which complement the access provisions in FDA's final rule. There are three areas where coordination between FDA and SAMHSA will be the most effective (1) sharing information about state tobacco control programs and contracts; (2) providing a consistent message to states about how to best reduce young people's use of tobacco; and (3) encouraging states to monitor compliance with the FDA requirements.
- In addition, FDA is coordinating its state-oriented efforts with CDC's Office of Smoking and Health and NCI. The CDC IMPACT program and NCI ASSIST program both involve tobacco control activities at the state and local levels. The state officials participating in the IMPACT and ASSIST programs are potential partners for the implementation of FDA's final rule. FDA is focusing on activities which are intended to halt the supply of tobacco products to children. CDC's focus, and that of the FY 1999 CDC Youth Tobacco Prevention Initiative, are those activities which are designed to deglamorize and diminish the demand for tobacco products.

## **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

### **1999 Program**

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

- FY 1999 includes \$34.0 million for the costs associated with the full implementation of the age and photo identification aspect of this regulation, as well as the implementation of other provisions of the rule as they become effective.
- FDA will continue to ensure fundamental progress in all states -- in partnerships with state and local authorities -- to reduce young people's use of tobacco products. FDA will engage primarily 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.
- The goal of this program is to reduce the availability and appeal of tobacco products to children and teenagers. FDA's long-term goal is a 50 percent decline in young people's use of tobacco within seven years of program implementation.

#### **Compliance Outreach**

- A strong outreach program is one of the most effective ways to increase compliance with this rule. It will ensure that those directly affected by this rule understand what are their responsibilities, why such measures are needed, and what happens to those who fail to comply. Further, it will make it easier for retailers to comply with the rule by giving them useful and eye-catching materials that will remind clerks not to sell to minors and will encourage smokers 18 - 27 to cooperate by showing their photo ID.
- FDA will continue 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.

#### **Enforcement and Evaluation**

- In FY 1999, resources primarily will be devoted to inspecting retail facilities and taking enforcement actions against establishments that have violated the age and ID restrictions.
- FDA's rule requires that retailers not sell tobacco products to anyone younger than 18 and that they check a photo identification for anyone younger than 27. FDA will enforce these restrictions by commissioning state and local officials to conduct unannounced purchase attempts using young people under the age of 18.
- The process for training and commissioning selected state and local officials is in place. The first commissionings took place starting in July 1997. Additional state and local agents will be

commissioned in FY 1999. FDA's goal is to enter into contracts with all 50 states, depending on their willingness to do so. Thus far, the FDA has received no indication that any state is reluctant to be less than a full participant in FDA's enforcement efforts.

### **Product Regulation**

- In FY 1999, FDA will design and, to the fullest extent permitted under any court orders addressing such activities, begin to implement a regulatory program for cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

### **2000 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 2000 is \$68.0 million, a net increase of \$34.0 million over FY 1999. Funding increases in FY 2000 will be used to expand FDA Outreach, Enforcement, and Product Regulation activities.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

### **The Tobacco Rule**

- In FY 1998, FDA remained committed to completing the creation of a new program to implement its final tobacco rule. The most important responsibility related to implementation of the final rule, during this first full year of operation, was the establishment of an effective regulatory program to ensure that retailers were aware of and in compliance with the new rules prohibiting sales to minors.
- The age and photo identification requirements of the final rule went into effect on February 28, 1997. FDA engaged in two major activities in support of its rule -- enforcement and outreach. In FY 1998, most of the program's funds were expended in support of investigations to ensure that tobacco products were not sold to minors and to ensure that those industries directly affected by the rule were aware of their new responsibilities.

### **Enforcement**

- In FY 1998, the Agency expanded its enforcement efforts and solicited bids from all 57 states and territories to contract with FDA to do compliance checks. By the close of FY 1998, FDA had signed contracts with 43 states and territories totaling \$16,382,912. Under these contracts, the states will conduct more than 188,000 compliance checks by September 30, 1999.
- Existing contracts resulted in 39,439 attempted and completed compliance checks during FY 1998, including reinspection of retailers found to have violated the rule. If a violation occurred during reinspection, FDA sought to impose a civil money penalty. The Agency

devised and established the framework for the imposition of civil money penalties, sent out complaints, and negotiated or litigated contested cases. In FY 1998, FDA began seeking civil money penalties from those retailers found to have already violated the rule's restrictions on sales to minors for a second time.

### **Outreach**

- In FY 1998, the Agency designed a comprehensive outreach program designed to inform and ensure compliance. This multi-faceted program consisted of advertising, direct mail, press events/materials, exhibits and speeches, and dissemination of materials requested via a hotline or mail order.
- FDA conducted a tracking study in 10 media markets to evaluate the effectiveness of the FDA's multimedia campaign. Preliminary findings indicate that awareness of the photo identification age provision rose dramatically from approximately one-third of retailers to more than one-half of all retailers, there was a three-fold increase in awareness of the fine for repeat violations in the test markets and twice as many clerks used 27 as the cut-off age after the campaign compared to before the campaign.

### **Defense of the Agency's Action, Technical Assistance to Congress, and Other Activities**

- On April 25, 1997, the Federal District Court in Greensboro, North Carolina, ruled that FDA has jurisdiction under the Federal, Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to regulate nicotine-containing cigarettes and smokeless tobacco as drug delivery devices.
- The Court upheld all restrictions involving youth access and labeling and struck down, as unsupported by statutory authority, the Agency's advertising restrictions. The Court stayed implementation of all provisions, except those involving age and ID, pending appeal.
- Appeal was taken and oral argument was held in August 1997 and reargued on June 9, 1998 in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. On August 13, 1998, the Fourth Circuit issued its decision finding the FDA's assertion of jurisdiction and issuance of regulations invalid. On November 10, 1998, the Fourth Circuit denied the government's Petition for Rehearing and Suggestion for Rehearing en banc.
- The Department of Justice intends to file a petition for a writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court. The Fourth Circuit has granted FDA's requests for a stay of the court's mandate pending filing of a request for Supreme Court review. The filing of the certiorari petition with the Supreme Court will maintain the status quo while the Supreme Court considers the request.

# HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                        |                         |                         |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>\$360.000</u>       | <u>\$400.000</u>        | <u>\$450.000</u>        |
| Total                                   | \$360.000              | \$400.000               | \$450.000               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                        |                         |                         |
| Treatment                               | <u>\$360.000</u>       | <u>\$400.000</u>        | <u>\$450.000</u>        |
| Total                                   | \$360.000              | \$400.000               | \$450.000               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                        |                         |                         |
| Medicaid (Federal Share)                | \$290.000              | \$320.000               | \$360.000               |
| Medicare (Part A)                       | <u>70.000</u>          | <u>80.000</u>           | <u>90.000</u>           |
| Total                                   | \$360.000              | \$400.000               | \$450.000               |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                        |                         |                         |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 0                      | 0                       | 0                       |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                        |                         |                         |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$314,853.0            | \$336,471.0             | \$356,451.0             |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.1%                   | 0.1%                    | 0.1%                    |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- Medicaid 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.
- 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. Medicare Part B drug abuse treatment estimates cannot be developed at this time, because procedure codes do not permit identification of drug-related claims.

## III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

### Medicaid

- 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.

- Under current law, States must pay under Medicaid for the inpatient, outpatient, and physician services for eligible persons, and at the option of the States, clinic and rehabilitative services. The primary limitation on using Medicaid drug treatment is that it cannot pay for any recipients aged 22-64 in large, inpatient psychiatric facilities defined as Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs).

## **Medicare**

- 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.

## **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

### **1999 Program**

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

- The FY 1999 enacted drug control budget for Medicare Part A is \$10.0 million over the enacted FY 1998 level. This increase is associated with increased numbers of Medicare-eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment. The FY 1999 drug control budget also includes \$320.0 million for Medicaid recipients, an increase of \$30.0 million over FY 1998 levels. All funding is in support of Goal 3.

### **2000 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 2000 is \$450 million, a net increase of \$50 million over FY 1999. The FY 2000 request reflects continued programmatic growth in the Medicaid and Medicare programs.
  - The FY 2000 drug control budget request includes \$360 million for the Medicaid

program, and increase of \$40 million over FY 1999 enacted levels. All funding is in support of Goal 3.

- The FY 2000 enacted drug control budget for Medicare Part A is \$90 million, an increase of \$10 million over the FY 1999 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>1998</b>     | <b>1999</b>     | <b>2000</b>     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>   | <b>Enacted</b>  | <b>Request</b>  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                 |                 |                 |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>\$47.894</u> | <u>\$52.590</u> | <u>\$56.310</u> |
| Total                                   | \$47.894        | \$52.590        | \$56.310        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                 |                 |                 |
| Treatment                               | <u>\$47.894</u> | <u>\$52.590</u> | <u>\$56.310</u> |
| Total                                   | \$47.894        | \$52.590        | \$56.310        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                 |                 |                 |
| Demand Reduction                        | <u>\$47.894</u> | <u>\$52.590</u> | <u>\$56.310</u> |
| Total                                   | \$47.894        | \$52.590        | \$56.310        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                 |                 |                 |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | ---             | ---             | ---             |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                 |                 |                 |
| Total Ryan White Budget                 | \$798.2         | \$876.5         | \$938.5         |
| Drug Percentage                         | 6.0%            | 6.0%            | 6.0%            |

### II. METHODOLOGY

- Approximately six percent of the amounts appropriated for Titles I, II (excluding AIDS Drug [pharmaceuticals] Assistance Programs (ADAP) in Part B), and III of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (Title XXVI of the PHS Act) is estimated to be 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 XXVI, Part A (Title I) provides 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. The resources provide access to community-based outpatient medical

care for people with HIV/AIDS who do not currently receive adequate care in the 51 metropolitan areas eligible for FY 2000 funds.

- Title XXVI, Part B (Title II) enables states to improve the quality, availability and organization of health and support services for individuals with HIV disease 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 XXVI, Part C (Title III) provides 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**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 drug related resources for HRSA of \$52.6 million represents an estimated 6 percent of the total requested for Titles I, II and III of the Ryan White programs.
- Funding for this program supports Goal 3 of the *Strategy*. This program provides for direct health care of persons with HIV/AIDS in substance abuse treatment settings.

##### **2000 Request**

The FY 2000 drug related resources for HRSA of \$56.3 million represents an estimated 6 percent of the total requested for Titles I, II and III of the Ryan White programs.

The total drug control request for Goal 3 activities for FY 2000 is \$56.3 million, a net increase of \$3.7 million over FY 1999. No new initiatives are associated with this level of resources.

#### **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- No accomplishments are reported.

## INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>     | <b>1999</b>     | <b>2000</b>     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>   | <b>Enacted</b>  | <b>Request</b>  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                 |                 |                 |
| Goal 1                                  | \$3.483         | \$3.592         | \$3.867         |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>39.411</u>   | <u>40.691</u>   | <u>41.697</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$42.894        | \$44.283        | \$45.564        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                 |                 |                 |
| Prevention                              | \$3.483         | \$3.592         | \$3.867         |
| Treatment                               | <u>39.411</u>   | <u>40.691</u>   | <u>41.697</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$42.894        | \$44.283        | \$45.564        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                 |                 |                 |
| Antidrug Program                        | <u>\$42.894</u> | <u>\$44.283</u> | <u>\$45.564</u> |
| Total                                   | \$42.894        | \$44.283        | \$45.564        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                 |                 |                 |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 110             | 110             | 110             |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                 |                 |                 |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$2,098.6       | \$2,242.2       | \$2,412.4       |
| Drug Percentage                         | 2.0%            | 1.9%            | 1.9%            |

### 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 comprehensive health services to American Indians and Alaska Natives while also providing the opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing these programs. Approximately 95 percent of alcohol and drug abuse programs are operated by tribes under self-determination agreements. This allows tribes wide latitude to set objectives and design programs. Accordingly, while all programs are engaged in activities that are aligned with the national drug control strategies to some degree, the IHS cannot direct programs to meet federal objectives, targets, and measures. In general, the IHS-funded drug control activities fall under Goals 1 and 3 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.**

- As part of its broad mandate to provide health care services, the IHS supports substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Antidrug abuse activities are administered by the Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Program within the 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; and,
  - National leadership that focuses on youth treatment, community education, and prevention services for high-risk youth.
- Many community programs are committed to the Goal 1 objectives. Some examples of community efforts that are geared towards Goal 1 are:
  - The Chemical Dependency Management Information System, CDMIS. This HIM software is now available to all the Areas of the Indian Health Service.
  - The Evaluation of the Adolescent Regional Treatment Centers and the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Indian Health Service Sponsored Alcohol and Substance Abuse Aftercare/Continuing Care Program.

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

- IHS's operations support the federal drug control priorities 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.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

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

- FY 1999 funding includes \$3.6 million for Goal 1 activities. The IHS is committed to the national agenda to reduce alcohol and drug abuse using strategies that include:
  - Continued development toward a comprehensive continuum of care encompassing prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation. Workshops on American Society of Addiction Medicine Patient Placement Criteria are sponsored as part of the Clinical and Preventive Health Leadership Series.
  - Supporting inhalant abuse prevention and treatment initiative training and education to tribal communities in regards to children and young adolescent use.
  - Tobacco cessation activities.
  - Expansion of primary prevention efforts via collaboration with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention on the Rural and Remote Culturally Distinct population project and training.
  - Continued enhancement of RTC development and effectiveness.
  - Continued expansion of primary prevention efforts via collaboration with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention 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 of illegal drug use to the public.**

- FY 1999 funding includes \$40.7 million for Goal 3 activities.
- The IHS activities under this goal are comprised primarily of its treatment activities, which includes a broad multi-discipline approach in treating and identifying interrelated mental health, social, and substance abuse related disorders and a focus on the preservation and regeneration of families. Some examples include:
  - Continued enhancement of Regional Treatment Center development and effectiveness of

treatment services including development of continuity of care plans for client's return to their respective community.

- Continued support to address specific needs of women and their children via recommendations from the Women's Four Phase Evaluation Report, in which two phases have been completed.

## **2000 Request**

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

- FY 2000 funding includes \$3.9 million for Goal 1 activities, a \$275,000 increase over the FY 1999 level. The FY 2000 request includes the following enhancement:
  - Special emphasis on including preventive or health promotion services to clients during their treatment since many clients have associated problems in the following areas: tobacco cessation, nutrition and diet, diabetes prevention, prevention of disabilities due to diabetes, parenting skills and prevention of child abuse.

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

- FY 2000 funding includes \$41.7 million for Goal 3 activities, a \$1.0 million increase over the FY 1999 level. The FY 2000 request will address the following:
  - The unmet alcoholism and substance abuse treatment needs of women and children and adolescents by increasing the capacity of those treatment centers who specialize in the treatment of women and children as a unit, and the Adolescent Regional Treatment Centers.
  - Augmentation of the treatment centers' capacities in the areas of continuing care/case management, the continued development of multi-disciplined approaches and an increased focus on dual diagnosis issues.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Local, community based training workshops and events called "Gathering of Native Americans," GONA are being widely adapted throughout Indian country. These workshops and events have been designed, tested and evaluated in American Indian communities with the help of Indian education, social services and health professionals supported by both the Indian Health Service and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention. As a result, there has been a revitalization of alcoholism and substance abuse awareness, community planning interest and capability.

- Over the past four years the Indian Health Service ASA Program has collaborated with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on several important projects. They include, a maternal alcoholism and substance abuse screening instrument for use at I/T/U prenatal clinics; a case control study on maternal characteristics of Indian mothers of FAS children; and analysis and dissemination of American Indian and Alaska Native Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, (BRFSS) data.
- The IHS is in the midst of an ongoing effort to evaluate treatment for women. The first two phases of the four-phase evaluation have been completed. The final report of the first two phases described the conditions of and reasons for seeking treatment by AI/AN women who use IHS funded treatment services. The final report also emphasized need for treatment programs that provide cultural, spiritual and child care activities, and the importance of completion of individual and group therapy and participation in support groups. Phase III and IV of this evaluation have begun, and will conclude in 1999. The purpose of Phases III and IV are to assess and measure the treatment outcomes achieved by the women receiving treatment at facilities supported by the Indian Health Service. In addition, the evaluation study will attempt to relate treatment outcomes to the treatment services provided. It will also describe the organization and provision of substance abuse treatment and aftercare services available for adult AI/AN women, identifying common strengths, problems, and recommendations for improvement.
- As part of the Indian Health Service 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 validly 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>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>             |                |                |                |
| Goal 1                                    | \$251.968      | \$289.298      | \$297.711      |
| Goal 3                                    | <u>318.855</u> | <u>358.213</u> | <u>366.800</u> |
| Total                                     | \$570.823      | \$647.511      | \$664.511      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>         |                |                |                |
| Prevention Research                       | \$247.838      | \$286.198      | \$294.191      |
| Treatment Research                        | <u>322.985</u> | <u>361.313</u> | <u>370.320</u> |
| Total                                     | \$570.823      | \$647.511      | \$664.511      |
| <b>Funding Resources by Decision Unit</b> |                |                |                |
| NIDA/Office of AIDS Research              | \$541.351      | \$608.171      | \$622.751      |
| NIAAA                                     | <u>29.472</u>  | <u>39.340</u>  | <u>41.760</u>  |
| Total                                     | \$570.823      | \$647.511      | \$664.511      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>   |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                  | 361            | 370            | 370            |
| <b>Information</b>                        |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                       | \$767.3        | \$867.5        | \$888.2        |
| Drug Percentage                           | 74.4%          | 74.6%          | 74.8%          |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) is 100 percent drug-related.
- The resources included in the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (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

- Science, not ideology, must be the foundation of all drug abuse reduction efforts, and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) provides the science that forms the foundation of the *Strategy*. Advances in science have revolutionized our understanding of drug abuse and addiction. We have learned, for example, that although initial drug use is a voluntary, and therefore a preventable behavior, drug addiction is an illness caused by the effects of prolonged drug use on the brain. Addiction is a chronic illness, similar to other chronic



diseases, characterized for many people by occasional relapses to drug use, even after successful treatment experiences. Addiction is a treatable, though chronic and relapsing, disease.

- NIDA is the world's leader in generating and disseminating science-based findings on drug abuse and addiction. By supporting cutting edge research and quickly disseminating these findings to the field and to the general public, NIDA is enabling society to more effectively prevent and treat drug abuse and addiction, thus reducing its devastating health and societal effects.
- The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the lead Institute responsible for research on the causes, consequences, treatment and prevention of alcohol-related problems. Much of this research focuses upon children and youth who consume alcohol prior to age 21.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

##### **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 for NIDA Goal 1 activities includes \$250.0 million. Among the Goal 1 activities supported by NIDA in FY 1999:

- **Research:** With drug use beginning at an earlier and earlier age, and continuing to increase among youth at all ages, NIDA is dedicating a large portion of its research portfolio to the study of the effects that drug abuse and addiction have on infants, children and adolescents. Prevention serves as the cornerstone of NIDA's Children and Adolescents Research Initiative. NIDA's research portfolio addresses other important issues, including the consequences of prenatal drug exposure, etiology and epidemiology of drug use, treatment of drug abuse and addiction, and drug abuse aspects of child and adolescent HIV/AIDS.
- **Education:** NIDA pursues an aggressive campaign of public education, aimed at increasing understanding of drugs and drug abuse and addiction by children and adolescents. NIDA recently launched a new science education initiative for middle school students, teachers, and counselors called *NIDA Goes to School*.
- **Prevention:** It is estimated that drug-related crime costs approximately \$57.5 billion a year (*The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse in the United States 1992*, NIDA and NIAAA Report 1998). Drug abuse and its related activities, such as drug-dealing, play a major but often undefined role in violent behavior. Because of that link, NIDA is focusing attention on coordinating long-standing research efforts on the relationship between drug abuse and violence. Currently, NIDA-supported research is examining the connection

between drug use and a broad range of crimes, including homicide, rape, domestic violence, child abuse, and gang-related violence.

The FY 1999 budget for NIAAA Goal 1 activities includes \$39.3 million. Among the Goal 1 activities supported by NIAAA in FY 1999:

- **Research on College Campuses:** In early 1999, the U.S. Department of Education and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), will join NIAAA in issuing a Request for Applications (RFA) designed to promote research that develops and/or tests interventions with the potential for reducing alcohol-related problems among college students. These prevention strategies may focus upon the larger campus community in which drinking occurs, on individual student behaviors, or on groups of students known to engage in hazardous drinking behavior, such as sororities and fraternities. Interventions may also include campus or community policies.
- **Multicomponent, Community Prevention Trial:** Environmental change is a major focus of Project Northland, a multicomponent, multiyear community trial nearing completion. Designed to investigate how best to delay, prevent and reduce the early onset of drinking and alcohol misuse disorders, the study population includes thousands of adolescents in 22 school districts in northeastern Minnesota. Students were recruited as 6th graders when the project began, and researchers are following them through their 12th-grade year. To date, interim results have been promising.
- **U.S.-Mexican Border Community Study:** Along the southern United States border, adjacent to Mexico, there are a number of known sites where underage youth, who are bound for covert drinking binges, engage in mass crossings. For example, Tijuana, Mexico, historically one of the largest, most concentrated sites of binge drinking in the northern hemisphere, is a favorite locus of border crossings by underage residents of southern California. Similarly, Juarez, Mexico, with a like profile, is a favorite site for crossing from El Paso, Texas. Currently, NIAAA supports a Safe Border Project designed to test the efficacy of an intervention that makes border crossings harder to achieve. The project will compare the outcomes achieved for the Tijuana locus, where intervention will be applied, to those for Juarez, where no Safe Border Project intervention will be applied.

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

The FY 1999 budget for NIDA Goal 3 activities includes \$358.2 million. NIDA-supported science addresses the most fundamental and essential questions about drug abuse, which range from the molecule to managed care and from DNA research to community outreach. Specific research priorities include:

- **Medications Development:** NIDA maintains an ongoing high-priority program for discovering new medications to treat addictions. NIDA's highest priority is currently focused on an anti-cocaine agent. In the field of opiate addiction, NIDA will have had two new products (buprenorphine and buprenorphine combined with naloxone) submitted for FDA

approval. Additionally, products to treat withdrawal (lofexedine) and reverse tolerance/prevent relapse (dextromethorphan) in opiate addiction are in early stages of clinical trials. NIDA is also in the early stages of developing a medication to treat methamphetamine addiction.

- **Treatment:** NIDA has made extensive progress in developing treatments for addiction, both pharmacological and behavioral. NIDA is supporting a new *Treatment Initiative*, which consists of a comprehensive, strategic set of activities designed to increase dramatically the quality and extent of drug treatment and to foster interchange of useful information on drug addiction treatment, including biological, behavioral and psychosocial components.
- **Methamphetamine:** NIDA is increasing its research emphasis on methamphetamine. This involves the development of new and more effective prevention strategies, as well as work on various treatment approaches. NIDA will also foster the development of an anti-methamphetamine medication, clarify the long-term neurological and behavioral consequences of methamphetamine use, and continue to study the epidemiological trends of methamphetamine use.
- **HIV/AIDS:** Injection drug use is the leading risk factor for new HIV infections in the United States. NIDA researchers in 23 sites have developed and are evaluating interventions directed to injecting drug users, now major transmitters of HIV/AIDS through the sharing of drug paraphernalia and through high-risk sexual behavior. These interventions have reduced the frequency of drug injection, needle sharing, and sexual encounters with injection drug abusers. NIDA plans to expand its research program on: HIV sexual risk reduction, HIV prevention tied to drug abuse treatment, and the development of novel interventions to reduce HIV risk behavior.
- **Advanced Instrumentation and computers in medicine and research:** A variety of new technologies have finally enabled the study of brain function in awake, behaving individuals under varied conditions of drug use, drug abstinence, and drug craving. These studies are confirming for humans, concepts and relationships derived from animal models, the only approach previously possible, and revealing new relationships between behavioral states and brain structure and function.

## **2000 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 2000 is \$297.7 million for NIH, of which, \$41.8 million is for NIAAA programs and \$256.0 for NIDA activities. This represents a net increase of \$8.4 million over FY 1999. The 2000 request includes the following enhancements:

- **Prevention Research:** Community trials will be initiated to identify and overcome the barriers to the successful implementation of NIDA's *Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide*. Research will be supported to demonstrate not only that these programs can be implemented, but also to learn how to tailor these programs to an individual community's needs. More research must be conducted to identify the needs of special populations and to develop targeted interventions to meet the specific needs of different groups of youth at risk for drug abuse.
- **Nicotine Research:** NIDA will continue to provide scientific leadership in combating nicotine addiction. NIDA will support research on the treatment of nicotine addiction by focusing on the development of nicotine and non-nicotine replacement medications in combination with behavioral strategies. As promising new compounds are developed, their efficacy will be rapidly tested in multi-site clinical trials. Also, NIDA and the National Cancer Institute (NCI) will expand their joint initiative to develop trans-disciplinary research centers focusing on the prevention, development, and treatment of nicotine addiction and tobacco related cancers.
- **Fetal Methamphetamine Initiative:** There is an increase in the use of amphetamines during pregnancy and an increasing number of babies in the adoption/foster care system in certain western and midwestern locations have been exposed *in utero* to methamphetamine. Currently, there is only anecdotal information on the effect of fetal methamphetamine exposure. Therefore, NIDA is launching a Fetal Methamphetamine Initiative to generate research on this growing issue. As an initial effort, a NIDA Fetal Methamphetamine workgroup is developing a symposium which would define what is known about the effects of methamphetamine on the developing fetus, and identify future research directions and gap areas.
- **Alcohol Intervention for Individuals Aged 18 - 21:** Statistics reveal ages 18 through 21 are the period of heaviest alcohol consumption for most drinkers in the United States. In FY 1999, the NIAAA, in conjunction with the Department of Education and the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), is soliciting research grant applications for the study of interventions intended to prevent alcohol-related problems among college students. While high-risk drinking is greater among youth who attend college than among their non-college peers, the intervention calls for studying both groups.
- **Multicomponent, Community Prevention Trial:** Scientifically-based alcohol prevention efforts, such as the Institute's Project Northland, have successfully demonstrated that comprehensive programs are effective in rural communities. Project Northland, a multicomponent, longitudinal trial, was implemented in 22 school districts and communities in Minnesota. After three years of intervention, the rates of alcohol use were significantly lower among students in the intervention districts when compared to reference districts. These results are promising in view of Project Northland's setting--high risk communities with above-average incidence of underage drinking, coupled with social norms where heavy drinking is acceptable. However, the communities tested were small and cohesive, lacking ethnic and socioeconomic diversity. Accordingly, to assess the project's applicability to urban communities with diverse populations, further research in this area is needed to develop a

model that is transferable.

**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 2000 is \$366.8 million for NIDA activities. This represents a net increase of \$8.6 million over FY 1999. The 2000 request includes the following enhancements:

- **The National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network:** To dramatically improve drug addiction treatment throughout this country, NIDA is establishing a National Drug Abuse Treatment Clinical Trials Network (CTN) to rapidly and efficiently test the effectiveness of behavioral and pharmacological treatments in real life settings. Using the model set by other NIH institutes, this network will serve as the major mechanism for moving science-based treatments into practice. The CTN will enable rapid, concurrent testing of a wide range of promising science-based behavioral therapies, medications, and their combined use, across a range of patient populations, treatment settings, and community environments nationwide.
- **Methamphetamine:** NIDA has mounted a major, science-based methamphetamine initiative, including significant information dissemination efforts directed at increasing understanding of the dangers of this toxic drug and facilitating methamphetamine use prevention efforts. Through this initiative, NIDA-supported scientists are also working aggressively to develop more effective behavioral treatments and new medications to treat methamphetamine addiction, as well as new tools such as anti-methamphetamine antibodies to be used by emergency room physicians to treat the growing number of overdoses.
- **Genetics of Vulnerability of Addiction:** NIDA will launch a *Vulnerability to Addiction* initiative directed at determining both the genetic and environmental factors that make individuals more or less susceptible to becoming addicted. A major element will be a series of multi-site studies of genetic determinants of vulnerability. Also included is the study of how individuals progress from their first drug exposure to regularly abusing drugs to addiction, information that will provide an important base for better prevention and treatment efforts. By understanding the integration of biological and environmental factors, NIDA will be better poised to prevent and treat drug abuse and addiction.
- **Medications and Behavioral Therapies:** NIDA will continue to fulfill one of its primary goals of developing and bringing effective and innovative treatment approaches (both pharmacological and behavioral) to the national forefront and into practice. In medications development, NIDA will develop new treatments to counter the effects of stimulants such as cocaine and methamphetamine. Also, building upon the knowledge we have gained from neurobiological studies of addiction, NIDA will expand its efforts to develop novel medications by directing them at newly discovered neurobiologically relevant targets, such as the GABA and glutamate systems.
- **Planned Research:** NIDA also plans research projects in “Understanding and Preventing

Relapse,” “The Neurochemistry of Addiction,” and “Mapping the Brain Circuits of Drug Abuse and Addiction.”

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- NIDA's continued commitment to bring the full power of science to bear on drug abuse and addiction has yielded many advances with significant implications for and applications in real-life clinical practice and policy settings. For example, research has begun to reveal major differences between the brains of addicted and non-addicted individuals. This is what makes addiction fundamentally a brain disease; it is a condition of changes in brain structure and function. A variety of studies in both humans and other animals have demonstrated that chronic drug use changes the brain in fundamental ways that persist long after the individual has stopped taking a drug. These brain changes are intimately related to both the behavioral causes and the behavioral symptoms of addiction.
- NIDA research in other domains has also contributed greatly to advances in prevention and treatment practice. Examples include the identification of prevention principles necessary for a program to be effective and how to assess drug problems in communities, as well as the notable expansion of drug treatments available for addiction disorders. Drug abuse research also has made numerous contributions in the development of brain imaging techniques that are applicable to a wide variety of scientific disciplines.
- Several specific advances of note have been made in the science of drug abuse and addiction as a result of NIDA-supported research in the past year:
  - **Gene Identified That Can Help Protect Against Nicotine Addiction:** Recent research has shown that some individuals carry a gene that may help protect them from becoming addicted to nicotine. Nicotine is metabolized or broken down primarily by an enzyme in the liver known as CYP2A6. This study found that individuals who have decreased amounts or function of this enzyme are less likely to become addicted to nicotine. This study provides valuable information about vulnerability for nicotine addiction and may help lead to more effective treatments.
  - **Community Intervention Can Reduce Drug Use Among High Risk Adolescents:** Researchers evaluating a junior high school prevention program, found that even adolescents who were already using drugs could curtail their drug use if the program is properly tailored to that population. A NIDA-supported study evaluated the effectiveness of a multi-component community-based drug abuse prevention program in preventing drug use in a high-risk group of students, those who were already occasionally using drugs. Results showed significant reductions among this high-risk group in their use of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana. The study counters a commonly held belief that drug use prevention is effective only with nonusers.
  - **Molecular Genetic Techniques Demonstrate Multiple Brain Sites of Cocaine Action:**

It has long been known that one particular brain neurotransmitter system, dopamine, is centrally involved in cocaine's behavioral effects, and that the dopamine reuptake transporter (DAT) is the site in the dopamine system where cocaine is exerting its primary actions. This information has suggested that the dopamine transporter should be the primary target for developing new medications for cocaine addiction. The use of molecular genetic techniques, however, has suggested there likely are multiple sites of cocaine action in the brain and therefore there can be multiple brain targets where medications might be particularly effective.

- **Potential New Treatment for both PCP Abuse and Schizophrenia:** PCP is a drug of abuse that produces bizarre behavioral and toxic effects that can have similarities to schizophrenia. Recently, PD 128,907, a drug that binds to and activates the D3 receptor subtype for the neurotransmitter dopamine, has been shown to prevent the psychotomimetic effects of PCP in animal models. These same studies found that PD 128,907 also has pharmacological actions that indicate it may also act as an antipsychotic. This discovery should be useful for better understanding of both the effects of PCP and the biological mechanisms of schizophrenia. It may also result in the ultimate development of clinically useful drugs for treating schizophrenia and addressing PCP abuse.
  - **Prenatal Exposure to Cigarettes and Marijuana Can Affect a Child's Intelligence:** In an examination of cognitive performance of 9-12 year olds who have been participating in a longitudinal study since birth, a direct correlation was found between the amount of prenatal cigarette exposure and performance on global intelligence tests. The greater the prenatal cigarette exposure the worse children performed on the global intelligence tests. In contrast, prenatal marijuana exposure was not associated with later global intelligence scores, but rather impaired executive function tasks that require impulse control and visual analysis/hypothesis testing, and with a number of intelligence subtests requiring these same abilities. The cigarette results extend observations made in this sample and others at earlier ages. These results indicate that prenatal exposure to drugs can have long-term impacts that are still evident among older children and the particular kind of drug exposure affects the later cognitive consequences for the child.
  - **Genes Can Play a Role in Increasing the Likelihood That an Individual Will Abuse a Variety of Drugs:** New research on pairs of male twins who had abused an illicit drug at some time in their lives found that the twins studied share a common liability factor to abuse a wide range of illicit drugs, including marijuana, sedatives, opiates, stimulants, and psychedelics. Genetic, family, environmental, and non-family environmental factors are all a part of this shared vulnerability. While previous research has shown that genetic and environmental factors can influence the risk of drug abuse, this study clearly shows that such factors also increase one's vulnerability to abusing every other illicit drug. Therefore an individual at risk for abusing one drug such as marijuana, also puts them at risk for abusing other drugs, such as cocaine and heroin. Which drug an individual uses is influenced by many factors including access and other environmental factors.
- Preliminary findings through grade 11 are now available for Project Northland, a

multicomponent, multiyear community trial, originally developed as a three-year intervention for early adolescents who were recruited as 6th graders. NIAAA extended the study through the completion of high school after its early, promising success with younger students. During grades nine and ten, intervention activities were greatly diminished for reasons that are not yet clear. For this period, the differences in alcohol use between intervention and comparison schools disappeared. Intensive intervention resumed in grade 11, however, and by the spring of that year, rates of past week alcohol use for intervention and comparison schools had again diverged. Grade 12 results are not yet available.



# SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>      | <b>2000</b>      |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b>   | <b>Request</b>   |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>               |                |                  |                  |
| Goal 1                                      | \$395.618      | \$433.600        | \$418.959        |
| Goal 2                                      | 11.660         | 10.600           | ---              |
| Goal 3                                      | <u>911.841</u> | <u>1,036.820</u> | <u>1,117.739</u> |
| Total                                       | \$1,319.119    | \$1,481.020      | \$1,536.698      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>           |                |                  |                  |
| Prevention                                  | \$395.618      | \$433.600        | \$418.959        |
| Treatment                                   | <u>923.501</u> | <u>1,047.420</u> | <u>1,117.739</u> |
| Total                                       | \$1,319.119    | \$1,481.020      | \$1,536.698      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>      |                |                  |                  |
| Knowledge Development & Application Program | \$215.457      | \$195.353        | \$169.353        |
| Prevention (Non-add)                        | (84.321)       | (78.717)         | (52.717)         |
| Treatment (Non-add)                         | (131.136)      | (116.636)        | (116.636)        |
| Targeted Capacity Expansion Program         | 91.411         | 133.515          | 188.515          |
| Prevention (Non-add)                        | (66.679)       | (78.283)         | (78.283)         |
| Treatment (Non-add)                         | (24.732)       | (55.232)         | (110.232)        |
| High Risk Youth                             | 6.000          | 7.000            | 7.000            |
| National Data Collection                    | 18.000         | ---              | ---              |
| Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment    |                |                  |                  |
| Block Grant (SAPTBG)                        | 965.900        | 1,122.972        | 1,147.781        |
| Program Management                          | <u>22.351</u>  | <u>22.180</u>    | <u>24.049</u>    |
| Total                                       | \$1,319.119    | \$1,481.020      | \$1,536.698      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>     |                |                  |                  |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                    | 307            | 306              | 306              |
| <b>Information</b>                          |                |                  |                  |
| Total Agency Budget                         | \$2,198.1      | \$2,488.0        | \$2,626.5        |
| Drug Percentage                             | 60.0%          | 59.5%            | 58.5%            |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- Funding for SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Knowledge Development and Application (KD&A) activities and funding for OAS Data Collection Activities are considered to be 100 percent drug-related.
- Funding for SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Targeted Capacity Expansion activities are considered to be 100 percent drug-related.
- Funding for SAMHSA's Substance Abuse Prevention High Risk Youth (HRY) program is

considered to be 100 percent drug-related.

- Funding for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SAPTBG) 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. For the Substance Abuse Block Grant, SAMHSA uses a methodology in estimating drug related activities that is consistent with the earmarks required by P.L. 102-321.
- Five percent of the block grant is required to be used for the 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 state 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.
- 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 SAPTBG.

### **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 Prevention Knowledge Development and Application (KD&A) programs, Prevention Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) programs, the High Risk Youth Program, Data Collection Activities (administered by OAS), and 20 percent of the drug-related funding within the SAPTBG, as well as program support for these activities.
- Funding for Prevention KD&A programs supports defined population studies to field test controlled study findings under varying real-world conditions and with diverse populations. Knowledge application programs help substance abuse prevention practitioners and policy makers in states and communities systematically deliver and apply skills, techniques, models, and approaches to improve substance abuse prevention services.
- Funding for Prevention Targeted Capacity Expansion programs supports efforts designed to address the specific and immediate prevention service capacity needs within the states and communities. Targeted Capacity Expansion programs represent a comprehensive effort to improve the quality and availability of effective research-based prevention services and to help

states and communities address and close gaps in prevention services which often cannot be addressed via the block grant funding process.

- Funding for High Risk Youth (HRY) supports testing of a wide variety of interventions to prevent substance abuse among children and youth. This program focuses, in particular, on those youth who are at high risk for becoming substance abusers and/or involved in the juvenile justice system. Specifically, the new HRY - Project Youth Connect program targets youth ages 9-11 and those ages 12-18, and seeks to intervene with these youth while they are at a period in their lives when positive influences can still have an effect. Mentoring as a substance abuse prevention strategy is featured in this program.
- SAPTBG activities include state expenditures of 20 percent of their block grant allotment for prevention services as well as 20 percent of the Block Grant Set-Aside for the collection and analysis of national data, the development of state data systems, provision of technical assistance, and program evaluations. Also, this program supports oversight of Synar Amendment implementation requiring states to enact and enforce laws prohibiting the sale and distribution of tobacco products to persons under 18 so as to reduce the availability of tobacco products to minors.
- SAPTBG activities include state expenditures of 80 percent of their block grant allotment for treatment services as well as CSAT and OAS expenditures of 80 percent 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.

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

- Financial support for this goal includes criminal justice-related treatment funding from the Treatment KD&A program. Funding for Treatment KD&A programs includes continuation of pre-1996 demonstration awards for Criminal Justice programs (adult, juvenile, institutional, and community based).

**Goal 3: Reduce health, welfare, and crime costs resulting from illegal drug use.**

- Financial support for this goal includes funding for Treatment KD&A, Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion programs and 80 percent of the drug-related funding within the SAPTBG, as well as program support for these activities.
- Funding for Treatment KD&A 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), Critical Population programs, AIDS program (Linkage, Outreach), and training programs. The remainder of the Treatment KD&A portfolio includes knowledge development and application

activities to: Bridge the Gap Between Knowledge and Practice; Promote the Adoption of Best Practices; and Assure Services Availability/Meet Targeted Needs.

- Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion programs have been established to focus more funding toward decreasing the substance abuse treatment gap. The Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion program is designed to address gaps in treatment capacity by supporting rapid and strategic responses to the demand for alcohol and drug abuse treatment services. The response to treatment capacity problems may include communities with serious, emerging drug problems or communities struggling with unmet need.
- The Federal Drug Free Workplace and National Laboratory Certification Programs reduce adult substance abuse demand in the federal service and promulgate scientific and technical guidelines for federal employee drug testing programs. NLCP certifies drug testing laboratories, provides guidance for self-sustaining drug testing programs, and is the federal focal point for developing and implementing non-military, federal workplace drug testing related technical, administrative and quality assurance programs.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The total drug control budget supported by the 1999 appropriation is \$1.481 billion, including \$433.6 million for Goal 1, \$10.6 million for Goal 2, and \$1.037 billion for Goal 3.

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

- A total of \$265.1 million (including \$43.3 million in Set-aside funding for SAMHSA's Office of Applied Studies) is available for Goal 1 substance abuse prevention activities from the SAPTBG. Activities funded through the Block Grant prevention funds include state expenditures of a minimum of 20 percent of their block grant allotment for primary prevention, as well as CSAP expenditures of 20 percent of the block grant set-aside for the development of state data systems, provision of technical assistance, and program evaluations. Funds also support facilitating and monitoring states' compliance with the Synar Amendment that is designed to reduce accessibility of tobacco to minors.
- A total of \$78.7 million is available for Goal 1 **Knowledge Development and Application** activities including funding for the following:
  - **Starting Early Starting Smart** which is generating new empirical knowledge about the effectiveness of integrating substance abuse prevention, substance abuse treatment and mental health services for children ages zero to seven who experience multiple risk factors for substance abuse or mental health problems.
  - **Developmental Predictor Variables 10-Site Study** which is developing and evaluating

prevention interventions identified in NIH controlled studies within four age cohorts starting at age three, following each age cohort for two years, and then linking the cohorts together to capture the developmental range from 3- to 14-years of age. This program is also testing the effectiveness of strategies tailored for children living in urban and rural areas.

- **Community Initiated Prevention Interventions** program which supports field-initiated projects that test or replicate research-based substance abuse prevention interventions having high potential for preventing, delaying, or reducing alcohol, tobacco, or illicit drug use among high risk populations.
- **Parenting Adolescents** program which is building the knowledge base about the effects of welfare reform on parenting teens and measuring the effects of preventive interventions tailored to this population.
- **Children of Substance-Abusing Parents (COSAPS)** is generating knowledge about the most effective prevention models and associated services for enhancing protective factors and minimizing risk factors for developing substance abuse. Projects are implementing, refining and adapting established and effective scientifically defensible prevention intervention programs for this vulnerable population to assess their effectiveness in local community settings.
- **Alcohol Research** programs to determine whether alcohol advertising affects the initiation of drinking among youth, whether alcohol advertising affects their consumption patterns and to identify, test, and/or develop effective interventions to prevent and reduce alcohol-related problems among college students.
- **National Strengthening the Family Initiative** which includes a dissemination research program that is determining cost effective methods for disseminating information and training on science-based family-focused prevention strategies and demonstrated effective models in order to extend the application of these models to multiple communities across the country.
- **Workplace Programs** engage the business community and the private and public sectors with both drug testing and drug free workplaces. Working with other federal agencies, states, the business community, labor organizations, and national organizations, the Federal Drug Free Workplace and National Laboratory Certification Programs are reducing adult substance abuse demand in the federal service and developing and implementing non-military, federal workplace drug testing related technical, administrative and quality assurance programs.
- **Prevention Enhancement Protocol System (PEPS)** is a pioneering initiative that develops program and intervention guidelines for the field using established “rules of evidence” for assessing practice and research findings and combining this evidence into prevention approaches.

- **National Center for the Advancement of Prevention - II (NCAP II)** makes knowledge-based tools, principles and models useful for developing prevention plans and programs available to states, communities, and local prevention practitioners and policy makers to improve the effectiveness of prevention efforts across the nation.
- **Faculty Development Program (FDP)** is continuing to develop a cadre of physicians and other health professionals with an expertise in teaching and advocating for substance abuse prevention.
- **National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information** continues to answer inquiries generated by the ONDCP National Anti-Drug Media Campaign and respond to public requests for information about causes, consequences, and effective strategies used to address substance abuse and its related problems.
- **Public education/ mass media efforts** include support for ONDCP's *Anti-Drug Media Campaign*; a media campaign entitled *Your Time - Their Future* that is highlighting the importance of positive skill-building activities in preventing and reducing substance abuse among youth ages 7-14; and other efforts.
- A total of \$78.3 million is available for Goal 1 **Prevention Targeted Capacity Expansion** activities including funding for the following:
  - **State Incentive Grant (SIG) Program** extends CSAP's ability to help states to improve their prevention service capacity. Funding will enable states to examine their state Prevention Systems and redirect state resources to critical targeted prevention service needs. Eighty-five percent of SIG funds are directed toward implementing best practices within local programming to reduce the gap in prevention services.
  - **Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPTS)** in five regions and at the U.S.-Mexico Border provide support to the SIGs, other states and communities by transferring research-based knowledge and delivering tailored technical assistance, training, and supportive materials to meet the unique needs of communities and states in their respective geographical areas.
  - **Services to Address HIV/AIDS and Substance Abuse Among African American and Hispanic Youth and Women.** This Targeted Capacity Expansion program supports establishment of a Substance Abuse and HIV Prevention Consortium to enable provision of policy advice and consultation on issues related to improving SA/HIV prevention services to these specific population groups; supplements to CSAP's six Centers for the Application of Prevention Technologies to enable integration of HIV prevention into their substance abuse prevention materials and curricula expanding the focus of training and TA for community based organizations and consortia; and a program to initiate or strengthen the integration of HIV and substance abuse prevention at the local level and increasing local capacity to provide integrated services to African American and Hispanic youth and women. In addition, CSAP's Youth and Women of Color Initiative continues to identify

specific interventions tailored for youth and women of color at risk for substance abuse and HIV disease and to develop strategies with emphasis on reducing known risk factors, increasing protective factors, building resiliency, and addressing multiple risks that cross domains.

- A total of \$7.0 million is available for Goal 1 High Risk Youth as follows:
  - **High Risk Youth: Project Youth Connect** is determining if an intensive mentoring/advocacy prevention intervention model and associated services are effective in preventing, reducing, or delaying the onset of substance abuse, improving school bonding, academic performance, family bonding, family relationships, and life management skills among children ages 9-15 and their families.

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

- A total of \$10.6 million is available for Goal 2 Knowledge Development and Application activities including funding for the following:
  - **Criminal Justice Treatment Networks, Criminal Justice Diversion and Drug Court Activities.** The **Criminal Justice Diversion** study will identify methods for diverting individuals with substance abuse disorders from the criminal justice system to community treatment alternatives. It will assess the following outcomes: criminal recidivism, time incarcerated, continuity of participation in treatment, emergency treatment utilization, and reduction of frequency of substance abuse.

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

- A total of \$1.585 billion is available for the **SAPTBG** in FY 1999. Approximately 71 percent of this total, or \$1.123 billion, is related to drug abuse activities. Drug abuse treatment funding is primarily directed at efforts to close the public system treatment gap. The Administration does not propose to bridge this gap entirely with direct funding but rather with significant infusions of Federal funds to leverage state, local, third party and other resources to grow effective systems of care. Activities supported by SAMHSA include:
  - **Addiction Technology Transfer Centers** will transfer technology from science to practice through knowledge development, dissemination, and application, incorporating such things as needs assessment, multi-disciplinary linkages, curricula development, and other special initiatives.
  - **Identification of Exemplary Treatment Models** create partnerships between states, communities and the federal government to explore the development of knowledge and its

application in the development of effective treatment approaches for replication.

- **Special Drug Studies (Alcohol, Methamphetamine and Marijuana).** The *Treatment for Adolescent Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism* program will contribute to the identification and development of efficacious treatment interventions for adolescent alcohol abusers and alcoholics. CSAT supports a study examining the *Effectiveness of Treatment for Marijuana Dependent Youth*, and will evaluate a variety of treatment interventions for adolescents. The *Replicating Effective Treatment for Methamphetamine Dependence* study 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.
- The **Persistent Effects of Treatment Study** which will evaluate the long-term effectiveness of substance abuse treatment services through a series of grants and cooperative agreements and conduct a number of special studies and policy analyses that address specific drugs of abuse, methods of treatment, populations or policy issues.
- **Recovery Community Support Program (RCSP)** grants to state, provider, and community-based organizations for enhancing substance abuse treatment programs. These programs are intended to give persons in recovery a stronger voice in substance abuse services policy and planning at the state and local levels. It will involve persons with co-existing disorders, as well as their families, in the design and evaluation of substance abuse treatment services. A major focus will be to identify barriers to treatment in local settings, as well as to recommend ways to overcome or reduce them.
- A total of \$55.2 million is available for Goal 3 **Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion** activities in 1999, including funding for the following:
  - Continuation of 41 **Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion** grants awarded in 1998 which support states, cities, and/or other government entities in creation and expansion of comprehensive substance abuse treatment services, promoting accountability and enhancing the quality of and access to treatment services. A comprehensive service system will be developed aimed at providing a clinically appropriate range of services, reducing service gaps and reducing drug use and abuse by under-served populations.

## **2000 Request**

- A total of \$1.537 billion is requested for the drug abuse budget, representing a net \$55.7 million increase over the prior year. This reflects an increase of \$55.0 million for Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion, an increase of \$24.8 million in the drug abuse-related portion of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, and an increase of \$1.9 million in drug abuse program management funding. These increases, however, are partially offset by a reduction of \$26.0 million in the Substance Abuse Prevention KD&A discretionary grant and contract funding. Requested treatment funding increases are expected to result in treatment services being provided to approximately 19,200



additional persons over 1999, for a total of almost 405,000 persons served with direct federal funding.

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

- Funding for the FY 2000 **KD&A** program provides for continuation of projects initiated in FY 1998 and FY 1999. No new funding for KD&A substance abuse prevention grants is requested.
- CSAP proposes the following new initiatives/program expansions within the SAPTBG and Prevention Targeted Capacity Expansion programs in support of Goal 1 in FY 2000:
  - The Set-aside of the **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant** is increased by approximately \$5.0 million in drug-related prevention funding over FY 1999 levels, providing resources for states to support additional primary prevention services at the local level.
  - \$12.0 million of the funds available in FY 2000 as a result of expiring grants and will be used to support four new **State Incentive Grants**. Funding will enable states to examine their State Prevention Systems and redirect state resources to critical targeted prevention service needs within their states. This will bring the SIG program to approximately 25 of the 60 states and territories by FY 2000.

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

- There are no proposed new initiatives in support of Goal 2 for FY 2000.

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

- CSAT proposes the following new initiatives/program expansion in support of Goal 3 in FY 2000:
  - **Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion (\$55.0 million):** SAMHSA proposes to award approximately 60 - 90 new grants in FY 2000 to continue reducing the treatment gap.
  - **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (\$19.8 million):** Of the proposed \$24.8 million increase in drug-related funding for the SAPTBG, 80 percent, or \$19.8 million, would support state treatment initiatives. This formula-driven grant is the cornerstone of the states' substance abuse programs, accounting for approximately 40 percent of public funds expended for treatment and prevention (1995). In 19 states (1997), the block grant provided the majority of funding available to support substance abuse treatment services.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- CSAP's first Knowledge Development study, the **Developmental Predictor Variable 10-site Cross-site Study** is only 21 months old, yet it has already generated statistically significant positive outcomes with all sites using the same core process and outcome instruments. Investigators in Utah, Georgia, North Carolina and Washington report decreases in family conflict, aggression, conduct disorders, improved cooperation and academic performance, and decreases in substance use as a result of program interventions. As an example, the *Coping Power: Kids and Parents Program* reported significant reductions in teacher's ratings of aggression (a major precursor of drug use) in 9-10 year old African-American and white students.
- CSAP's **High Risk Grantee Cross-site Study** has gleaned new knowledge on the major precursors of drug use in a large sample of youth, confirming a variant of the Social Ecology Model of Adolescent Substance Abuse and providing new data on the most powerful pathway to drug use: 1) poor family relationships, leading to 2) poor family supervision and discipline, and 3) family norms conducive to drug use. Detailed information on these program findings has been published in CSAP's "Understanding Substance Abuse Prevention - Toward the 21st Century: A Primer on Effective Programs."
- The **Prevention Enhancement Protocol System (PEPS)** is a CSAP initiative to develop evidence-based program planning and intervention guidelines for the field of substance abuse prevention. To date, two PEPS guides have been published: *Reducing Tobacco Use Among Youth: Community-Based Approaches* and *Reducing Substance Abuse and Children and Adolescents: family-based Approaches*. Two additional PEPS guides are nearing completion: *Reducing Problems Related to Retail Alcohol Availability: Environmental Approaches*; and *Mass Media: Approaches to Substance Abuse Prevention*. A fifth PEPS guideline, *School-Based Strategies for Substance Abuse Prevention*, is being developed in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Education's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program.
- **Tobacco Control Efforts/Synar Implementation.** All 50 states, and the District of Columbia are in material compliance with the Synar Regulation. They have laws prohibiting the sale or distribution of tobacco to minors, and they are enforcing those laws. The median noncompliance rate of sales to minors as reported by the states in 1998 was 24.4 percent. This is a significant reduction from the median rate of 40 percent reported in 1997 and pre-1997 studies that found noncompliance rates ranging from 60 to 90 percent.
- **Core Data** -- Discussions with the five SIG grantees over the past year have resulted in a mutual agreement as to the need for states to collect data in common to improve accountability for their use of block grant funds. SIG states have agreed to collect core data at the state, substate and program levels. Variables and instruments have already been identified for use. This practice will not only yield impressive data concerning the process and outcomes of the SIG activities, states are also using these data to field test the feasibility of using these measures as we move towards the implementation of performance partnership grants.

- In September 1998, CSAT awarded 41 **Targeted Treatment Capacity Expansion** grants to municipal, county, state, tribal governments, and their respective service providers to help close the gap in treatment for emerging substance abuse problems in 22 states. The grantees will provide services for substance abusing women and their children, clients participating in welfare reform programs, juvenile and adult criminal justice-referred offenders, dually diagnosed offenders, substance abusing physically and cognitively challenged individuals, and hard-to-reach intravenous drug users. The program supports the cultivation of a substance abuse treatment system that is responsive to emerging trends.
- In 1998, CSAT convened four state team building meetings that brought together key stakeholders from each state responsible for implementation of the **Welfare-to-Work** initiatives and substance abuse treatment. Approximately one-third of the stakeholders reported that these state team building meetings brought many of these individuals together for the first time. As a result of these interactions, states have reported outcomes such as the designation of the Department of Labor's welfare-to-work funds administered by the Private Industry Councils for substance abuse treatment services, work training services for persons recovering from addiction, the implementation of cooperative efforts to provide appropriate substance abuse screening of welfare recipients and the enhancement of vocational services within substance abuse treatment programs.
- The **Identification of Exemplary Adolescent Treatment Models** is designed to identify those regimens of care that appear to be exemplary and may be useful for further replication and dissemination. The major focus of the five projects funded in 1998 is to evaluate and measure the level of success in terms of client outcomes and effectiveness. A special emphasis in some of the sites will be on treatment of adolescent heroin abusers.
- The **National Spending Estimates for Substance Abuse Treatment** study was released in 1998. The first such study published by CSAT, it estimates substance abuse treatment expenditures adapting data and methods that the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) uses for estimates of national health expenditures. Consequently, the estimates for substance abuse are comparable to those produced by HCFA for health care. This study is expected to produce such estimates on an annual basis for the foreseeable future. Tracking treatment expenditures is essential for understanding the effect of the dynamic changes occurring in the health care industry. When linked with prevalence and utilization data, information about expenditures can also be used to better describe health care patterns.
- The **Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIP) Series** provide state-of-the-art, consensus-based treatment protocols. In 1998, five more TIPs were published by CSAT: 1) Guide to Substance Abuse Services for Primary Care Clinicians; 2) Substance Abuse Treatment and Domestic Violence; 3) Substance Abuse Among Older Adults; 4) Comprehensive Case Management for Substance Abuse Treatment; and, 5) Naltrexone and Alcoholism Treatment.

# DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                        |                         |                         |
| Goal 1                                  | \$139.500              | \$139.500               | \$139.500               |
| Goal 2                                  | 148.800                | 148.800                 | 148.800                 |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>21.700</u>          | <u>21.700</u>           | <u>21.700</u>           |
| Total                                   | \$310.000              | \$310.000               | \$310.000               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                        |                         |                         |
| Prevention                              | \$303.270              | \$303.000               | \$303.000               |
| Treatment                               | <u>6.730</u>           | <u>7.000</u>            | <u>7.000</u>            |
| Total                                   | \$310.000              | \$310.000               | \$310.000               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                        |                         |                         |
| Drug Elimination Grants/COMPAC          | <u>\$310.000</u>       | <u>\$310.000</u>        | <u>\$310.000</u>        |
| Total                                   | \$310.000              | \$310.000               | \$310.000               |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                        |                         |                         |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 9                      | 9                       | 9                       |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                        |                         |                         |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$22,218.0             | \$25,139.0              | \$31,919.0              |
| Drug Percentage                         | 1.4%                   | 1.2%                    | 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 awards competitive grants and provides technical assistance and training to Public Housing Authorities and Tribally Designated Housing Entities. Included within the total funding for the Drug Elimination Grants Program (DEG) are funds for Operation Safe Home (OSH), a federal program to deal with drug-related activity in public and assisted housing. OSH brings together a coalition of forces, to include residents, managers, and various federal and local law enforcement agencies, to combat illegal drug activity in public housing.
- Also included is the New Approach Anti-Drug (NAAD) Program, which provides grants to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of drug-related 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.

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

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- In the Office of Public and Indian Housing, \$310.0 million is requested to award competitive grants and to provide technical assistance and training to Public Housing Authorities and Tribally Designated Housing Entities. Of this amount, approximately \$245.0 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 activity in public and assisted housing, and \$20.0 million is included for the New Approach Anti-Drug Program, a program designed to assist in the investigation and/or prosecution of drug-related activities in and around low-income housing.
- The FY 1999 base includes \$139.5 million for prevention activities which support Goal 1 of the *Strategy*; \$148.8 million for prevention activities which support Goal 2; and \$21.7 million for prevention activities which support Goal 3.

##### **2000 Request**

- The total drug control FY 2000 budget request is \$310.0 million, the same as the FY 1999 enacted level. The FY 2000 base includes \$139.5 million for prevention activities to support Goal 1 including \$100 million for a new Youth Anti-Drug Diversion program to provide youths living in public and assisted housing with access to mentoring, after school and family strengthening programs such as crisis intervention. In addition, \$148.8 million is for prevention activities which supports Goal 2 and \$21.7 million for prevention activities to support Goal 3.

#### **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1998, HUD received approximately 1,146 applications and made 933 awards, an increase of 400 grant awards as compared to the 533 awards made in FY 1997. The average grant award in FY 1998 was \$288,563.
- From 1989 through 1998, the Department awarded over 4,900 DEG grants worth approximately \$1.7 billion.

- HUD entered into an interagency agreement on October 15, 1997 with the National Institute of Justice to develop and establish research partnerships to evaluate DEG supported programs and to establish a standardized semi-annual reporting process that will measure the reduction of drug-related activities.

# BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 2                                  | \$20.352      | \$16.615       | \$16.615       |
| Goal 3                                  | 0.245         | 0.245          | 0.645          |
| Goal 4                                  | <u>0.661</u>  | <u>0.663</u>   | <u>0.663</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$21.258      | \$17.523       | \$17.923       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| Investigations                          | \$9.996       | \$11.394       | \$11.394       |
| Corrections                             | 5.770         | 1.215          | 1.215          |
| State and Local Assistance              | 3.232         | 3.228          | 3.228          |
| Research & Development                  | 1.854         | 1.278          | 1.278          |
| Prevention                              | 0.245         | 0.245          | 0.645          |
| Interdiction                            | <u>0.161</u>  | <u>0.163</u>   | <u>0.163</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$21.258      | \$17.523       | \$17.923       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Tribal Service (Judicial & Social)      | \$0.979       | \$0.979        | \$0.979        |
| Law Enforcement                         | 15.484        | 16.299         | 16.299         |
| General Administration                  | 0.245         | 0.245          | 0.645          |
| Construction                            | <u>4.550</u>  | <u>0.000</u>   | <u>0.000</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$21.258      | \$17.523       | \$17.923       |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 99            | 99             | 103            |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$1,703.9     | \$1,746.4      | \$1,897.1      |
| Drug Percentage                         | 1.2%          | 1.0%           | 0.9%           |

## 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 Bureau of Indian Affairs' mission is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of tribal governments, American Indians and Alaska Natives. This mission is accomplished through the delivery of quality services and by maintaining

government-to-government relationships within the spirit of Indian self-determination.

- The Bureau provides services directly, or through Self-Determination contracts, grants or compact agreements with Tribes, to more than 1.4 million Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts who are members of more than 554 federally recognized Tribes across the nation. The Bureau is trustee to over 43 million acres of Tribally-owned land, more than 11 million acres of individually-owned land, and 443,000 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 258 police officers and 83 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 *Strategy* by providing law enforcement activities on reservations near U.S. borders with Mexico and Canada. The Bureau coordinates and works with the Departments of Defense and State and local law enforcement agencies for marijuana eradication and drug interdiction support. In addition, the Bureau has decentralized its Drug Enforcement Section and reassigned personnel to five district offices.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The Bureau's antidrug resources total \$17.5 million and 99 FTE in FY 1999. For FY 1999, Tribal law enforcement funds were transferred and consolidated with Bureau law enforcement funds provided under the *Presidential Initiative on Law Enforcement in Indian Country*. This initiative is a joint effort by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Department of Justice to curb the rising violence crime rate in Indian Country by increasing the number of law enforcement officers and the number of graduate/certified Indian Country Law Enforcement personnel.

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

- FY 1999 resources include \$16.6 million which supports Goal 2 of the *Strategy*. The Bureau's primary drug-related law enforcement efforts will include the following:
  - In cooperation with other federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies, the Bureau will continue the investigation and prosecution of the illegal distribution and sale of narcotics on Indian reservations.
  - The Bureau's Drug Enforcement Branch will continue marijuana eradication efforts. Personnel of the Drug Enforcement Branch, which was formerly headquartered at the Indian Police Academy, Artesia, New Mexico, have been reassigned to one of the five



regional offices. The relocated personnel, using their extensive investigative experience, will formulate and implement strategies to dismantle drug trafficking networks supplying illicit narcotics to Indian Country.

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

- FY 1999 resources include \$0.2 million which supports Goal 3 of the *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 1999 resources include \$0.7 million which supports Goal 4 of the *Strategy*. This funding includes \$0.5 million provided to the Tohono O'dham Nation for law enforcement assistance because their reservation borders Mexico, and an estimated \$0.2 million in support provided by the Bureau's Office of Law Enforcement Services.

**2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 budget request is \$17.9 million and 103 FTE for anti-drug program activities. These resources will allow BIA to continue its anti-drug program activities at the FY 1999 program 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 2000 is \$16.6 million. This amount includes \$15.6 million for special investigations, training, equipment and operations in support of anti-drug efforts, \$0.9 million to support 31 Tribally contracted emergency shelters located at the local reservation level that serve substance abusers seeking assistance, and \$0.1 million for judicial services located at the central office. The FY 2000 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.

**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 2000 is \$0.6 million. This amount includes \$0.2 million to continue the substance abuse program for employees in critical sensitive positions by maintaining funds to support a drug-free workplace and an additional \$0.4 million for the establishment of the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse.

**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 2000 is \$0.7 million. The FY 2000

request will continue law enforcement support along the Southwest Border. This amount includes \$0.5 million to be provided to the Tohono O'odham Nation for law enforcement assistance because their reservation borders Mexico, and an estimated \$0.2 million in support provided by the Bureau's Office of Law Enforcement Services.

## **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.

# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</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                     | \$839.8        | \$916.5        | \$901.5        |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.6%           | 0.5%           | 0.6%           |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) 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 manage effectively the public lands.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

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

- 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 activities focus on eliminating marijuana cultivation and other drug activities on 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

### 1999 Program

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

- BLM's FY 1999 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, increase aircraft overflights for marijuana detections, 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.

### 2000 Request

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

- The FY 2000 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, Eradication and Education:** In FY 2000, 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 educate visitors and users of the public lands about the dangers of drug activities. 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 2000 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.
- **Administrative Support:** A portion of the FY 2000 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, etc.
- **Interdiction:** The BLM will provide support to other federal agencies having primary interdiction responsibilities upon request or when their operations are conducted on or will have a direct impact on public lands.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In FY 1998, the BLM, utilizing its own law enforcement resources and cooperative multi-agency operations, conducted in excess of 191 drug investigations which resulted in the seizure of approximately 91,512 marijuana plants, 4,151 kilograms of processed marijuana, and 12 drug labs from the public lands and adjacent lands. The estimated value of the drugs seized was \$94,386,285. In addition, approximately \$74,800 in cash and other assets were seized along with 11 vehicles. These statistical accomplishments represents the BLM's most successful drug suppression effort for any year to date.

# U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                        |                         |                         |
| Goal 4                                  | 0.625                  | 0.625                   | 0.625                   |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>0.375</u>           | <u>0.375</u>            | <u>0.375</u>            |
| Total                                   | \$1.000                | \$1.000                 | \$1.000                 |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                        |                         |                         |
| Investigations                          | \$0.175                | \$0.175                 | \$0.175                 |
| Prosecutions                            | 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)   | <u>\$1.000</u>         | <u>\$1.000</u>          | <u>\$1.000</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$1.000                | \$1.000                 | \$1.000                 |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                        |                         |                         |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 16                     | 16                      | 15                      |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                        |                         |                         |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$773.9                | \$802.2                 | \$950.0                 |
| 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

- Refuge officers, to include wildlife inspectors, 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.

- Activities include the following:
  - Work together with local law enforcement agencies to apprehend persons cultivating marijuana on National Wildlife Refuge lands.
  - Investigations target methamphetamine laboratory activity detected on Southwest Border refuges.
  - Emphasis is placed on locating and eliminating drug use on National Wildlife Refuges, including emphasis on drug use among hunters.
  - Coordinate special checkpoints on refuge tour routes and during hunting programs with local law enforcement agencies.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

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

- The FY 1999 program includes \$0.625 million to support Goal 4 of the *Strategy*. Refuge officers will work closely with other agencies and task forces on the Southwest Border National Wildlife Refuges and wildlife inspectors work closely with U.S. Customs at port of entry.

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

- The FY 1999 program includes \$0.375 million to support Goal 5 of the *Strategy*. 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.

##### **2000 Request**

##### **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 2000 is \$0.625 million, the same as the FY 1999 enacted level.



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

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 2000 is \$0.375 million, the same as the FY 1999 enacted level.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- During FY 1998, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, utilizing its own Refuge officers along with support from other federal agencies, conducted 346 drug investigations which resulted in the arrest of 193 people charged with drug violations, and in the seizure of 3,884 pounds of cocaine and 52,707 pounds of marijuana.

# NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 1                                  | \$0.153       | \$0.154        | \$0.155        |
| Goal 2                                  | 0.744         | 0.747          | 0.753          |
| Goal 3                                  | 0.316         | 0.316          | 0.316          |
| Goal 4                                  | 1.892         | 1.900          | 1.913          |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>6.310</u>  | <u>6.337</u>   | <u>6.378</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$9.415       | \$9.454        | \$9.515        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| Interdiction                            | \$1.892       | \$1.900        | \$1.913        |
| Investigations                          | 6.772         | 6.802          | 6.849          |
| Prosecution                             | 0.282         | 0.282          | 0.282          |
| Prevention                              | <u>0.469</u>  | <u>0.470</u>   | <u>0.471</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$9.415       | \$9.454        | \$9.515        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Park Management                         | \$9.099       | \$9.138        | \$9.199        |
| External Administrative Costs           | <u>0.316</u>  | <u>0.316</u>   | <u>0.316</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$9.415       | \$9.454        | \$9.515        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 108           | 108            | 108            |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$1,892.3     | \$1,998.2      | \$2,287.6      |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.5%          | 0.5%           | 0.4%           |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- The National Park Service 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 (NPS) anti-drug program represents a small portion of its law enforcement activities, comprising 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 of the *Strategy*.

- 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 378 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**

### **1999 Program**

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

- The FY 1999 resources include \$0.154 million which supports Goal 1 of the *Strategy*. This funding increases 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 1999 resources include \$0.747 million which supports Goal 2 of the *Strategy*. This funding includes \$0.689 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 \$0.036 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 1999 resources include \$0.316 million which supports Goal 3 of the *Strategy*. This funding expands and enhances drug education and prevention strategies in the workplace.

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

- The FY 1999 resources include \$1.9 million which supports Goal 4 of the *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.**

- The FY 1999 resources include \$6.337 million which supports Goal 5 of the *Strategy*. This includes \$6.087 million to reduce domestic drug production and availability, including the illegal diversion of prescription drugs, and \$0.25 million to continue to target for prosecution those who illegally divert pharmaceuticals and listed chemicals.

### **2000 Request**

- The total FY 2000 drug control budget request is \$9.515 million, approximating the FY 1999 enacted level. No new initiatives are associated with this funding.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- NPS Park Rangers have been intercepting sizeable loads of processed marijuana (in some cases over 1,000 pounds) coming across the Southwest Border. They are also seizing vehicles, firearms, and other types of drugs, including cocaine and methamphetamine.
- The value of cash, vehicles, and radios seized in 1998 totaled over \$117,000. NPS Park Rangers and investigators responded to 2,389 drug cases, arrested 2,400 persons and confiscated 10 vehicles and 80 weapons during this period. During 1998, the NPS eradicated 271,590 marijuana and sensimilla plants. The estimated value of drugs destroyed is \$216,592,000.
- During 1998, the U.S. Park Police responded to 1,870 reported drug incidents and arrested 1,226 persons for drug violations. The Park Police confiscated narcotics valued in excess of \$560,967 and seized over \$715,080 in cash and other assets and 68 firearms (machine guns, automatic pistols, shotguns and rifles) were confiscated and 309 search warrants were executed.
- In 1998 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 abuse drugs.
- The U.S. Park Police are also active in the Project D.A.R.E. program, providing drug awareness education to 22 schools, encompassing 1,500 students in Maryland, the District of Columbia, New York, and California. Nineteen officers serve as active instructors.

# THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|  | <b>1998</b>      | <b>1999</b>      | <b>2000</b>      |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|  | <b>Actual</b>    | <b>Enacted</b>   | <b>Request</b>   |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>                  |                  |                  |                  |
| Goal 2   | <u>\$612.141</u> | <u>\$647.168</u> | <u>\$730.811</u> |
| Total  | \$612.141        | \$647.168        | \$730.811        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>              |                  |                  |                  |
| Corrections                                    | \$155.119        | \$162.633        | \$186.912        |
| Prosecution                                    | 367.895          | 389.935          | 436.108          |
| Research and Development                       | 3.812            | 4.269            | 5.056            |
| Treatment                                      | <u>85.315</u>    | <u>90.331</u>    | <u>102.735</u>   |
| Total  | \$612.141        | \$647.168        | \$730.811        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>         |                  |                  |                  |
| Salaries and Expenses                          | \$478.339        | \$502.284        | \$573.146        |
| Defender Services                              | 82.382           | 90.238           | 93.660           |
| Fees of Jurors                                 | 20.040           | 20.794           | 21.616           |
| Court Security                                 | 8.361            | 8.728            | 10.301           |
| Administrative Office                          | 5.200            | 5.450            | 5.843            |
| Federal Judicial Center                        | 0.875            | 0.886            | 0.950            |
| Sentencing Commission                          | 5.082            | 5.692            | 6.741            |
| Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund:            |                  |                  |                  |
| - Mandatory Drug Testing for Federal Prisoners | 3.700            | 4.633            | 5.073            |
| - Management and Administration                | <u>8.162</u>     | <u>8.463</u>     | <u>13.481</u>    |
| Total  | \$612.141        | \$647.168        | \$730.811        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>        |                  |                  |                  |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                       | 5,427            | 5,749            | 5,607            |
| <b>Information</b>                             |                  |                  |                  |
| Total Agency Budget                            | \$3,367.2        | \$3,549.1        | \$4,024.7        |
| Drug Percentage                                | 18.2%            | 18.2%            | 18.2%            |

## 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's budget, estimating the amount that is attributed to drug-related crime, prosecution, treatment, or corrections and then rounded to the nearest five percent before application. The percentages are updated each year 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 and the United States Sentencing Commission. 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 drug resources support Goal 2, “Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence” of the *Strategy* as described below:
  - The Judiciary plays 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. Further, the costs associated with Goal 2 provide for court ordered drug testing, drug treatment, and supervision of federal defendants, probationers, parolees and supervised releasees.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The total 1999 enacted level of \$647.2 million includes increases for inflation, pay increases, additional representations, and the increased costs of ongoing activities to support Goal 2, by providing adjudication of federal 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. The funding supporting Goal 2 is used by the probation and pretrial services offices for the drug testing and treatment of federal defendants and offenders.
- The Judiciary’s 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, and probation and pretrial services officers and staff.
  - **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:** includes funding for jurors sitting on drug cases. Drug-related resources required depend largely upon the volume and length of jury trials for parties to criminal actions and the number of grand juries being convened by the courts at the request of the U.S. Attorneys.

- **Court Security:** provides security for judicial areas at courthouses and in federal facilities housing court operations. The Marshals Service acts as the judiciary's agent in contracting for security and guard services and the purchase, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for all court locations.
- **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, and performs independent research to improve the administration of justice in the federal courts.
- **United States Sentencing Commission:** covers costs related to the establishment, review, and revision of sentencing guidelines, policies, and practices for the criminal justice system.
- **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.
- Pretrial Drug Testing of All Federal Defendants:
  - The President signed an executive memorandum dated December 15, 1995 directing the Attorney General to develop a universal policy for drug testing of all federal defendants. During FY 1997, the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Judiciary established a pilot program in twenty-four districts to determine the feasibility of full implementation of this initiative. The DOJ is funding the pilot project under a memorandum of understanding between DOJ and the Judiciary. This initiative will continue in FY 1999, with twenty-three districts participating at an estimated cost of \$3.4 million, with continued DOJ funding of the costs.

## **2000 Request**

- The total FY 2000 drug control budget request is \$730.8 million, an increase of \$83.7 million over the FY 1999 enacted level. The request does not include any specific drug program or workload enhancements. Rather, the request reflects increases to maintain current services.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- During FY 1998, the Judiciary achieved a number of significant accomplishments in their drug control program. These include:
  - Expanded implementation of the Simplified Procurement Procedures for drug treatment services to sixty districts. This enables probation and pretrial services offices to procure a



wider array of services from a larger pool of vendors. The expected result is a lower cost of drug services, making treatment available for more of the federal defendant and offender population. Trained an additional 120 probation and pretrial services personnel on the new procedures.

- Trained eighty personnel in administration of drug treatment contracts.
- Delegated authority to probation and pretrial services offices to procure drug treatment services in excess of \$100,000.
- Implemented the National Treatment Database, a central automated system that brings together locally maintained information on defendants/offenders and their treatment plans, referrals, expenditures, and outcomes. This database provides the capability to assess substance use and re-arrest outcomes for up to six months after completion of the period of supervision, categorized by defendant/offender characteristics and the type/cost of treatment services delivered. Sixty-two percent of the districts are currently reporting to the database.
- Implemented nationwide use of the Sweat Patch, which detects illicit drugs through perspiration. Positive results from this testing technology have been approved for use in revocation proceedings.
- Facilitated the placement of non-instrumented (hand-held) urine testing devices and the Sweat Patch on the GSA schedule.
- Awarded a five-year national urine testing contract for probation and pretrial services offices. This contract is primarily used for verification of locally administered urine tests that resulted in positive, or “dirty” readings.
- Awarded a five-year substance abuse testing quality control contract.
- Issued a Request for Proposals to supply reagents to support a pilot test of a Regional Drug Testing Laboratory. The laboratory will be located in the pretrial services office in the Eastern District of Virginia; and in addition to its pretrial population will test probationers from that district and for the District of Columbia.

## ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 2                                  | \$428.818     | \$509.787      | \$416.276      |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>5.182</u>  | <u>13.213</u>  | <u>16.724</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$434.000     | \$523.000      | \$433.000      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| State and Local Assistance              | \$182.484     | \$257.483      | \$208.477      |
| Investigations                          | 230.930       | 232.820        | 191.491        |
| Prosecution                             | 20.109        | 26.006         | 21.569         |
| International                           | <u>0.477</u>  | <u>6.691</u>   | <u>11.463</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$434.000     | \$523.000      | \$433.000      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Definite Budget Authority               | 19.100        | 23.000         | 23.000         |
| Permanent Indefinite                    | 383.000       | 394.700        | 408.000        |
| Unobligated Super Surplus               | <u>31.900</u> | <u>105.300</u> | <u>2.000</u>   |
| Total                                   | 434.000       | 523.000        | 433.000        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 0             | 0              | 0              |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$434.0       | \$523.0        | \$433.0        |
| 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 *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**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 level totals \$523 million, which includes \$23 million in definite authority, \$394.7 million in permanent indefinite authority, and \$105.3 million in unobligated Super Surplus funds.
- The FY 1999 program level includes \$509.8 million for state and local assistance, investigative and prosecution activities in support of Goal 2 of the *Strategy* and \$13.2 million for investigative and prosecution activities, as well as for domestic and international drug-trafficking activities, which support Goal 5 of the Strategy.
- Deposits to the fund are estimated at \$434 million for FY 1999. This estimate represents a three percent decrease from the FY 1998 receipts of \$448.9 million.

##### **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 drug control budget request totals \$433 million, a decrease of \$90 million from the FY 1999 level. This decrease reflects the obligation of all available Super Surplus balances during FY 1999. A Super Surplus of \$2 million rescinded by Public Law 105-277 will be available for obligation in FY 2000.
- Included in the \$433 million request is \$23 million in definite authority, \$408 million in permanent indefinite authority, and \$2 million in rescinded Super Surplus funds. The drug control request resource distribution includes \$416.3 million for Goal 2 activities and \$16.7 million to support Goal 5 activities.
- Based on current projections, receipts to the Fund in FY 2000 will be \$448 million, excluding interest earned on the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) and McNamara balances (\$4.9 million) which is not available for general operations of the Fund.

#### **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- At the end of 1998, a total of 24,903 seized assets were on hand with a total of \$1 billion on deposit in the Seized Assets Deposit Fund. This consists of 7,799 cash seizures with a value of \$349.2 million; 1,181 real properties valued at \$204.5 million; 45 businesses valued at \$48.7 million; and 15,878 other assets with an estimated value of \$397.9 million.

# UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>      | <b>1999</b>      | <b>2000</b>      |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>    | <b>Enacted</b>   | <b>Request</b>   |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                  |                  |                  |
| Goal 2                                  | <u>\$173.052</u> | <u>\$194.915</u> | <u>\$296.166</u> |
| Total                                   | \$173.052        | \$194.915        | \$296.166        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                  |                  |                  |
| Prosecution                             | <u>\$173.052</u> | <u>\$194.915</u> | <u>\$296.166</u> |
| Total                                   | \$173.052        | \$194.915        | \$296.166        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                  |                  |                  |
| Criminal Litigation                     | \$158.820        | \$159.707        | \$255.924        |
| Legal Education                         | 0.840            | 0.840            | 0.898            |
| Management & Administration             | 6.300            | 6.534            | 6.985            |
| Crime Bill                              | <u>7.092</u>     | <u>27.834</u>    | <u>32.359</u>    |
| Total                                   | \$173.052        | \$194.915        | \$296.166        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                  |                  |                  |
| Total FTEs (direct & Crime Bill)        | 1,399            | 1,578            | 2,473            |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                  |                  |                  |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$1,035.3        | \$1,090.4        | \$1,271.8        |
| Drug Percentage                         | 16.7%            | 17.9%            | 23.3%            |

## 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 (USAs).

## 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 USAs 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. USAs 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. USAs

frequently cross-designate State and local attorneys during investigations and prosecutions, as well as provide on-going legal education.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 drug-related resources include \$194.9 million and 1,578 FTEs which support Goal 2 of the *Strategy* through prosecution activities.
- In addition, USAs anticipate receiving \$79.8 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDEF activities.

##### **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 request includes \$296.2 million and 2,473 FTEs in drug-related resources, which support Goal 2 of the *Strategy* through prosecution activities, and in partnership with federal, state and local agencies. This represents an increase of \$101.3 million over FY 1999. Included in this increase is a transfer of \$83.3 million from the ICDE account to USAs' direct appropriation. No new initiatives are requested in the FY 2000 funding level.

#### **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Recent examples of the successes of the USAs in prosecuting drug dealers and distributors are:
  - In January 1999, a Long Island real estate investor was arrested on an indictment charging him with operating a continuing criminal drug enterprise. According to the charges, he distributed multiple tons of marijuana in the New York metropolitan area over a 17-year period, conspired to launder drug proceeds, and invested those proceeds in real estate located in Brooklyn, Manhattan, Nassau, and Suffolk Counties. The indictment seeks forfeiture of up to \$26 million in assets, including various properties throughout the New York metropolitan area.
  - Also in January 1999, a defendant, his brother and a friend were sentenced to terms of 293, 235, and 120 months, respectively, for their roles in a narcotics trafficking conspiracy. The defendants were convicted following a three week trial on charges including possession and conspiracy to distribute heroin and cocaine. They began importing the drugs from New York suppliers in May 1996, and then sold the narcotics in wholesale amounts in the District of Columbia. In addition to the conspiracy offense, the lead defendant was found guilty of heroin possession (350 grams) and money laundering conspiracy, based in part on cash deposits well in excess of revenues that could legitimately be generated by the hair salon he operated. The friend was also convicted of

heroin possession.

- Examples of recent methamphetamine strategy successes include:
  - A defendant pled guilty to charges that he conspired to distribute methamphetamine and marijuana; traveled interstate with the intent to engage in sex with a minor; and, failed to appear in court. First arraigned in January 1998 on weapons charges, he was ordered to turn himself in to the U.S. Marshal the next day but, instead, left Idaho with a 14-year-old girl and traveled to Mexico, where he engaged in sexual relations with her. He was arrested by Deputy U.S. Marshals and FBI agents in July 1998 at an Idaho ranch. During the time he was a fugitive, he was featured on the television program "America's Most Wanted."
  - In the Eastern District of Washington, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for involvement in an international methamphetamine ring. Investigators believe the drug organization produced more than 300 pounds of methamphetamine in a year at clandestine labs in Canada and Oregon.
  - In the Northern District of California, a defendant was sentenced to life in prison for operating a continuing criminal enterprise that funneled hundreds of thousands of dosage units of methamphetamine from California into Oklahoma and Arkansas.



# BUREAU OF PRISONS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>        | <b>1999</b>        | <b>2000</b>        |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>      | <b>Enacted</b>     | <b>Request</b>     |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                    |                    |                    |
| Goal 2                                  | <u>\$1,957.053</u> | <u>\$2,055.851</u> | <u>\$2,351.946</u> |
| Total                                   | \$1,957.053        | \$2,055.851        | \$2,351.946        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                    |                    |                    |
| Corrections                             | \$1,930.819        | \$2,029.352        | \$2,325.447        |
| Treatment                               | <u>26.234</u>      | <u>26.499</u>      | <u>26.499</u>      |
| Total                                   | \$1,957.053        | \$2,055.851        | \$2,351.946        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                    |                    |                    |
| Inmate Care and Programs                | \$602.906          | \$659.462          | \$719.803          |
| Institution Security and Administration | 834.230            | 868.836            | 956.537            |
| Contract Confinement                    | 145.364            | 158.138            | 210.960            |
| Management and Administration           | 78.030             | 88.098             | 91.696             |
| New Construction                        | 203.074            | 200.237            | 273.422            |
| Modernization and Repair                | 67.215             | 54.581             | 73.029             |
| Crime Bill:                             |                    |                    |                    |
| Inmate Care and Programs                | <u>26.234</u>      | <u>26.499</u>      | <u>26.499</u>      |
| Total                                   | \$1,957.053        | \$2,055.851        | \$2,351.946        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                    |                    |                    |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 17,205             | 18,970             | 19,956             |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                    |                    |                    |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$3,186.1          | \$3,299.7          | \$3,777.2          |
| Drug Percentage                         | 61.4%              | 62.3%              | 62.3%              |

## 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, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and which provide work and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.
- All drug-related resources support Goal 2, “Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence” of the *Strategy*.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1999 Program

- The FY 1999 drug-related resources include \$2.1 billion and 18,970 direct FTEs. The following provides a breakdown of drug activities funded in FY 1999.

#### Corrections Activities:

- Currently, the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) provides custodial care for a total of 124,660 inmates. Of that number, 110,061 federal inmates are in BOP facilities. BOP contracts with state, local, and private correctional institutions to house 5,606 federal inmates. The BOP also houses 5,488 inmates in contract Community Correction Centers, houses 2,247 in government owned and privately managed prisons, and 1,258 inmates are in home confinement.
- BOP has four budget accounts: Salaries and Expenses (S&E) which includes the Violent Crime Reduction Programs, Buildings and Facilities (B&F), the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI), and the Commissary Trust Revolving Fund. Only the first two are appropriated.
  - S&E covers the necessary expenditures for the administration, operation, and maintenance of federal penal and correctional institutions and contract care.
  - B&F includes new construction and modernization and repair costs.
  - FPI is a government-owned corporation which provides goods and services to other federal agencies through a training employment program for federal offenders.
  - The Commissary Trust Fund operates in the prisons for inmates to purchase special (personal) items and services beyond the necessities supplied by the facilities. Commissary operations do not require appropriated funds since all costs, including staff salaries, are financed from profits acquired by sales to inmates.

#### Treatment Activities:

- In response to the rapid growth in the federal inmate population of drug abuse histories, BOP has developed a comprehensive drug abuse treatment strategy consisting of four components: drug abuse education, non-residential drug abuse counseling services, residential drug abuse program, and community transitional drug abuse treatment. It is estimated that 30.5 percent of the sentenced inmate population are “drug dependent” and require some type of drug abuse treatment program. BOP’s four drug treatment programs are summarized below:
  - **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. As part of their community program plan, and to assist in the adjustment back into society, these inmates continue treatment programming with community based treatment providers.

## **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 drug-related request includes resources of \$2.4 billion and 19,956 direct FTEs. This represents an increase of \$296.1 million and 986 FTEs over FY 1999 levels. Program initiatives include:
  - \$1.1 million and 25 positions to add five residential drug abuse programs to meet the 100 percent requirement of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. The requested expansion will increase BOP's drug abuse treatment program capability by 2,000 beds. This will enable the BOP to treat more than 8,000 inmates in its residential drug abuse treatment programs by the end of FY 2000.
  - \$1 million and 6 positions to provide six months community transitional drug abuse treatment services to 100 percent of the residential/unit based drug treatment graduates. This initiative will increase the number of inmates participating in community-based transitional services by approximately 600 cases by FY 2000.
  - \$273 million is included for new prison construction. This includes additional capacity for the District of Columbia Felons; construction of one new penitentiary and preliminary funding for three federal correctional institutions for sentenced federal inmates; and preliminary funding for three facilities to house INS non-returnable criminal aliens.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In February of 1998, the BOP's Office of Research and Evaluation released its interim report describing the results of the outcome evaluation for the Bureau's residential drug abuse treatment program. The report indicates that inmates who completed the residential drug abuse treatment program were 73 percent less likely to be re-arrested and 44 percent less

likely to relapse into drug use in the first six months after release than similar inmates who did not receive this treatment.

- In FY 1998, 12,002 inmates participated in drug abuse education programs; 5,038 inmates participated in non-residential drug abuse treatment programs; 10,006 inmates participated in residential drug abuse treatment programs; and 6,951 inmates participated in community based drug abuse treatment programs.
- Since 1990, 98,931 inmates participated in drug abuse education; 19,408 inmates participated in non-residential drug abuse treatment; 38,402 inmates participated in residential drug abuse treatment programs; and 20,928 inmates participated in community based drug abuse treatment programs.

# COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                |                |                |
| Goal 1                                  | \$0.000        | \$61.000       | \$6.600        |
| Goal 2                                  | <u>540.400</u> | <u>410.900</u> | <u>414.200</u> |
| Total                                   | \$540.400      | \$471.900      | \$420.800      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                |                |                |
| Prevention                              | \$0.000        | \$61.000       | \$6.600        |
| State and Local Assistance              | <u>540.400</u> | <u>410.900</u> | <u>414.200</u> |
| Total                                   | \$540.400      | \$471.900      | \$420.800      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                |                |                |
| Public Safety and Community Policing    | \$529.400      | \$390.400      | \$184.800      |
| Police Corps                            | 1.700          | 9.900          | 0.000          |
| Crime Fighting Technologies             | 0.000          | 0.000          | 115.500        |
| Community Based Prosecutors             | 0.000          | 61.000         | 66.000         |
| Community Crime Prevention Efforts      | 0.000          | 0.000          | 41.300         |
| Program Administration                  | <u>9.300</u>   | <u>10.600</u>  | <u>13.200</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$540.400      | \$471.900      | \$420.800      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 80             | 88             | 108            |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$1,637.6      | \$1,430.0      | \$1,275.0      |
| Drug Percentage                         | 33.0%          | 33.0%          | 33.0%          |

Note: FY 1998 includes \$68 million in drug-related program obligations funded with prior year carryover funds.

## II. METHODOLOGY

- The proportion of total resources estimated for drug-related programs remains at 33 percent, 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 percent) 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. The COPS program, which includes grant resources to fund police hiring, redeployment, training, technical assistance, and evaluation programs, is a critical component of the *Strategy*. The COPS' program supports Goal 1, "Educate and enable America's youth to reject illegal drugs as well as the use of alcohol and tobacco" and Goal 2 "Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence" of the *Strategy*. The FY 2000 request supports Goal 1 of the *Strategy* by providing funds for school safety and community crime prevention initiatives. The COPS program supports Goal 2 of the *Strategy* through hiring and redeployment of law enforcement officers and other community law enforcement personnel along with providing funds for innovative programs including research, technical assistance and evaluation to improve crime-solving techniques, crime fighting technologies, and crime prevention programs.

- 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**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 enacted drug control program includes \$61 million to support Goal 1, activities, and \$410.9 million to support Goal 2 activities. The FY 1999 enacted program will provide funding for an additional 16,000 officers through the award of approximately 6,300 grants.

##### **2000 Request**

- The COPS' total FY 2000 drug control requested level for Goal 1 activities is \$6.6 million, a reduction of \$54.4 million from the FY 1999 level. This reduction is associated with the reduction to the Safe Schools Program. The FY 2000 request includes \$414.2 million in support of Goal 2 activities, a net increase of \$3.3 million over the FY 1999 level. Included in the FY 2000 request for Goal 2 activities are the following components:
  - Crime fighting technologies providing funding for information integration and other police communication improvements;
  - Community based prosecutors providing funding for the hiring, redeployment and training of prosecutors to interact directly with the community; and
  - Crime prevention programs providing funding for grants engaging the entire community in preventing and fighting crime.
- The FY 2000 requested level will provide funding for 2,600 community law enforcement personnel through the award of over 1,100 grants.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Through the end of FY 1998, a cumulative total of 88,030 additional law enforcement personnel have been funded. The FY 1999 enacted program will provide funding for an additional 16,000 officers through the award of approximately 6,300 grants.

# CRIMINAL DIVISION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>     | <b>1999</b>     | <b>2000</b>     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>   | <b>Enacted</b>  | <b>Request</b>  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                 |                 |                 |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>\$28.450</u> | <u>\$30.220</u> | <u>\$35.800</u> |
| Total                                   | \$28.450        | \$30.220        | \$35.800        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                 |                 |                 |
| Prosecution                             | \$24.510        | \$26.070        | \$31.070        |
| International                           | <u>3.940</u>    | <u>4.150</u>    | <u>4.730</u>    |
| Total                                   | \$28.450        | \$30.220        | \$35.800        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                 |                 |                 |
| Organized Crime and Narcotics           | \$8.630         | \$9.690         | \$11.030        |
| International                           | 3.940           | 4.150           | 4.730           |
| Litigation Support                      | 12.390          | 12.790          | 14.560          |
| Management and Administration           | <u>3.490</u>    | <u>3.590</u>    | <u>5.480</u>    |
| Total                                   | \$28.450        | \$30.220        | \$35.800        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                 |                 |                 |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 233             | 239             | 263             |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                 |                 |                 |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$93.4          | \$100.3         | \$114.74        |
| Drug Percentage                         | 30.5%           | 30.1%           | 31.2%           |

## 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 *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 *Strategy*. Several components of the Criminal Division are involved in this effort.
- 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.
- The Office of Enforcement Operations (OEO) oversees the use of the most sophisticated investigative tools at the Department's disposal, including electronic surveillance and the Federal Witness Security Program. The Office provides legal advice to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies on the use of the federal electronic surveillance statutes, and assists in developing Department policy on emerging technologies, telecommunications issues, and witness protection operations.
- The Appellate Section supports the Division's counternarcotics activities by reviewing acquittals and appealing adverse decisions in the U.S. Circuit Courts of Appeals and in the Supreme Court.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- FY 1999 drug-related resources total \$30.2 million and 239 FTEs. These resources are used for prosecution and international support activities, which support Goal 5 of the *Strategy*.
- In addition, the Criminal Division anticipates receiving \$0.8 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

##### **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 drug control budget request is \$35.8 million and 263 FTEs. This represents an increase of \$5.6 million and 24 FTEs over the FY 1999 enacted level. Of this increase, 2 FTEs result from annualizations; 18 FTEs (including 12 FTEs for the Executive Office for Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces) relate to the transfer of ICDE resources to the Division's base appropriation; and 4 FTEs correspond to the following Narcotics Initiative:
  - \$1.1 million and 13 positions (including 9 attorneys) to support the **Special Operations Division (SOD) of DEA**. The SOD is an interagency working group that focuses on the

most complex, highly classified projects. This group is stepping up its activity and NDDS projects it will need additional staff to assist the SOD in managing these complex cases. This request also includes additional staff for the Office of International Affairs to support the extradition of overseas fugitives, and for the Office of Enforcement Operations to address the increasing number of Title III wiretaps.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In June 1998, NDDS working with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of California, indicted major Southwest Border Investigation targets Jesus and Luis Amezcua Contreras on drug trafficking charges. The charges include operating a continuing criminal enterprise to manufacture and distribute tons of methamphetamine and conspiracy to possess ephedrine with intent to manufacture methamphetamine. The U.S. will seek their extradition from Mexico where they were recently arrested on Mexican drug and tax charges, with the Mexican drug charges being subsequently dropped.
- In an OCDETF case in the Western District of Texas, an NDDS trial attorney successfully prosecuted two defendants for their involvement in a drug trafficking organization responsible for the transportation of more than one ton of marijuana and 300 kilograms of cocaine into the U.S. through El Paso, Texas from a Juarez, Mexico based cell of the Amado Carrillo Fuentes drug trafficking organization.
- The Department has also launched the Southwest Border Forfeiture Initiative supported by NDDS to supplement current efforts targeting the forfeiture of real estate and other properties that have been illegally obtained or used to facilitate trans-border trafficking of drugs and illegal aliens.

# DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>                   |                |                |                |
| Goal 1  | \$3.291        | \$3.379        | \$3.529        |
| Goal 2  | 615.045        | 655.825        | 698.743        |
| Goal 4  | 410.895        | 417.852        | 441.453        |
| Goal 5  | <u>179.180</u> | <u>221.667</u> | <u>324.847</u> |
| Total   | \$1,208.411    | \$1,298.723    | \$1,468.572    |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>               |                |                |                |
| Investigations                                  | \$837.501      | \$880.644      | \$1,001.565    |
| Intelligence                                    | 98.358         | 138.785        | 153.785        |
| International                                   | 253.263        | 259.848        | 288.759        |
| State and Local Assistance                      | 11.652         | 12.128         | 15.421         |
| Prevention                                      | 3.291          | 3.379          | 3.529          |
| Research and Development                        | <u>4.346</u>   | <u>3.939</u>   | <u>5.513</u>   |
| Total   | \$1,208.411    | \$1,298.723    | \$1,468.572    |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>          |                |                |                |
| Domestic Enforcement                            | \$317.130      | \$388.997      | \$331.905      |
| Foreign Coop Investigations                     | 0.008          | 14.103         | 80.606         |
| Diversion Control                               | 4.950          | 11.413         | 9.640          |
| State and Local Task Forces                     | 0.000          | 0.000          | 102.480        |
| Intelligence                                    | 58.008         | 92.394         | 99.126         |
| Laboratory Services                             | 2.429          | 3.851          | 31.381         |
| Training  | 27.225         | 18.271         | 18.837         |
| Research, Engineering, and Technical Operations | 126.234        | 127.951        | 138.950        |
| ADP and Telecommunications                      | 44.883         | 67.711         | 72.552         |
| Management and Administration                   | 147.582        | 84.322         | 89.765         |
| Construction                                    | 2.305          | 8.000          | 8.000          |
| Drug Diversion Control Fee Account              | 62.961         | 76.710         | 80.330         |
| Crime Control Act*                              | <u>414.696</u> | <u>405.000</u> | <u>405.000</u> |
| Total   | \$1,208.411    | \$1,298.723    | \$1,468.572    |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>         |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                        | 7,100          | 7,640          | 8,974          |
| <b>Information</b>                              |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                             | \$1,208.4      | \$1,298.7      | \$1,468.6      |
| Drug Percentage                                 | 100%           | 100%           | 100%           |

\* Note: Crime Control funds augment other DEA Budget Decision Units.

## II. METHODOLOGY

- All of the Drug Enforcement Administration'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 Goals 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the *Strategy*.
- Three major activities drive DEA's resource requirements. They are:
  - **Enforcement:** Through effective enforcement efforts, DEA will disrupt/dismantle the command, control, and infrastructure of drug syndicates, gangs, and traffickers of licit and illicit drugs that threaten Americans and American interest, including providing enforcement assistance to American communities to fight drug-related crime and violence;
  - **Investigative Support:** Through its investigative support programs (Research, Engineering and Technical Operations (RETO), Intelligence, Laboratory Services, Training, and Automated Data Processing (ADP)), DEA will ensure that its investigative workforce needs are met so that its total investigative arsenal is optimized; and
  - **Program Direction:** This activity employs such management practices to ensure that DEA's mission driven programs function with the highest level of integrity, efficiency and effectiveness.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

### 1999 Program

- DEA's total FY 1999 direct appropriated resources include \$1,298.7 million and 7,640 FTEs. FY 1999 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 1999, DEA will spend \$3.4 million for demand reduction programs which provide leadership, coordination, and resources for drug prevention and education in each of DEA's 21 domestic field divisions. These programs are operated by 21 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 six priorities of this program are: Anti-Legalization Education; Training for Law Enforcement Personnel; Youth Programs; Drug-Free Workplace 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 1999 program will provide \$655.8 million for programs that support Goal 2 of the *Strategy*. Activities to be funded in FY 1999 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. The program 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 information; 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):** provide 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.

**Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat; and Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- DEA's FY 1999 program will include \$639.3 million to support Goal 4 and 5 activities. DEA's activities in support of Goal 4 and Goal 5 are tightly meshed in the programs listed below. For example, the Southwest Border and Caribbean Corridor operations promote Goal 4 through drug enforcement activities along the U.S. southern borders. The following are some of the law enforcement activities to be funded in FY 1999:
  - **Domestic Enforcement Program:** includes the investigative operations of DEA's 21 field divisions, the operational coordination functions located at DEA Headquarters, Special Enforcement Programs, Title III intercept operations, and the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program. Specifically, the Domestic Enforcement Program employs the majority of the Special Agent work force and is responsible for conducting investigations of drug production and trafficking activities within the U.S. Domestic

enforcement personnel use a variety of investigative tools including electronic surveillance, informants, and undercover operations to acquire intelligence information that aids in dismantling, prosecuting, and eliminating drug production and trafficking organizations.

- **Regional Enforcement Teams (RETs):** provide a proactive, highly mobile regional investigative element to better develop intelligence, and investigate and target drug organizations operating in America's smaller communities. Each RET is equipped with the investigative equipment and vehicles necessary to ensure a high degree of mobility and to support the performance of even the most complex of investigations.
  - **RETO:** provides new technology and scientific support to the operational elements of DEA; enhances technical equipment, aircraft, and personnel resources to improve investigative capabilities and personnel safety; and improves the speed, mobility, vantage, and maneuverability qualities unique to aircraft operations.
  - **Foreign Cooperative Investigations Program (FCIP):** advise, assist, and encourage foreign governments to reduce the trade and supply of illicit drugs within their countries. DEA also works with foreign governments on the investigation of high-level international trafficking organizations which have a direct impact on the U.S. In pursuing these aims, DEA coordinates drug intelligence collection and investigations with foreign law enforcement agencies, and participates in bilateral and multilateral drug suppression programs.
  - **Intelligence:** collect, analyze, and disseminate drug-related intelligence worldwide. Intelligence information obtained through this program is essential to DEA operations and facilitates seizures and arrests, strengthens investigations and prosecutions of major drug trafficking organizations, and provides policy makers with drug trend information upon which tactical and strategic decisions are based. DEA's intelligence units are located in all domestic field divisions and in major drug cultivation, production, and transit countries around the world. This program also funds the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC), a multi-agency facility that serves as a clearinghouse for tactical intelligence and as a central point for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information related to worldwide drug movement and alien smuggling. It should be noted that this program supports Goals 2, 4 and 5 activities.
  - **Drug and Chemical Diversion Control:** responsible for enforcing the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act of 1988, Article 12 of the United Nations Convention Against Illicit Drug Traffic of 1988, the Methamphetamine Control Act of 1996, and the Anabolic Steroid Control Act of 1991. In performance of this mission, DEA utilizes Diversion Investigators, Special Agents, Chemists, Pharmacologists, Program Analysts, and others to monitor legal and illegal movement of controlled drugs and chemicals across U.S. borders.
- In addition, DEA anticipates receiving \$99.6 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDEF activities.

## 2000 Request

- The FY 2000 budget for DEA includes a request of \$1,468.6 million and 8,974 FTEs, including \$104 million for ICDE program activities, which is being requested as part of DEA's direct appropriation in FY 2000. This is a \$169.8 million increase over FY 1999 levels (including ICDE). The following provides a breakdown of the FY 2000 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 2000 is \$3.5 million, an increase of \$0.1 million over the FY 1999 level. This increase covers projected program cost increases but does not provide for any new program enhancements in FY 2000.

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

- The FY 2000 request for Goal 2 totals \$698.7 million, an increase of \$42.9 million over the FY 1999 level. Included in this increase is \$21 million associated with the transfer of the ICDE program to DEA's base appropriations. The increase covers projected program cost increases but does not provide for any new program enhancements in FY 2000.

**Goal 4: Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat; and Goal 5: Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply.**

- The FY 2000 request for Goals 4 and 5 totals \$766.3 million, an increase of \$127 million over the FY 1999 level. Included in this increase is \$83 million associated with the transfer of the ICDE program to DEA's base appropriations and the following program enhancements:
  - **Accelerated FIREBIRD Implementation:** \$13 million in special funding to accelerate Phase II of FIREBIRD deployment. Deployed in FY 1995, this project implements advanced computer technology that is designed specifically to support DEA's drug enforcement mission. FIREBIRD combines tools that all modern businesses must have (e.g., E-mail, uniform word processing and other forms of office automation) with DEA specific requirements such as an electronic investigative file room and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Information System (NADDIS). Once fully deployed, FIREBIRD will allow DEA components located around the world to act as one cohesive unit through instantaneous access to critical law enforcement and intelligence information.
  - **Special Operations Division:** \$9 million and 27 positions to improve technical and administrative support for DEA's Special Operations Division and Title III wire intercept investigations.
  - **Drug Diversion Control Fee Account -- Customer Service Improvements, Drug Scheduling Analysis, and Data Trend Analysis:** \$1.1 million and 25 positions to enable DEA to improve customer service by re-engineering current business processes using state-of-the-art technology and ultimately reducing the amount of time it takes to collect and transfer registrant data and information. DEA will be able to eliminate the backlog in drug reviews, and complete scheduling actions more promptly with the hiring of these

additional personnel. In addition, DEA will be more responsive to requests for Diversion information from field personnel, Congress, other federal and state agencies, professional associations, and drug industry organizations.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

### Mobile Enforcement Team (MET) Deployments

- **Sierra Vista, Arizona** -- At the request of the Sierra Vista Police Department, DEA's Phoenix Field Division MET was deployed to Sierra Vista in July 1997. During this six-month deployment, the Sierra Vista Police Department and the DEA MET investigated street-level drug sales involving gangs and violent criminal offenders who were responsible for distributing methamphetamine and crack cocaine.

From February 10 through 13, 1998, six federal search warrants and 29 state arrest warrants were served in the Sierra Vista area, with the assistance of approximately 60 law enforcement officers from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. The investigation resulted in 36 arrests and the seizure of approximately 460 pounds of marijuana; five pounds of methamphetamine; and a quarter pound of crack cocaine. Also seized were: 18 weapons (including two SKS assault rifles), five vehicles, four computers, and approximately \$20,000 in cash and related assets.

- **Benton Harbor, Michigan** -- DEA's Detroit Field Division MET deployed to Benton Harbor, Michigan on June 15, 1998, to pursue a violent drug trafficking organization responsible for distributing multi-kilogram quantities of cocaine and crack cocaine in the inner-city and housing project areas of Benton Harbor.

The deployment concluded on September 24, 1998, with the arrest of 42 individuals and the execution of 13 federal search warrants. The defendants were charged with various levels of conspiracy to distribute and possession with intent to distribute crack cocaine. Minimum penalties upon conviction range from five years to life in prison with fines of up to \$4 million. In addition to the arrest statistics, this MET operation seized 38 ounces of crack cocaine; 100 grams of heroin; six vehicles; and \$31,300 in U.S. currency.



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|  | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>                                |                |                |                |
| Goal 2   | \$164.735      | \$174.610      | \$209.081      |
| Goal 4   | 107.078        | 113.496        | 135.903        |
| Goal 5   | <u>551.863</u> | <u>584.943</u> | <u>700.422</u> |
| Total  | \$823.676      | \$873.049      | \$1,045.406    |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>                            |                |                |                |
| Investigations   | \$734.432      | \$758.815      | \$912.455      |
| Intelligence   | 42.244         | 45.294         | 56.923         |
| International  | 20.436         | 41.579         | 47.846         |
| Research and Development                                     | <u>26.564</u>  | <u>27.361</u>  | <u>28.182</u>  |
| Total  | \$823.676      | \$873.049      | \$1,045.406    |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>                       |                |                |                |
| Organized Criminal Enterprises                               | \$357.007      | \$385.026      | \$489.135      |
| White-Collar Crime   | 74.017         | 84.866         | 108.201        |
| Violent Crimes   | 278.866        | 282.925        | 302.860        |
| Training, Recruitment and Applicant                          | 14.171         | 10.885         | 11.255         |
| Forensic Services  | 8.690          | 8.813          | 12.277         |
| Information Management, Automation<br>and Telecommunications | 24.354         | 15.493         | 19.209         |
| Technical Field Support and Services                         | 15.985         | 13.855         | 16.228         |
| Criminal Justice Services                                    | 10.785         | 18.028         | 15.806         |
| Management and Administration                                | 16.400         | 17.324         | 23.017         |
| Crime Bill   | <u>23.401</u>  | <u>35.834</u>  | <u>39.918</u>  |
| Subtotal   | \$823.676      | \$873.049      | \$1,037.906    |
| Carrier Compliance   | <u>---</u>     | <u>---</u>     | <u>\$7.500</u> |
| Total  | \$823.676      | \$873.049      | \$1,045.406    |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>                      |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                                     | 6,360          | 7,421          | 8,661          |
| <b>Information</b>   |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget  | \$2,815.3      | \$2,981.5      | \$3,411.4      |
| Drug Percentage  | 29.3%          | 29.3%          | 30.6%          |

## II. METHODOLOGY

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

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The FBI supports Goal 2 “Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence”, Goal 4 “Shield America’s air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat”, and Goal 5 “Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply” of the *Strategy*.
- 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, money laundering, and assault or murder of the President or a federal officer.
- In the area of drug enforcement, the FBI continues to identify, disrupt and dismantle 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

#### 1999 Program

- The FBI’s FY 1999 budget includes \$873.0 million and 7,421 direct FTEs which support Goal 2, Goal 4, and Goal 5 of the *Strategy*. The following provides a summary of FY 1999 resources by *Strategy* goal.

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

- The FY 1999 funding for Goal 2 totals \$174.6 million. The FBI supports Goal 2 through the activities such as its 162 Safe Street Task Forces, as well as a host of ad hoc task force operations throughout the U.S., including San Juan, Puerto Rico. Safe Street Task Forces team more than 700 FBI Special Agents with 180 other federal officers from agencies such as DEA, Marshals Service, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Secret Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and more than 1,200 state and local officers. Safe Street Task Forces allows the FBI and other agencies and law enforcement personnel to address gang and drug-related violence through the establishment of long-term, proactive task forces focusing on violent gang crimes and the apprehension of violent fugitives.

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

- The FY 1999 funding for Goal 4 totals \$113.5 million. The FBI supports Goal 4 through its investigations which disrupt and dismantle criminal organizations that smuggle drugs across America’s frontiers, especially along the Southwest Border and in the Caribbean.

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

- The FY 1999 funding for Goal 5 activities totals \$584.9 million. The FBI continues its commitment to providing support for Goal 5 by identifying, disrupting, and dismantling core trafficking organizations through long-term sustained investigations. The FBI's investigative programs are structured to enhance the Bureau'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.
- The FBI will receive \$108.8 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

## **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 drug control request totals \$1,045.4 million and 8,661 FTEs in support of Goals 2, 4 and 5, an increase of \$172.4 million over FY 1999 levels. This increase is comprised of the following components: 1) adjustments to base totaling \$36.6 million, 2) transfer of ICDE resources to direct funding totaling \$113.0 million, and 3) program enhancements totaling \$22.6 million.
- Program enhancements largely support Goals 4 and 5 activities and include the following:
  - \$7.5 million for the **Telecommunications Carrier Compliance Fund (TCCF)**. This initiative seeks to maintain law enforcement's ability to lawfully conduct court-authorized electronic surveillance and use it as an investigative tool to reduce violent crime, including organized crime and gang-related violence; to reduce the availability and abuse of illegal drugs through traditional and innovative enforcement efforts; and to reduce espionage and terrorism sponsored by both foreign and domestic groups in the U.S. and abroad, especially when directed at U.S. citizens and/or institutions.
  - \$11.6 million for the **Information Sharing Initiative**. This initiative supports the FBI's information technology (IT) strategy that is critical to the success of FBI operations. This initiative would provide case management of the Bureau's workload and provide a better way to collect, analyze, and sort intelligence to other FBI field offices, federal, state and local law enforcement.
  - \$1.1 million is requested for the **Computer Analysis and Response Teams**. The widespread use of computers and the rapidly developing technology of computer systems have combined to dramatically increase the volume and complexity of computer evidence in high-tech criminal investigations. Today, FBI agents investigating drug trafficking organizations require the ability to access computers and computer systems to retrieve information to be used as evidence.
  - \$2.1 million for the **Collection Management Officers initiative**. This initiative provides Intelligence Operations Specialists to support the collection and dissemination of information across all FBI programs. The FBI has tremendous collection capabilities and needs to ensure that relevant information gets across programs to investigators. Developing sufficient intelligence to identify major drug organizations and their affiliates is key to success in FBI investigations.

- \$0.3 million for the FBI's **Investigative Information Services (IIS) program**. The IIS program provides all FBI offices, including the Legal Attache offices, with investigative information gleaned from the numerous commercial online, public source, internal, and sensitive databases.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- A major initiative in South Florida targets significant drug smugglers who use ships to import multi-thousand kilogram shipments of drugs into the U.S. In December 1997, the FBI in Miami received information about pending shipments of cocaine aboard marine vessels (MV) Nicole and the Sea Star II and established lookouts for these two vessels. As a result of the lookouts, British Customs intercepted the MV Nicole in British territorial waters and escorted it to Providenciales, Turks and Caicos, where they seized 2,275 kilograms of cocaine and arrested 10 crew members. In February 1998, Bahamian authorities intercepted the MV Sea Star II, searched it, seized 2,268 kilograms of cocaine, and arrested 11 crew members.
- On April 15, 1998, the FBI successfully conducted an undercover operation against six Police of Puerto Rico (POPR) and local police officers wherein these officers believed that they were hired to protect a shipment of narcotics onto the island of Vieques. On April 24, 1998, four more police officers were consensually recorded taking bribes to protect another shipment of cocaine to be delivered sometime in the future. On May 4, 1998, FBI agents and the POPR Superintendent arrested six POPR officers, one Port Authority officer, and two local police officers under a federal criminal complaint for their role in the above transactions. One Port Authority Police Officer is a fugitive.

# FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>      | <b>1999</b>      | <b>2000</b>      |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>    | <b>Enacted</b>   | <b>Request</b>   |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                  |                  |                  |
| Goal 2                                  | <u>\$246.399</u> | <u>\$258.400</u> | <u>\$334.541</u> |
| Total                                   | \$246.399        | \$258.400        | \$334.541        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                  |                  |                  |
| Corrections                             | <u>\$246.399</u> | <u>\$258.400</u> | <u>\$334.541</u> |
| Total                                   | \$246.399        | \$258.400        | \$334.541        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                  |                  |                  |
| Care of U.S. Prisoners                  | <u>\$246.399</u> | <u>\$258.400</u> | <u>\$334.541</u> |
| Total                                   | \$246.399        | \$258.400        | \$334.541        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                  |                  |                  |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 0                | 0                | 0                |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                  |                  |                  |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$405.3          | \$425.0          | \$550.2          |
| Drug Percentage                         | 60.8%            | 60.8%            | 60.8%            |

## 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 *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**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 program includes a total amount of \$258.4 million for drug-related activities which support Goal 2 of the *Strategy*.

##### **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 drug control program request totals \$334.5 million, an increase of \$76.1 million over the FY 1999 level. The requested funding will provide resources to cover the projected increase in the number of jail days.

#### **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1998, the number of jail days of prisoners arrested on drug-related charges totaled 6,442,372. The number of jail days includes federal prisoners held in both federal and state facilities.

# IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                |                |                |
| Goal 2                                  | \$149.478      | \$161.935      | \$172.551      |
| Goal 4                                  | 158.626        | 183.158        | 200.284        |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>64.060</u>  | <u>71.748</u>  | <u>77.917</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$372.164      | \$416.841      | \$450.752      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                |                |                |
| Interdiction                            | \$158.106      | \$182.620      | \$199.724      |
| Investigations                          | 61.654         | 69.259         | 75.250         |
| Intelligence                            | 2.406          | 2.489          | 2.667          |
| Research and Development                | 0.520          | 0.538          | 0.560          |
| Corrections                             | <u>149.478</u> | <u>161.935</u> | <u>172.551</u> |
| Total                                   | \$372.164      | \$416.841      | \$450.752      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                |                |                |
| Inspections                             | \$23.534       | \$23.875       | \$26.343       |
| Border Patrol                           | 97.284         | 101.345        | 143.983        |
| Investigations                          | 57.931         | 55.742         | 72.328         |
| Detention and Deportation               | 60.908         | 53.091         | 88.375         |
| Intelligence                            | 2.406          | 2.489          | 2.667          |
| Training                                | 3.058          | 2.284          | 2.691          |
| Data and Communications Systems         | 1.955          | 1.936          | 2.824          |
| Breached Bond Detention Fund            | 48.220         | 43.086         | 28.424         |
| Crime Bill:                             | <u>76.868</u>  | <u>132.993</u> | <u>83.117</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$372.164      | \$416.841      | \$450.752      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 2,838          | 3,088          | 3,269          |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$2,395.3      | \$2,752.7      | \$2,952.0      |
| Drug Percentage                         | 15.5%          | 15.1%          | 15.3%          |

## 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 program's and 25 percent of the Detention and Deportation program'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 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. Funding from the Breached Bond Detention Fund directly supports program activities associated with the Detention and Deportation account.

### **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. INS' programs are identified below by the *Strategy* Goal they support:

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

- The Detention and Deportation program is a critical element in the structure of INS and an important component of its drug program. Its functions are to detain, exclude, remove, parole and deport aliens. This includes the detention and deportation of aliens caught smuggling drugs into the United States or convicted of drug-related criminal activity.

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

- The Border Patrol program, representing the principal enforcement component of the INS, is responsible for interdicting drug traffickers along our land borders. The Border Patrol currently has over 7,275 agents that have been cross-designated with Title 21 drug authority by the Drug Enforcement Administration for the purpose of conducting drug search and seizures along the border.
- The Inspections program enforces and administers the immigration and nationality laws with respect to the inspection of all persons seeking admission into the U.S. The program is coordinated with the Department of State, the U.S. Customs Service, the Department of Agriculture and local port authorities.
- The INS' research and development efforts are geared toward improving its capability to detect and apprehend illegal entrants. This includes efforts to improve detection using ground sensors, low-light-level television cameras, and other similar devices.
- The Training program develops and maintains a professional INS workforce through the delivery of quality basic, specialized, managerial, and employee development training.

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

- The Investigations program is responsible for investigating and apprehending aliens who commit major criminal offenses -- with emphasis on international criminal alien organizations involved in narcotics trafficking, subversion, terrorism, alien smuggling, and other serious or



violent criminal activities; prosecuting aliens who illegally apply for and collect benefits from government entitlement programs; and, preventing the filing of fraudulent claims.

- The Intelligence program provides strategic and tactical intelligence support to INS offices enforcing the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, and assists other federal agencies in addressing national security issues.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 drug control program level is \$416.8 million and 3,088 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 1999 resources by *Strategy* goal:

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

- The FY 1999 resource level of \$161.9 million and 758 FTEs for the Detention and Deportation program will allow for the identification and removal of record numbers of illegal aliens in FY 1999, and increased program support in the areas of interior deterrence and border control facilitation, in support of Goal 2 of the *Strategy*.

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

- The FY 1999 resource level for Goal 4 is \$183.2 million and 1,690 FTEs. Included in this funding are resources for 1,000 new border patrol agents and 140 support positions (both drug and non-drug), primarily to be assigned to the southwest border region. The goal is to continue the expansion of INS' efforts to control the nation's borders and facilitate lawful commerce while deterring and denying the illegal movement of people and drugs. Also included in this amount is \$1.5 million, which represents the drug-control related portion of the \$10 million provided in supplemental funding to the INS to be used for the acquisition of Integrated Surveillance Information Systems (ISIS) equipment.

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

- The FY 1999 drug control resources for Goal 5 is \$71.7 million and 640 FTEs. Included in this funding is \$69.3 million and 617 FTEs for the Investigations program that 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 expects \$10.7 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

##### **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 drug control budget request for the INS totals \$450.8 million and 3,269 FTEs, an increase of \$13.4 million and 181 FTEs over the FY 1999 level. The drug control resources 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 \$172.6 million, a net increase of \$10.6 million over the FY 1999 level. Included in this increase is a program enhancement of \$5.0 million and 23 FTEs. These resources will provide for additional removal of criminal and non-criminal deportable aliens through the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System (JPATS). This system incorporates air operations of the INS, FBI and U.S. Marshals Service into a safe, secure, and efficient network for the transportation and/or removal of INS deportable aliens, BOP prisoners, and Marshals detainees. Additionally, enhancements are sought for the Detention and Deportation transportation staff, which is responsible for the physical transportation and escort of aliens. Resources are also requested for data entry into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) at the INS field level to address serious backlog of inputting criminal alien records into this nationwide database.

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

- The total funding requested for Goal 4 includes \$200.3 million, an increase of \$17.1 million over the FY 1999 level. In addition, to maintaining current operational levels, this increase includes the following enhancements:
  - **Border Patrol:** \$50 million (\$7.5 million drug-related) to continue deployment of the Border Patrol's remote video surveillance portion of ISIS. This funding will be used to provide 156 ISIS systems, tentatively targeted for location in all three regions, and primarily along the Southwest Border. All of the sites in this enhancement are new requirements and will be in addition to previously identified and scheduled sites in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California, which will be provided from current base funding.
  - **Inspections:** The drug-related enhancements for this program is \$0.9 million and 6 FTEs. The total enhancement (both drug and non-drug) includes 79 additional Immigration Inspector positions, and 8 support positions. These positions are to staff three new ports-of-entry at Eagle Pass, Los Tomates, and Laredo, Texas.

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

- The total funding requested for Goal 5 includes \$77.9 million, an increase of \$6.2 million over the FY 1999 level. This increase covers projected program cost increases but does not provide for any new program enhancements in FY 2000.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1998, the Border Patrol seized 871,417 pounds of marijuana and 22,675 pounds of cocaine. The estimated value of all drugs seizures in FY 1998 was more than \$1.3 billion.

- Border Patrol linewatch operations along the Southwest land border are vital in stopping the transportation of illegal drugs into the country as evidenced by recent seizures in the McAllen, Texas area. While patrolling the river area in McAllen, agents spotted and approached a van on the river levee. The vehicle occupants stopped the van and fled the area to the south leaving behind 3,002 pounds of marijuana with a value of over \$2.4 million.
- Agents patrolling the river in the Havana, Texas area observed two persons crossing the river in rubber rafts. When approached by the agents, the individuals dropped three burlap sacks and absconded into the brush. A search of the sacks revealed 189 pounds of cocaine valued in excess of \$6 million.
- Border Patrol operations in the Caribbean are also vital in stopping alien and drug smuggling onto the island of Puerto Rico. Agents recently intercepted a 30 foot fiberglass boat enroute from the Dominican Republic to Aguadilla, Puerto Rico. During pursuit of the vessel, 15 bundles of contraband were thrown overboard by the suspects, which were later recovered by the Patrol. A search of the boat found another 17 bundles on board. Over 2,000 pounds of cocaine were seized worth in excess of \$70.4 million.

# INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | 1998<br>Actual | 1999<br>Enacted | 2000<br>Request |
|---|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                |                 |                 |
| Goal 2                                  | \$122.862      | \$126.622       | ---             |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>172.105</u> | <u>177.392</u>  | ---             |
| Total                                   | \$294.967      | \$304.014       | ---             |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                |                 |                 |
| Investigations                          | \$201.159      | \$207.346       | ---             |
| Intelligence                            | 13.971         | 14.394          | ---             |
| Prosecution                             | 79.447         | 81.884          | ---             |
| Research & Development                  | <u>0.390</u>   | <u>0.390</u>    | ---             |
| Total                                   | \$294.967      | \$304.014       | ---             |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                |                 |                 |
| Drug Enforcement Administration         | \$96.583       | \$99.612        | ---             |
| Federal Bureau of Investigation         | 105.703        | 108.829         | ---             |
| Immigration & Naturalization Service    | 10.350         | 10.719          | ---             |
| U.S. Marshals Service                   | 1.376          | 1.421           | ---             |
| U.S. Attorneys                          | 77.452         | 79.832          | ---             |
| Criminal Division                       | 0.738          | 0.759           | ---             |
| Tax Division                            | 1.257          | 1.293           | ---             |
| Executive Office                        | <u>1.508</u>   | <u>1.549</u>    | ---             |
| Total                                   | \$294.967      | \$304.014       | ---             |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                |                 |                 |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 2,960          | 2,960           | ---             |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                |                 |                 |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$294.967      | \$304.014       | ---             |
| Drug Percentage                         | 100%           | 100%            | ---             |

Note: For FY 2000, the President's Budget request for the Department of Justice participation in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force program is \$316.792 million and 2,960 FTEs. These resources are being requested in the direct budget of each agency, rather than by reimbursement from this consolidated appropriation account.

## 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.
- The OCDETF Program directly responds to two goals of the *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 (20 percent) and Goal 5 (80 percent).

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The OCDETF Program constitutes a nationwide structure of nine 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 provided reimbursement to the Department of Justice agencies and components that participate in the program. In FY 2000, OCDETF funding is requested in the direct budget of the participating components.
- 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:
  - Supplement federal resources for the investigation and prosecution of major drug trafficking and related organizations; and
  - Foster improved interagency coordination and cooperation in the investigation and prosecution of major drug trafficking and related cases.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1999 Program

- The 1999 budget for the Department of Justice agencies participating in the OCDETF Program totals \$304 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 *Strategy*.

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

- Program funding for Goal 2 activities totals \$126.6 million and support the following:
  - **Investigations.** An estimated \$41.5 million of the total \$207.3 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 \$2.9 million of the \$14.4 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.** \$81.9 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.**

- Program funding for Goal 5 activities totals \$177.4 million and support the following:
  - **Investigations.** An estimated \$165.8 million of the total \$207.3 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 \$11.5 million of the \$14.3 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.

### **2000 Request**

- The President's Budget for FY 2000 proposes elimination of the ICDE appropriation account. Rather than continuing to reimburse agencies for the costs of their participation in the task forces, each agency will budget these resources directly in their appropriation accounts. Funding in the amount of \$1.6 million (12 positions and 12 FTEs) is requested in the Criminal Division's FY 2000 request for OCDETF Executive Office program oversight functions.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- During 1998, the program had 1,356 new investigations or 88 percent more than in 1997 and 53 percent more than in 1992, previously the program's most successful year.
- Currently 3,016 indictments/informations have been reported and charges lodged against 8,667 defendants. This represents an increase over 1997 of thirty percent in indictments/informations and seventeen percent in defendants charged. Reporting to date shows 4,945 defendants convicted and 4,417 sentenced to imprisonment.
- Sentences imposed are significantly higher than for non-OCDETF drug defendants. In 1997, the percent of OCDETF defendants receiving life sentences (2.4 percent) was 4 times greater than non-OCDETF defendants. In 1998, OCDETF prosecutors achieved a conviction rate of ninety percent against approximately 1,000 drug trafficking organizations.
- At present, OCDETF cases are being worked by nearly 2,600 federal agents and attorneys, with the assistance of state and local agencies. During 1998, nearly 700 state, county or local agencies participated in the program and approximately 6,100 of their officers provided support to OCDETF investigations.

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

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                        |                         |                         |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>\$0.425</u>         | <u>\$0.437</u>          | <u>\$0.468</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$0.425                | \$0.437                 | \$0.468                 |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                        |                         |                         |
| International                           | <u>\$0.425</u>         | <u>\$0.437</u>          | <u>\$0.468</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$0.425                | \$0.437                 | \$0.468                 |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                        |                         |                         |
| Drug-related Activity                   | <u>\$0.425</u>         | <u>\$0.437</u>          | <u>\$0.468</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$0.425                | \$0.437                 | \$0.468                 |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                        |                         |                         |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 4                      | 4                       | 4                       |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                        |                         |                         |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$6.9                  | \$7.1                   | \$7.6                   |
| Drug Percentage                         | 6.2%                   | 6.2%                    | 6.2%                    |

### II. METHODOLOGY

- The USNCB has 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

- The USNCB supports Goal 5, "Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply", by promoting the exchange of drug-related law enforcement information with the member countries of INTERPOL. In the key drug source and transiting area in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean, the USNCB is supporting the development and maintenance of current technology telecommunications networks. Similar initiatives are in process in Eastern Europe, Middle East, Africa, Asia, and Oceania.
- The Drugs Program provides for daily communications on drugs 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.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1999 Program



- The USNCB's drug control program resources for FY 1999 totals \$0.4 million and 4 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.

### **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 drug control request includes \$0.5 million and 6 FTEs, an increase of \$0.1 million over the FY 1999 level. FY 2000 funding will maintain current services.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Enhanced the DEA fugitive program through the use of diffusions and red notices to initiate provisional arrests and to expedite coordination with OIA/Criminal Division for extradition. This is accomplished by training new DEA agent personnel at Quantico, briefing DEA foreign offices and distributing brochures detailing the capabilities of the INTERPOL communication channel.
- Increased the DEA Strategic Intelligence and Statistical Databases by obtaining information from various sources including the USNCB, the INTERPOL Secretariat General and other INTERPOL member countries to increase DEA's strategic knowledge of the worldwide drug situation. Strategic and statistical information is also requested by and provided to other federal law enforcement and drug agencies. The USNCB accomplishes this by distributing the Weekly Intelligence Message (WIM) and other INTERPOL publications and by responding to individual requests for information.

# U.S. MARSHALS SERVICE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|  | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>                |               |                |                |
| Goal 2                                       | \$270.577     | \$279.979      | \$308.353      |
| Goal 5                                       | <u>2.733</u>  | <u>2.828</u>   | <u>3.115</u>   |
| Total  | \$273.310     | \$282.807      | \$311.468      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>            |               |                |                |
| Investigations                               | \$49.742      | \$51.471       | \$56.687       |
| Prosecution                                  | 220.835       | 228.508        | 251.666        |
| International                                | <u>2.733</u>  | <u>2.828</u>   | <u>3.115</u>   |
| Total  | \$273.310     | \$282.807      | \$311.468      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>       |               |                |                |
| Protection of the Judiciary                  | \$168.428     | \$177.848      | \$199.813      |
| Justice Prisoner Alien Transportation System | 26.682        | 22.290         | 25.073         |
| Fugitive Apprehension                        | 44.791        | 46.836         | 51.618         |
| Seized Assets Management                     | 17.268        | 17.694         | 17.533         |
| D.C. Superior Court                          | 13.568        | 15.461         | 14.580         |
| Service of Legal Process                     | 2.481         | 2.576          | 2.741          |
| Training                                     | 0.048         | 0.050          | 0.054          |
| ADP & Telecommunications                     | 0.000         | 0.000          | 0.000          |
| Management and Administration                | <u>0.044</u>  | <u>0.052</u>   | <u>0.056</u>   |
| Total  | \$273.310     | \$282.807      | \$311.468      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>      |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                     | 1,639         | 1,709          | 1,783          |
| <b>Information</b>                           |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                          | \$493.3       | \$502.6        | \$569.1        |
| Drug Percentage                              | 55.4%         | 56.3%          | 54.7%          |

## 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 *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’ 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 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

#### 1999 Program

- The FY 1999 drug-related program includes \$280 million for Goal 2 and \$2.8 million for Goal 5 of the *Strategy*.
- In addition, USMS anticipates receiving \$1.4 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

#### 2000 Request

- The FY 2000 drug control request totals \$311.5 million and 1,783 FTEs, an increase of

\$28.7 million over the FY 1999 level. This increase includes a transfer of \$1.5 million from the ICDE program to USMS direct funding. The following is a summary of the FY 2000 request by Strategy goal:

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

- The total FY 2000 request for Goal 2 activities totals \$308.4 million, an increase of \$28.4 million over the FY 1999 level. This increase includes the following enhancements:
  - \$8.6 million and 119 positions to handle the increased workload generated by other law enforcement agencies and the opening of new courthouses.
  - \$5.6 million is requested to install security systems, telephone systems, and furniture for new and renovated courthouse projects. In FY 2000, there will be nine new courthouses and 47 renovation projects that will need security funding.

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

- The total FY 2000 request for Goal 5 activities totals \$3.1 million, an increase of \$0.3 million over the FY 1999 level. This increase covers projected program costs increases but does not provide for any new program enhancements in FY 2000.

**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 drug-related accomplishments for FY 1998:
  - 10,924 Class I Felony Arrests,
  - 230,619 Prisoner Productions,
  - 24,575 Properties Disposed, and
  - 68,652 Prisoner Movements by the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System.

# OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|  | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>                    |                |                |                |
| Goal 1   | \$103.546      | \$119.010      | \$96.144       |
| Goal 2   | <u>883.872</u> | <u>878.456</u> | <u>649.504</u> |
| Total  | \$987.418      | \$997.466      | \$745.648      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>                |                |                |                |
| Corrections                                      | \$53.554       | \$53.054       | \$3.159        |
| Prevention                                       | 103.546        | 119.010        | 96.144         |
| Research and Development                         | 18.190         | 18.361         | 19.066         |
| State and Local Assistance                       | 704.196        | 698.866        | 478.049        |
| Treatment  | <u>107.932</u> | <u>108.175</u> | <u>149.230</u> |
| Total  | \$987.418      | \$997.466      | \$745.648      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>           |                |                |                |
| Research, Evaluation and Demonstration Programs  | \$17.650       | \$17.650       | \$18.298       |
| International Crime Research                     | 0.000          | 0.000          | 0.150          |
| Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)            | 0.000          | 0.000          | 4.800          |
| Criminal Justice Statistical Programs            | 1.546          | 1.706          | 2.041          |
| ONDCP Performance Measurement                    | 0.000          | 0.000          | 2.000          |
| Regional Information Sharing System              | 18.000         | 18.000         | 18.000         |
| Anti-Drug Abuse, Byrne Formula Grants            | 369.986        | 396.337        | 0.000          |
| Anti-Drug Abuse, Byrne Discretionary Grants      | 43.844         | 41.485         | 0.000          |
| At-Risk Children Initiative                      | 0.000          | 10.000         | 10.000         |
| Juvenile Justice Programs                        | 5.960          | 8.629          | 8.629          |
| Underage Drinking Prevention Program             | 25.000         | 25.000         | 0.000          |
| Juvenile Drug Prevention Program                 | 5.000          | 10.000         | 20.000         |
| Community Demonstration on Alcohol/Crime         | 0.000          | 0.000          | 1.800          |
| Executive Office for Weed and Seed               | 21.110         | 16.223         | 0.000          |
| Management and Administration, Direct            | 12.213         | 14.264         | 2.871          |
| Crime Control Act:                               |                |                |                |
| Anti-Drug Abuse, Byrne Formula Grants            | 33.403         | 0.000          | 305.265        |
| Anti-Drug Abuse, Byrne Discretionary Grants      | 0.000          | 0.000          | 39.815         |
| Law Enforcement and Prosecution Grant Program    | 32.317         | 36.488         | 36.346         |
| Rural Domestic Violence Program                  | 11.091         | 12.263         | 11.925         |
| Encouraging Arrest Policies                      | 33.130         | 16.716         | 16.217         |
| Drug Courts Program                              | 35.737         | 39.431         | 47.698         |
| State Corrections Grants                         | 52.297         | 51.701         | 3.055          |
| Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program        | 159.060        | 168.076        | 0.000          |
| Residential Substance Abuse Treatment            | 60.675         | 61.634         | 62.102         |
| Criminal Records Upgrade                         | 2.371          | 2.207          | 0.000          |
| Drug Intervention Program (Break-the-Cycle)      | ---            | ---            | 95.395         |
| Juvenile Justice Block Grant Program             | 36.064         | 36.879         | 0.000          |
| Indian Tribal Court Initiative                   | 0.000          | 1.603          | 1.590          |
| Executive Office for Weed and Seed               | ---            | ---            | 15.979         |
| Management and Administration, Crime Control Act | <u>10.964</u>  | <u>11.174</u>  | <u>21.672</u>  |
| Total  | \$987.418      | \$997.466      | \$745.648      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>          |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                         | 197            | 250            | 230            |
| <b>Information</b>                               |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                              | \$3,339.2      | \$3,387.2      | \$2,242.7      |
| Drug Percentage                                  | 29.6%          | 29.4%          | 33.2%          |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) 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 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. In addressing these issues, OJP also dedicates resources to aid in the fight against drugs, which supports two Goals of the *Strategy*.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1999 Program

- OJP's FY 1999 program estimate totals \$997.5 million and 250 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 1999 program includes \$119 million for programs that support Goal 1 activities. In FY 1999, 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 1999 program includes \$878.5 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. Also, included under Goal 2 are all resources associated with criminal justice drug testing, treatment and intervention activities.

#### 2000 Request

- The total FY 2000 drug control budget request is \$745.6 million and 230 FTEs, which is a decrease of \$251.8 million below the FY 1999 level. The following provides a breakdown of the FY 2000 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 2000 drug control request for Goal 1 is \$96.1 million, a net decrease of \$22.9 million from the FY 1999 level. This decrease includes the following program changes:

- **Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program (ADAM):** \$0.8 million increase to expand the number of ADAM sites from 35 to 50 in 2000. Critical data collected from ADAM sites will provide the information foundation to analyze drug and crime trends relevant to justice, public health and social service policy. (It should be note that a portion of this program is also scored under Goal 2.)
- \$10 million increase for the **Juvenile Drug Prevention Demonstration Program.**
- \$1.8 million increase for the **Community Demonstration on Alcohol and Crime Initiative.**
- \$25 million decrease as a result of no funding requested for Juvenile Underage Drinking Program.
- \$9.3 million decrease as a result of reduced total funding requested for the Byrne Formula and Discretionary Grant Programs.
- \$1.1 million decrease in Research, Evaluation and Demonstration programs.

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

- The total FY 2000 drug control request for Goal 2 is \$649.5 million, a net decrease of \$228.9 million from FY 1999 level. This decrease includes several components including the following program changes:
  - **Drug Intervention Program:** \$100 million (includes \$5 million related to program management and administration) increase to provide drug abuse assistance to state and local governments to develop and implement comprehensive systems for drug testing, drug treatment and graduated sanctions for offenders.
  - **Drug Courts:** \$10 million increase, bringing the total funding for the Drug Courts program to \$50 million (includes \$2.3 million related to program management and administration) in FY 2000. This program provides alternatives to incarceration through using the coercive power of the court to force abstinence and alter behavior with a combination of escalating sanctions, mandatory drug testing, treatment, and strong aftercare programs.
  - **ADAM:** \$4.0 million increase to expand ADAM sites nationwide, which will allow OJP to collect more data on the prevalence of drug use among arrestees.
  - **Performance Measurement Program:** \$2 million increase to collect and analyze data to be used by the Administration in measuring the performance of drug control programs.
  - **International Crime Research Program:** \$0.2 million to expand research and data collection infrastructure that measures drug use and abuse in criminal populations worldwide. It will provide a framework to cross national comparisons and predict drug trends.

- **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT):** \$0.5 million to continue expansion of the RSAT program to state and local correctional facilities.
- \$1.8 million increase in Research, Evaluation and Demonstration Programs.
- No funding is requested for the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program which accounts for a decrease of \$36.9 million.
- No funding is requested for the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program which accounts for a decrease of \$168.1 million.
- \$48.6 million decrease in resources for the Corrections Grants Program.
- \$83.5 million decrease to the Byrne Formula and Discretionary Grant Programs.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- OJP supports a wide-range of drug-related programs to battle all aspects of drug abuse. Highlighted below are some of the OJP's key programs and some of their 1998 accomplishments.
- **Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Program (RSAT):** The RSAT program is a formula grant program that provides funds to the states for state and local correctional agencies to establish or expand residential substance treatment for offenders. The Corrections Program Office (CPO) reviews applications and makes awards as quickly as possible, as well as provides technical assistance to help states to implement effective treatment programs.

In 1998, OJP successfully initiated or expanded seventy-four residential substance abuse treatment programs in state and local correctional facilities, treated 10,220 offenders for substance abuse and provided an estimated 800 state and local policy makers and correctional and treatment practitioners with technical assistance and training.

- **Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO):** From 1995 through 1998, DCPO has awarded more than \$73 million to approximately 433 jurisdictions for planning, implementation, or enhancement of drug courts. It is important to note that all drug courts, adult and juvenile, share a unified goal of reducing crime and delinquency in their communities. The drug court movement began as a grass roots, community-level response to reduce crime and substance abuse among criminal justice offenders. A drug court brings together the court, other criminal justice agencies, and the treatment community to intervene with and track substance abusing offenders through the coercive power of the court.

In 1998, 112 new drug courts were established, including tribal drug courts, and 85 percent of drug court program participants (in DCPO funded programs) did not commit other crimes while participating in the program.

- **Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring System (ADAM):** ADAM will provide local and national policy makers a strong basis from which to make policy decisions. It is the only



federally-funded drug use prevalence program to directly address the relationship between drug use and criminal behavior, and is the only program to provide drug use estimates based on urinalysis results, which are proven to be the most reliable method of determining recent use. ADAM findings are processed and released immediately and allow for quarterly monitoring in changes of use of a wide range of drugs by numerous subgroups of the offender population. The capability to look at drug use at the local level was the most important contribution made by the original Drug Use Forecasting (DUF) program. It is now better understood how different kinds of drugs are abused and that patterns of use vary tremendously from one region of the country--and even one city-- to the next. For example, the growing phenomenon of methamphetamine use in the West became apparent through the DUF program while other systems had only started to register the trend. In 1998, ADAM will expand from 23 to 35 sites.

- **Byrne Formula Grant Program:** The Byrne Formula Grant Program is authorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, as amended, and administered by OJP's Bureau of Justice Assistance. This program assists states and units of local government in carrying out programs that offer a high probability of improving the functioning of the criminal justice system, with a special emphasis on nationwide and multi-level drug control strategies and violent crime prevention. The States, in consultation with local officials, develop statewide drug and violent crime strategies and funding priorities to address their drug and violent crime problems and to improve the functioning of their criminal justice systems, while supporting national priorities and objectives. Grantees may direct the funds received under the Byrne Formula Grant Program in one or more of the twenty-six program purpose areas authorized by the law.

In 1998, State administrative agencies continued to expand Byrne funds across all twenty-six purpose areas. The area with the highest percentages of 1998 allocations include multi-jurisdictional task forces (the largest percentage of funds at approximately 37.6 percent), criminal justice information systems improvements, crime prevention programs, and corrections improvement programs.

## TAX DIVISION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                |                |                |
| Goal 2                                  | <u>\$0.259</u> | <u>\$0.351</u> | <u>\$1.267</u> |
| Total                                   | \$0.259        | \$0.351        | \$1.267        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                |                |                |
| Prosecution                             | <u>\$0.259</u> | <u>\$0.351</u> | <u>\$1.267</u> |
| Total                                   | \$0.259        | \$0.351        | \$1.267        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                |                |                |
| Criminal Prosecution                    | <u>\$0.259</u> | <u>\$0.351</u> | <u>\$1.267</u> |
| Total                                   | \$0.259        | \$0.351        | \$1.267        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 3              | 3              | 11             |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$61.8         | \$64.5         | \$69.3         |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.4%           | 0.5%           | 1.8%           |

### 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 *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 *Strategy*. Tax attorneys monitor drug/tax related dockets to ensure that assistance is provided in the investigation and prosecution of narcotics traffickers.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The Tax Division's FY 1999 drug control budget includes funding of \$0.4 million and three positions for its Criminal Tax Enforcement program.
- Tax Division will receive \$1.3 million in reimbursable funding for its OCDETF activities.

##### **2000 Request**

- The Tax Division's FY 2000 drug control request for its Criminal Tax Enforcement program is \$1.3 million, which will support eleven positions. Funding includes base adjustments and a transfer of \$1 million in ICDE resources to Tax Division's direct appropriation.

#### **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In November of 1997, a jury returned guilty verdicts on one count of conspiracy to distribute cocaine and two counts of aiding and abetting in the distribution of cocaine in the trial of U.S. v. Michael L. Moore. Moore used his business, Ultimate Auto Sound (UAS) as a front for a major narcotics distribution network. This business equipped cars and vans of drug traffickers with safes, "stash boxes" and other modifications designed to conceal the presence of controlled substances. UAS equipped over 1,000 vehicles for drug dealers during the last five years. Moore also served as a broker for drug dealers, acting as an intermediary between Columbian and Dominican Republic suppliers in the New York area with buyers from up and down the east coast. Moore received payments ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,500 for every kilo brokered.
- On May 20, 1998, a jury returned a guilty verdict on three counts: importation of heroin (21 U.S.C. 963); possession with intent to distribute (21 U.S.C. 841); and conspiracy to distribute (21 U.S.C. 846) in U.S. v. Akay Jorda Anyakoha. Anyakoha had arranged to have packages of heroin delivered from Thailand to an unsuspecting friend. According to an expert, the value of the heroin shipped in those packages had a street value of close to \$400,000.

# DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>     | <b>1999</b>     | <b>2000</b>     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>   | <b>Enacted</b>  | <b>Request</b>  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                 |                 |                 |
| Goal 1                                  | \$29.474        | \$29.876        | \$29.876        |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>45.659</u>   | <u>47.779</u>   | <u>47.791</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$75.133        | \$77.655        | \$77.667        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                 |                 |                 |
| Prevention                              | <u>\$75.133</u> | <u>\$77.655</u> | <u>\$77.667</u> |
| Total                                   | \$75.133        | \$77.655        | \$77.667        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                 |                 |                 |
| Employment and Training Administration  | \$74.624        | \$77.123        | \$77.123        |
| Departmental Management                 | <u>0.509</u>    | <u>0.532</u>    | <u>0.544</u>    |
| Total                                   | \$75.133        | \$77.655        | \$77.667        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                 |                 |                 |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 1               | 1               | 1               |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                 |                 |                 |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$10,710.3      | \$10,991.5      | \$11,509.8      |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.7%            | 0.7%            | 0.7%            |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- Adult and Youth Training Grants drug resource levels are derived by estimating the drug incidence among Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and Workforce Investment Act (WIA) participants using data from the 1995 National Household Survey, and applying the average program cost per participant to estimate the total substance abuse prevention costs for the Adult and Youth programs. Each year, the participant unit costs and number of participants are updated to reflect the latest actual data. The Job Training Partnership Act is repealed in FY 2000 by the Workforce Investment Act, which also contains Adult and Youth 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 enrollees drug testing, counseling, education and referral to treatment.
- Funding in the Departmental Management account supports the continued operation of the DOL's internal required Drug-Free Workplace Program and maintenance of its outreach and information dissemination activities known as the *Working Partners for an Alcohol- and*

*Drug-Free Workplace* program. Funding levels are determined based on the Department's previous experience with these programs.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The **Employment and Training Administration** (ETA) administers the Adult and Youth Employment and Training Grants under the Job Training Partnership Act (FY 1998 and 1999) and under the Workforce Investment Act for FY 2000. These programs require individual assessments for each program participant and specifically encourage outreach activities aimed at individuals who face severe barriers to employment such as drug and alcohol abuse. Program goals 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 AODA component to screen trainees for drug and alcohol problems and provide prevention and intervention services.
- The **Job Corps** program provides alcohol and drug testing and counseling to students with substance abuse problems. 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 returned home with a referral to an appropriate health facility for treatment.
- The **Welfare-to-Work (WTW)** initiative 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. ETA is also funding 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 **Working Partners for an Alcohol- and Drug-free Workplace**, a program to raise awareness about the negative impact of substance abuse on workplace safety, health and productivity, consists of two program components, the Small Business Initiative (SBI) and the Substance Abuse Information Database (SAID). SBI 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 that are useful in developing workplace prevention programs including sample policies, training and educational materials, and information on applicable federal and state laws and regulations and contact information for local resources.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

## **1999 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 1999 is \$29.9 million.
- While the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) and its program operators do not operate drug prevention or treatment programs, the JTPA and WIA allows and encourages certain activities concerned with substance abuse prevention. Decisions on which participants are provided what types of services under JTPA are reserved for states and localities. The WIA is fully implemented in FY 2000. In that program year, youth activities for year-around and summer jobs are consolidated. Grantees must spend 30 percent of the youth funds on out-of-school youth. Thus, the substance abuse budget for this component increases above FY 1999 for that reason. More at-risk youth will be served.
- The Job Corps Alcohol and Other Drugs of Abuse (AODA) component, now operational in all centers, is considered an important step forward in identifying alcohol and substance abusers and assisting them in combating their abuse problem.

### **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 \$47.8 million.
- Goal 3 focuses on providing treatment opportunities for those with addictions and promoting adoption of drug-free workplace programs. JTPA/WIA program activities which target adult participants and which may include referral to treatment support this goal. While it is important to note that JTPA and WIA are job training programs and not substance abuse treatment programs, the transitioning of the disadvantaged, low-income and unemployed into self-sustaining employment sometimes requires dealing with a participant's substance abuse by providing prevention education/counseling and referral services for individuals at risk of abusing drugs or alcohol. The WIA adult activities will be more universal than under JTPA, with services available to all, not just the disadvantaged. However, the disadvantaged and low-income individuals will have preference in receiving services.
- The Departmental Management account, which supports the Department's internal drug free workplace program and its *Working Partners* information dissemination activities, also supports Goal 3 by contributing to the promotion of drug-free workplace programs.

## **2000 Request**

- Funds requested in FY 2000 total \$77.7 million, approximately the same program level as FY 1999. No new initiatives are proposed for FY 2000.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Job Corps has strengthened student enrollment procedures by implementing a “Zero Tolerance for Violence and Drugs” 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 Welfare-to-Work initiative targets approximately 20 percent of 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.
- The *Working Partners for an Alcohol- and Drug-Free Workplace* program develops, collects, and disseminates information to work organizations to encourage the implementation of drug-free workplace programs. Over 2 million copies of various DOL workplace substance abuse materials have been distributed. These materials are also now accessible via DOL’s *Working Partners’* Web site which receives more than 350 hits per week and is listed on the White House’s home page as a Commonly Requested Federal Service. This site has been expanded, refined, enhanced, and includes access to all of DOL’s workplace substance abuse materials, particularly the recently developed Drug-free Workplace Advisor, which is an interactive expert system enabling users to receive non-regulatory guidance about the Drug-free Workplace Act of 1988.
- *Working Partners’* Small Business Initiative (SBI) has succeeded in reaching more than 400 association executives and 500,000 employers. Approximately 200 Small Business kits are requested per month and many more are accessed via the Web site.
- 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 has allowed DOL to continually update and expand the materials available on SAID. Approximately 300 hits to SAID are received weekly and the number of documents entries has grown to over 300.

# OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY: OPERATIONS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 1                                  | \$2.300       | \$2.348        | \$2.517        |
| Goal 2                                  | 32.116        | 32.785         | 24.422         |
| Goal 3                                  | 8.202         | 8.373          | 8.975          |
| Goal 4                                  | 5.744         | 5.864          | 6.285          |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>0.854</u>  | <u>0.872</u>   | <u>0.934</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$49.216      | \$50.242       | \$43.133       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| State and Local Assistance              | \$15.560      | \$16.007       | \$6.732        |
| Prevention                              | 1.651         | 1.698          | 1.903          |
| Treatment                               | 1.651         | 1.698          | 1.903          |
| Interdiction                            | 1.500         | 1.544          | 1.730          |
| International                           | 0.750         | 0.772          | 0.865          |
| Investigations                          | 11.104        | 11.423         | 12.800         |
| Research and Development                | <u>17.000</u> | <u>17.100</u>  | <u>17.200</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$49.216      | \$50.242       | \$43.133       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Salaries and Expenses:                  |               |                |                |
| Operations                              | \$18.016      | \$19.142       | \$21.933       |
| Research: CTAC and Policy               | 17.000        | 17.100         | 17.200         |
| Technology Transfer                     | 13.000        | 13.000         | 3.000          |
| Model State Drug Laws                   | <u>1.200</u>  | <u>1.000</u>   | <u>1.000</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$49.216      | \$50.242       | \$43.133       |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 110           | 124            | 128            |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$49.2        | \$50.2         | \$43.1         |
| 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 *Strategy*.
- Developing a consolidated National Drug Control Budget for presentation to the President and the Congress (including budget certifications).
- The PME system will be refined as data inputs improve in quality. Trend data will be reported and preliminary identifications made of areas in need of in-depth evaluation. New databases will result in new information for the Information Management System. Implementation plans will be refined as collaborative intergovernmental efforts come into play as we draw on experiences learned through our Performance Partnerships.
- Certifying the budgets of programs, Bureaus, Agencies, and Departments.
- Evaluating Program Effectiveness--ONDCP is required to include in each *Strategy* an evaluation of the effectiveness of federal drug control during the preceding year.
- 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.
- Operating the Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC) to serve as the central counterdrug enforcement research and development center for the federal government.
- 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.

- Overseeing the Drug-Free Communities Program which will serve as a catalyst for increased citizen participation 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 discussed elsewhere in this volume.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 program includes \$50.2 million which supports all five goals of the *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 *Strategy*. The Office of Supply Reduction supports the interdiction and international functions.
- The Office of Demand Reduction is responsible for advising the Director on policies and programs to reduce the demand for drugs and ensuring the implementation of the demand-related portions of the *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 to 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 a government-wide consolidated Drug Control Budget and presenting the Drug Control Budget to the President, the Congress, and the public.
- 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. 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 Counsel (OLC); the Office of Strategic Planning (OSP); the Office of Legislative Affairs (OLA); and the Office of Intelligence (OI). The Office of Administration (OA) 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 Counsel 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 *Strategy*.

## **2000 Request**

- The total FY 2000 ONDCP budget request is \$43.1 million, a decrease of \$7.1 million from the FY 1999 enacted level. This change in funding consists of an increase of \$2.8 million to support continuing office operations, and a reduction of \$10.0 million in funding associated with CTAC's technology transfer program.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- ONDCP has led the interagency development and implementation of the comprehensive long-term *Strategy*.
- ONDCP has worked with other federal agencies and has developed a supporting five-year budget plan for ONDCP's ten year strategy.
- Ongoing ONDCP initiatives with the objective of reversing negative youth drug use 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. Additional program accomplishments are detailed under the Special Forfeiture Fund section.
  - **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, 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. Additional program accomplishments are detailed under the Special Forfeiture Fund section.

- Ongoing ONDCP initiatives that support the initiative of shielding our air, land, and sea borders include:
  - ONDCP and DOD are reviewing counterdrug Command and Control structure and procedures, as mandated by Congress.
  - ONDCP has conducted an interagency review of the National Interdiction Command and Control Plan that combines Joint Interagency Task Forces East and South into one organization.
  - ONDCP is following the development of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism sponsored by OAS/CICAD. This mechanism will provide for greater information sharing of drug trafficking data.
  - ONDCP led an interagency review of the information sharing structural requirements for all U.S. agencies involved in international interdiction.
- 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 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 systems for use by law enforcement officers to detect and track illegal drug trafficking.
  - CTAC has also 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 and 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 the Customs Service along the Southwest Border.
- Development projects to support breaking foreign and domestic drug sources, sponsored by CTAC and led by the DEA, provided reliable estimates of cocaine production in the Andean region.
- Counterdrug R&D projects and the transfer of successful technology are backed by a support program of test and evaluation. This 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>1998</b>      | <b>1999</b>      | <b>2000</b>      |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>    | <b>Enacted</b>   | <b>Request</b>   |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                  |                  |                  |
| Goal 1                                  | \$2.314          | \$2.760          | \$2.760          |
| Goal 2                                  | 66.866           | 76.725           | 78.525           |
| Goal 3                                  | 5.533            | 5.360            | 5.360            |
| Goal 4                                  | 6.602            | 7.497            | 7.497            |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>80.692</u>    | <u>91.635</u>    | <u>91.635</u>    |
| Total                                   | \$162.007        | \$183.977        | \$185.777        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                  |                  |                  |
| Investigations                          | \$41.070         | \$46.640         | \$46.640         |
| Intelligence                            | 10.993           | 12.484           | 12.484           |
| Prosecution                             | 1.837            | 2.086            | 2.086            |
| Interdiction                            | 7.637            | 8.673            | 8.673            |
| State and Local Assistance              | 92.623           | 105.974          | 105.974          |
| Prevention                              | 2.314            | 2.760            | 2.760            |
| Treatment                               | 5.533            | 5.360            | 5.360            |
| Research and Development                | <u>0.000</u>     | <u>0.000</u>     | <u>1.800</u>     |
| Total                                   | \$162.007        | \$183.977        | \$185.777        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                  |                  |                  |
| HIDTA                                   | <u>\$162.007</u> | <u>\$183.977</u> | <u>\$185.777</u> |
| Total                                   | \$162.007        | \$183.977        | \$185.777        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                  |                  |                  |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 0                | 0                | 0                |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                  |                  |                  |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$162.0          | \$184.0          | \$185.8          |
| 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 *Strategy*. ONDCP is charged with oversight of the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (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 through partnerships of local, state, and federal drug control agencies in designated regions and

creating systems for them to synchronize their efforts.

- Section 707 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 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.
- The Director consults with the Attorney General, heads of national drug program agencies and the appropriate Governors and considers the following criteria required by statute:
  - the extent to which the area is a center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation or distribution;
  - the extent to which state and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to the drug trafficking problem in the area, thereby indicating a determination to respond aggressively to the problem;
  - the extent to which drug-related activities in the area are having a harmful impact in other areas of the country; and
  - the extent to which a significant increase in allocation of federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.
- Specific counties in 21 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/South Florida, and New York/New Jersey (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 (Colorado, Utah and Wyoming); Northwest (Washington State); Lake County (Indiana); Midwest (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota\*); Gulf Coast (Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi) (designated in 1996); Southeast Michigan and Northern California (changed from San Francisco Bay) (designated in 1997); Appalachia (Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia); and Central Florida, Milwaukee and North Texas (designated in 1998).  
(A proposal for North Dakota to be added to the Midwest HIDTA was being reviewed during the period of time that this document was produced.)
- Typically, a HIDTA consists of:
  - an Executive Committee composed of approximately 16 members with equal representation from local, state and federal law enforcement officials;
  - a major task force consisting of collocated local, state and federal law enforcement members;
  - other regional local/state and federal collocated drug and money laundering task

forces;

- a regional joint intelligence center and information-sharing network; and
  - other supporting initiatives to sustain law enforcement gains (e.g., demand reduction and coordination).
- At the National level, the HIDTA Coordination Committee makes recommendations on policy, program and funding to the Director of ONDCP. The Committee's membership consists of representatives from ONDCP and the Departments of Justice, Treasury and Health and Human Services. The Director of ONDCP oversees the development and implementation of the HIDTA Program.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 program includes \$184.0 million for drug-related activities. Included in this funding is \$20.5 million discretionary and \$1.5 million in the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund for Milwaukee.
- The HIDTA Program supports all five goals of the *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 to 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 prosecutors in developing cases; and use specialized techniques to conduct sophisticated intelligence gathering, wire taps and investigations.



### **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. In addition, the Washington/Baltimore HIDTA has developed an automated information system that incorporates confidentiality requirements of multiple treatment and criminal justice agencies.
- The "Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998" requires the Director to ensure that no federal funds appropriated for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Program are expended for the establishment or expansion of drug treatment programs.

### **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, HIDTAs assist in developing border interdiction, intelligence, investigation and prosecution systems to develop and support cases against those who smuggle, launder money and engage in the international drug trade.

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

- The HIDTA Program, by integrating local, state and federal law enforcement and prosecution agencies, disrupts both international and domestic drug trafficking by a systematic handling of complex intelligence, investigation and technical issues.

### **2000 Request**

- The total FY 2000 HIDTA drug control budget request is \$185.8 million which supports all five Goals of the *Strategy*. Program enhancements of \$1.8 million are requested for a HIDTA administrative support initiative to retain independent auditors to perform financial and programmatic reviews of the HIDTAs.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Equal partnerships between local, state and federal agencies continue to be built within the 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.
- The drug task forces of mature HIDTAs are at the cutting edge of task force development. Not only are agency efforts coordinated within task forces, but the mature HIDTAs coordinate and integrate task forces to form teams of task forces.

- 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.
- Through innovative investigations, modifications of existing technologies and integrated agency coordination, the HIDTA Program has advanced the *Strategy* by improving public safety and disrupting the drug trade. Joint efforts of local, state, and federal agencies built by HIDTAs have achieved major outcomes in FY 1998.
- The South Florida HIDTA contributes to the operation of 9 task force initiatives including several new initiatives. By mid-1998, the HIDTA reported that these initiatives contributed to dismantling 115 drug-trafficking organizations, disrupting/reducing 47 money-laundering organizations and 18 drug-trafficking organizations and seizures of 27,552.8 kilograms of cocaine, 13,962 pounds of cannabis, 72.7 pounds of crack, 70.5 pounds of hashish, 179.21 pounds of heroin, 5,755 doses of LSD and over \$100 million in U.S. currency and drug trafficker assets.
- During FY 1998, the Los Angeles HIDTA task forces targeted 87% (146 of 168) of the major drug trafficking organizations they identified in the region. Sixty-two percent (90) of the major drug-trafficking organizations were dismantled or severely disrupted. Nearly 38 tons of dangerous drugs were removed from the streets by Los Angeles HIDTA task forces (38.6 percent increase over 1997). This includes 20.4 tons of cocaine (36 percent increase), 12.7 tons of marijuana, 24 pounds of heroin, 3.3 tons of ephedrine (145.9 percent increase) and 1.6 tons of methamphetamine (348.6% increase). Additionally, over \$21.6 million was seized and 650 individuals were arrested for various narcotic and money laundering offenses.
- During FY 1998, the Houston HIDTA incorporated a strategy that divided resources into four categories 1) trafficker initiatives, 2) a money laundering initiative, 3) a gang initiative and 4) intelligence. The 1998 HIDTA Threat Assessment Survey reported that law enforcement agencies reported seizures of 27,106 pounds of cocaine, 123,648 pounds of cannabis, 97.7 pounds of heroin and 84.5 pounds of methamphetamine.
- During FY 1998, the five Southwestern Border HIDTA partnerships identified 435 drug-trafficking organizations, 1,361 gangs involved in drug trafficking and 107 drug money-laundering organizations operating along the Southwest border. The Southwestern Border HIDTA reported that the partnerships contributed to the seizure of 30,162 kilograms of cocaine, 721,567 kilograms of marijuana, 187 kilograms of heroin and 750 kilograms of methamphetamine.
- The New York/New Jersey HIDTA contributes to the operation of 13 major task force and support initiatives including 3 new initiatives. In FY 1998, the HIDTA reported that these initiatives contributed to dismantling or disrupting 153 drug-trafficking organizations and 128

major money-laundering organizations, the arrests of 170 major narcotics and immigration fugitives and seizures of over 2,000 pounds of cocaine, 63.5 kilograms of heroin, and \$106 million in cash.

# SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                        |                         |                         |
| Goal 1                                  | \$205.000              | \$205.000               | \$217.660               |
| Goal 2                                  | 12.000                 | 2.000                   | 0.660                   |
| Goal 3                                  | 0.000                  | 5.000                   | 0.660                   |
| Goal 4                                  | 0.000                  | 0.000                   | 0.660                   |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>0.000</u>           | <u>4.500</u>            | <u>5.660</u>            |
| Total                                   | \$217.000              | \$216.500               | \$225.300               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                        |                         |                         |
| Prevention                              | 205.000                | 205.000                 | 217.000                 |
| Treatment                               | 12.000                 | 2.000                   | 0.000                   |
| Research & Development                  | 0.000                  | 4.500                   | 6.100                   |
| Prevention Research                     | 0.000                  | 0.000                   | 1.100                   |
| Treatment Research                      | <u>0.000</u>           | <u>5.000</u>            | <u>1.100</u>            |
| Total                                   | \$217.000              | \$216.500               | \$225.300               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                        |                         |                         |
| Special Forfeiture Fund                 | <u>\$217.000</u>       | <u>\$216.500</u>        | <u>\$225.300</u>        |
| Total                                   | \$217.000              | \$216.500               | \$225.300               |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                        |                         |                         |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 0                      | 0                       | 0                       |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                        |                         |                         |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$217.0                | \$216.5                 | \$225.3                 |
| Drug Percentage                         | 100%                   | 100%                    | 100%                    |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- All resources are 100 percent drug-related.

## III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Section 712 of the National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 established the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) to provide ONDCP supplementary resources to enhance drug control activities.
- SFF resources are derived through direct appropriations from the General Fund of the Treasury.

## IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

## 1999 Program

- The FY 1999 program includes \$216.5 million which supports Goals 1, 2, 3 and 5 of the *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 program includes \$205.0 million for activities which support Goal 1 of the *Strategy*. This consists of \$185.0 million for the National Media Campaign and \$20.0 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. The 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 1999 program includes \$2.0 million for activities to support the National Drug Court Institute.

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

- The FY 1999 program includes \$5.0 million for a Chronic Users Study to research and develop national estimates of the size and composition of the chronic user population.

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

- The FY 1999 program includes \$4.5 million to be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for anti-drug research and related matters.

**2000 Request**

- The total drug control FY 2000 budget request is \$225.3 million which supports all five Goals of the *Strategy*.

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

- The FY 2000 budget request includes \$217.660 million for activities which support Goal 1 of the *Strategy*. This consists of \$195.0 million for the National Media Campaign and \$22.0 million for the Drug-Free Communities Program. Goal 1 also includes \$0.660 million for Federal Data Related Drug Systems.

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

- The FY 2000 budget includes \$0.660 million for Federal Data Related Drug Systems which support Goal 2 of the *Strategy*.

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

- The FY 2000 budget includes \$0.660 million for Federal Data Related Drug Systems which support Goal 3 of the *Strategy*.

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

- The FY 2000 budget includes \$0.660 million for Federal Data Related Drug Systems which support Goal 4 of the *Strategy*.

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

- The FY 2000 budget includes \$5.660 million for activities that support Goal 5 of the *Strategy*.

### **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- The Drug-Free Communities Program has funded 92 grants totaling \$8.7 million; instituted an evaluation process to collect data on 12 sites; and held a training and technical assistance conference for 258 representatives of the grantees in order to provide financial, evaluation and programmatic direction. Five regional centers for prevention technology have been funded to provide customized technical assistance to the grantees including assistance in using science-based prevention practices. The President has named the required 11 members to the Drug-Free Communities Advisory Commission and the Commission has met to discuss grant guidelines for soliciting new grants.
- The Media Campaign, began in January 1998 in twelve test sites, has now been extended to the entire country. It is harnessing a diverse media mix including television, video, radio, print, and Internet and other forms of new media to deliver anti-drug messages. The campaign's communication objectives are "universal" in that they are intended for virtually all adolescents and their parents or other primary care givers. The specific messages developed to realize those objectives, and the channels through which these messages are delivered are tailored to respond to regional, ethnic, and cultural, gender, and age differences among members of the target audiences. Within the media mix, messages are being delivered through the full range of media entertainment programming. The campaign has further extended its reach and opportunity to tailor messages by developing partnerships with a broad range of community and civic groups, professional associations, government agencies, and corporations. In its first year, the campaign has exceeded the goal of reaching 90 percent of the target audience with four messages a week. Presently, 95 percent of the target audience receives seven anti-drug messages a week.

# U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                |                |                |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>\$0.000</u> | <u>\$4.000</u> | <u>\$0.000</u> |
| Total                                   | \$0.000        | \$4.000        | \$0.000        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                |                |                |
| Prevention                              | <u>\$0.000</u> | <u>\$4.000</u> | <u>\$0.000</u> |
| Total                                   | \$0.000        | \$4.000        | \$0.000        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                |                |                |
| Education                               | \$0.000        | \$3.500        | \$0.000        |
| Program Administration                  | <u>0.000</u>   | <u>0.500</u>   | <u>0.000</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$0.000        | \$4.000        | 0.000          |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 0              | 0              | 0              |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$724.2        | \$719.0        | \$761.5        |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.0%           | 0.6%           | 0.0%           |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- All resources are 100 percent drug related.

## III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA) is to provide financial, technical and management assistance to help Americans start, run, and grow their businesses, and help businesses and homeowners recover from natural disasters.
- Organizationally, SBA's Office of Advocacy works with the small business community to provide information on policy issues and advocate programs and policies that will help small businesses. SBA's Offices of Entrepreneurial Development and Capital Access work through a variety of business resource partners, such as the network of small business development centers and 8,000 lenders, to create opportunities for small business success, to include helping small firms overcome impediments to their success.
- In FY 1999 Omnibus Appropriations Legislation, under Subtitle B--Drug-Free Workplace Act, \$4.0 million was appropriated for SBA in support of the Drug-Free Workplace Demonstration Grant Program. The purposes of this Act are fourfold: (1) to educate small business concerns about the advantages of a drug-free workplace; (2) provide grants and



technical assistance in addition to financial incentives to enable small business concerns to create a drug-free workplace; (3) assist working parents in keeping their children drug-free; and (4) encourage small business employees and employers alike to participate in drug-free workplace programs.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- SBA is allocating \$3.5 million for demonstration programs to achieve the four purposes of the Act and \$0.5 million for evaluation of the programs throughout the 18 month period of program performance.

##### **2000 Request**

- No funding is requested for this program in FY 2000.

#### **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- Through its field network of offices and resource partners, SBA distributes drug abuse prevention materials developed by the Departments of Labor and Health and Human Services to the small business community.

# BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                        |                         |                         |
| Goal 4                                  | \$7.350                | \$6.800                 | \$6.900                 |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>202.650</u>         | <u>461.800</u>          | <u>258.100</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$210.000              | \$468.600               | \$265.000               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                        |                         |                         |
| International                           | <u>\$210.000</u>       | <u>\$468.600</u>        | <u>\$265.000</u>        |
| Total                                   | \$210.000              | \$468.600               | \$265.000               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                        |                         |                         |
| INL                                     | <u>\$210.000</u>       | <u>\$468.600</u>        | <u>\$265.000</u>        |
| Total                                   | \$210.000              | \$468.600               | \$265.000               |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                        |                         |                         |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 114                    | 114                     | 118                     |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                        |                         |                         |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$230.000              | \$493.600               | \$295.000               |
| Drug Percentage                         | 91.3%                  | 94.9%                   | 89.8%                   |

## II. METHODOLOGY

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

## III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of INL is to develop, implement and monitor U.S. international counternarcotics strategies and foreign assistance programs that support the *Strategy*. Two of INL's primary mandates are Presidential Decision Directive 14, the Andean Strategy, which provides the focus for drug control in the major coca producing countries, and Presidential Decision Directive 44, the heroin strategy, which addresses global aspects of the problem. 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 *Strategy* as described below.

-- INL 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 also supports participation by some 20 transit zone government enforcement agencies in a cooperative interdiction intelligence project with the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC).

- 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 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. INL also provides training and assistance to governments, NGOs and international organizations to support the development of prevention and treatment programs aimed at increasing public awareness of the drug threat, and strengthening the international coalition against this problem.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

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

- The 1999 base program includes \$6.8 million for law enforcement activities, which support Goal 4 of the *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.

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

- The 1999 program consists of \$461.8 million (including FY 1999 Emergency Supplemental funding of \$232.6 million) for drug-related international programs, which support Goal 5 of the *Strategy*. This includes \$375.0 million for Latin American country programs, \$12.1 million for Asia/Africa/Middle East country programs, \$51.0 million for interregional aviation programs, \$9.2 million for international organization programs, \$8.0 million for law enforcement training and demand reduction activities, \$4.5 million for systems support and upgrades, and \$8.8 million for program development and support activities.
- INL country programs address the unique counternarcotics issues in Latin America and Asia/Africa/Middle East source and transit countries. These include programs that 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 public awareness, 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 provides funds to international organizations such as the 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.

## **2000 Request**

- The total FY 2000 INL drug control budget request is \$265.0 million. Excluding the Emergency Supplemental funds, this is an increase of \$29.0 million over the FY 1999 enacted level.

### **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 2000 is \$6.9 million, which sustains current programs and supports the following program enhancement:
  - An increase for additional regional training requirements aimed at improving local law enforcement capabilities in transit zone countries.

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

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 2000 is \$258.1 million. This supports the following enhancements:
  - **Country Programs.** The requested funding will support new or augmented law enforcement and judicial programs designed to disrupt illicit drug trafficking through identification of trafficker groups, arrest and subsequent prosecution. Requested funds will also provide alternative crops to farmers in Bolivia and Peru, while increasing eradication activities to continue the net reduction of illicit coca cultivation. Assistance to Colombia will concentrate on discouraging cultivators or would-be cultivators through aerial eradication, and the initiation of limited alternative development programs. Comparing FY 2000 to FY 1999, excluding Emergency Supplemental funds, the following increases are included for Andean countries in FY 2000: \$10.0 million for Colombia, \$8.0 million for Bolivia and \$3.0 million for Peru. Mexico program funding will increase by \$2 million in FY 2000 for a total of \$10.0 million to concentrate on judicial sector training,

law enforcement activities and the Southwest Border initiative.

- **International Organizations.** The FY 2000 request is \$2.8 million above the FY 1999 level, for a total of \$12.0 million. The request level will bolster the U.S. pledge to the UNDCP, which will help to start or strengthen a number of programs, especially in Asia. Many such programs -- demand reduction, alternative development, judicial reform and chemical controls -- are critical to the success of U.S. anti-drug efforts.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- INL programs have had a significant impact on strengthening international drug and crime control efforts. Much of this success is due to focusing on the “center of gravity” of the drug and crime threats: the drug crops of narcotics kingpins and crime bosses who plot to eviscerate the rule of law, and the authorities and institutions struggling to uphold it. Countries that have historically blamed the drug and crime problems on the U.S. market are increasingly focusing on the dangers drugs and crime pose to their own people and their democratic and free market institutions. As a result, cooperation with the United States is improving and efforts are producing positive results.
- Coca production is declining and is now at the lowest level since INL began keeping statistics in 1987. Net cultivation is down 53 percent in Peru alone since 1994. Recent statistics in Bolivia indicate a 17 percent net reduction in coca cultivation for the calendar year.
- Colombia, faced with especially challenging geographic, topographic and security challenges in the drug cultivation zones, is implementing a massive aerially-applied herbicide spray campaign, the most immediate and visible response to burgeoning cultivation. The program has succeeded in stabilizing the poppy crop and reducing coca cultivation by over 25 percent in the areas where eradication operations are conducted.
- Colombia’s notorious Medellin and Cali cartel trafficking organizations have been completely dismantled and authorities are now focusing on Mexican traffickers seeking to replace the Colombians. Thailand continues to follow up on a major heroin investigation it began in 1994 that resulted in arrest and extradition of 14 major traffickers associated with the notorious Khun Sa.
- INL has expanded its drug control programs in Asia, and opium poppy cultivation is declining everywhere that the United States is supporting comprehensive alternative development and enforcement programs.
- INL has encouraged and assisted governments in strengthening their judicial and banking systems resulting in modernized laws, improvements in court systems and progress on extradition.
- The Department has developed and funded an extensive training program to combat

international financial crime. In conjunction with the Departments of Justice and Treasury, INL has provided training to law enforcement investigators, financial regulators and court officials in vulnerable money laundering countries in Latin America, Central and Eastern Europe, and the Newly Independent States.

# EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                        |                         |                         |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>\$1.500</u>         | <u>\$1.000</u>          | <u>\$3.000</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$1.500                | \$1.000                 | \$3.000                 |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                        |                         |                         |
| International                           | <u>\$1.500</u>         | <u>\$1.000</u>          | <u>\$3.000</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$1.500                | \$1.000                 | \$3.000                 |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                        |                         |                         |
| Narcotics Rewards                       | <u>\$1.500</u>         | <u>\$1.000</u>          | <u>\$3.000</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$1.500                | \$1.000                 | \$3.000                 |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                        |                         |                         |
| Total FTEs                              | 0                      | 0                       | 0                       |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                        |                         |                         |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$5.500                | \$5.500                 | \$17.000                |
| Drug Percentage                         | 27.3%                  | 18.2%                   | 17.6%                   |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- The drug portion of the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (EDCS) appropriation is used to fund the narcotics rewards program. The amount budgeted for a given year is based on the inflow of information leading to the arrest and conviction of individuals involved in narco-terrorism or the frustration of such incidents.
- Reward amounts are initially recommended by the overseas diplomatic post. Factors determining the amount of a reward include, but are not limited to, the value of the information provided, the nature of the trafficker in question and local circumstances. An interagency committee reviews the reward amount. The committee's recommendations must be approved by both the Secretary of State and the Attorney General.

### III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Administered through the EDCS account, the program supports Goal 5 of the *Strategy*. Drug control funds available under this appropriation provide rewards for information concerning international narco-terrorism activities.
- Authorization to make narco-terrorism reward payments is detailed in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act (P.L. 100-690), the International Narcotics Control Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-231) and the State Department Basic Authorities Act, as amended (P.L. 105-323). The latter legislation increased the individual ceiling on these rewards to \$5 million. The ECDS narco-terrorism program supports the federal drug control priorities by strengthening international cooperation and actions against narcotics production, trafficking and use.

### IV. BUDGET SUMMARY

#### 1999 Program

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

- The 1999 program includes \$1.0 million for international activities that support Goal 5 of the *Strategy*.

#### 2000 Request

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

- The FY 2000 request is \$3.0 million, a net increase of \$2.0 million over the FY 1999 enacted level. The FY 2000 request includes the following enhancement:
- Increases funding available to ensure that all eligible reward cases are approved and that the amount of the reward is commensurate with the importance of the information provided and the risk to the individual who provides it.

### V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- The EDCS reward program has continued to make progress in the development of a comprehensive publicity campaign, utilizing a variety of innovative approaches that range from an Internet home page to public service announcements and promotion through other DEA and FBI activities. The reward program is fully integrated into a key interagency counternarcotics intelligence group focused on Latin America and continues to promote vital information to enhance other law enforcement efforts.

**U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY**



## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|  | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request*</b> |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>                |                        |                         |                          |
| Goal 5                                       | <u>\$8.200</u>         | <u>\$8.200</u>          | <u>\$8.600</u>           |
| Total  | \$8.200                | \$8.200                 | \$8.600                  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>            |                        |                         |                          |
| International                                | <u>\$8.200</u>         | <u>\$8.200</u>          | <u>\$8.600</u>           |
| Total  | \$8.200                | \$8.200                 | \$8.600                  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>       |                        |                         |                          |
| Overseas Missions                            | \$6.200                | \$6.300                 | \$6.600                  |
| Information Programs, Exchanges and Research | <u>1.600</u>           | <u>1.500</u>            | <u>1.600</u>             |
| Subtotal, Information and Cultural Programs  | 7.800                  | 7.800                   | 8.200                    |
| Broadcasting                                 | <u>0.400</u>           | <u>0.400</u>            | <u>0.400</u>             |
| Total  | \$8.200                | \$8.200                 | \$8.600                  |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>      |                        |                         |                          |
| Information and Cultural Programs            | 80                     | 79                      | 79                       |
| Broadcasting                                 | <u>4</u>               | <u>4</u>                | <u>4</u>                 |
| Total FTEs                                   | 84                     | 83                      | 83                       |
| <b>Information</b>                           |                        |                         |                          |
| Total Agency Budget                          | \$1,130.2              | \$1,101.6               | \$1,147.3                |
| Drug Percentage                              | 0.7%                   | 0.7%                    | 0.7%                     |

\* Pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, as contained in P.L. 105-277, the United States Information Agency (USIA) will be integrated into the Department of State and the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), now part of USIA, will become a separate federal entity by October 1, 1999. This display is for comparative purposes only.

## 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 that involve grants directly attributable to drug control, such as speaker programs, educational exchanges and foreign visitors to the U.S., are easy to identify. It is more difficult to calculate the drug control portion of other activities. For example, the costs of radio broadcast and Internet sites 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 *Strategy*. 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 192 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, 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**

### **1999 Program**

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

- USIA's budget estimate for FY 1999 totals \$8.2 million, maintaining FY 1998 funding levels.
- A total of \$6.3 million will be spent on drug-related activities at USIA's overseas posts. This base program includes the cost of media programs, salaries and administrative overhead, and local costs for seminars and speaker programs. It does not, however, include expenses paid directly by the Department of State Embassy Narcotics Affairs Sections 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 U.S. government agencies to improve coordination and effectiveness of U.S. government expenditures across agencies on public diplomacy concerning drug control.
- Washington-based activities will cost \$1.5 million, including: (1) \$1.0 million for International Visitor and other drug-related exchange programs; (2) \$0.4 million for information programs including teleconferencing, speaker programs, texts, background articles and reference services; and (3) \$0.1 million for foreign media analysis and public opinion research and overall policy coordination.
- The Bureau of Broadcasting will spend a total of \$0.4 million on the Voice of America's multi-language news and features programs and on Worldnet television programs, including live teleconferences.

### **2000 Request**

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

- In FY 2000, the former USIA's information and cultural programs, totaling \$8.2 million in support of counternarcotics efforts, will be integrated into the Department of State. Included is a \$0.4 million enhancement to cover anticipated increases in overseas and domestic salaries and other operation costs. Most of these resources will continue to focus on efforts in the Western Hemisphere. In addition, the Broadcasting Board of Governors, which will become a separate federal entity, will spend approximately \$0.4 million in FY 2000.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1998, USIA and its USIS posts abroad employed a wide range of program tools to advance Goal 5 of the *Strategy*. Many activities provided support for the *Strategy* by ensuring that foreign publics had accurate information about U.S. policies and "best practices." 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:

- USIS San Jose provided media support for a DEA-sponsored seminar on "Assets Forfeiture." The President of Costa Rica used the opportunity to speak in favor of a proposed shiprider agreement. The positive publicity resulting from this and other USIS-supported anti-drug programs has changed media attitudes towards the controversial shiprider proposal. The proposal was submitted for the third time to Costa Rica's legislature in September 1998 with favorable support from the press and editorial commentators.
- In August 1998, USIS Vientiane sent two Lao government officials (provincial governors representing large opium growing regions) to the U.S. on an International Visitor project to investigate counternarcotics issues and economic development. The two visitors cooperated with the U.S. mission in joint efforts to find alternatives to opium cultivation for local farmers. Success thus far under the joint project has resulted in an end to commercial opium production in the regions concerned.
- USIS Tel Aviv and USIS Jerusalem encouraged a developing relationship between Israeli and Palestinian anti-drug activists by bringing them together for seminars conducted by a U.S. speaker. The drug experts plan to conduct joint research projects and training programs in the field of drug education. In March 1998, they published a pamphlet called "Palestinian and Israeli People Against Substance Abuse."
- Achieving greater French-American cooperation against drug smuggling and international crime is a major objective of USIS Paris. USIS organized a briefing for the Ministry of the Interior, which provides a year of training for law enforcement specialists, including judges, prosecutors and police officials. The Embassy briefers spoke about money laundering and the Euro, new patterns in drug trafficking, decriminalization of "soft" drugs, terrorism, and Internet crime. The briefing established contacts that the post believes will result in closer cooperation between U.S. and French officials.
- A police superintendent who participated in an International Visitor program on "Substance Abuse Prevention and Education" was recently promoted to the post of Assistant Commissioner in the newly established Anti-Corruption Unit of the Government of Swaziland. He had been favorably impressed with the visit, especially the Miami-Dade County public school anti-drug abuse education programs. The visitor noted that his promotion was due to support he had received from the U.S. Mission in his efforts to fight drugs in Swaziland.
- During President Clinton's trip to Latin America in October 1997, USIS Sao Paulo conducted a program which brought together the ONDCP Director and one of Brazil's most prominent drug abuse prevention NGOs. Upon returning to the U.S., the ONDCP Director wrote letters to CEOs of several American companies -- based on the suggestions from USIS -- urging them to support the aforementioned organization. In September 1998, that NGO received over \$70,000 in contributions from Mobil Oil,

Johnson & Johnson and Pfizer.

- USIS Buenos Aires reports that on September 2, 1998, the “Alliance for a Drug-Free Argentina” media campaign was officially launched by the Argentine Ad Council in a press conference which received blanket news coverage. Over two million copies of a Spanish version of the well-known U.S. Parents’ Guide for dealing with drug use by young people appeared in the Sunday, September 13 editions of the two most important newspapers in Argentina, La Nacion and Clarin, as well as the weekly magazines. The publisher of La Nacion was instrumental in making this happen, a direct result of his recent anti-drug visitor program in the U.S.
  
- In a series of talks on “Narcotics, Crime and Corruption: Toward Practical Policies,” a UCLA professor of policy studies and specialist in crime prevention told Mexican audiences about anti-crime measures which have been proven effective in New York and Boston. Both local and national legislators listened to his examples of methods that have successfully reduced crime in the U.S. The Mexico City prosecutor (who traveled to the U.S. on a visitor program earlier in 1998) grilled the speaker for over an hour on the specifics of establishing databases of criminal acts as well as using a national database to identify criminals quickly. The speaker presented new ideas to deal with general crime and narcotrafficking, and argued forcefully that Mexico needed to fight drug trafficking for its own sake, not just that of the U.S.

# UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>                         |               |                |                |
| Goal 4  | \$478.730     | \$758.388      | \$559.693      |
| Goal 5  | <u>6.304</u>  | <u>6.311</u>   | <u>6.374</u>   |
| Total   | \$485.034     | \$764.699      | \$566.067      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>                     |               |                |                |
| Interdiction  | \$484.096     | \$761.217      | \$563.370      |
| Research & Development                                | <u>0.938</u>  | <u>3.482</u>   | <u>2.697</u>   |
| Total   | \$485.034     | \$764.699      | \$566.067      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>                |               |                |                |
| Operating Expenses (OE)                               | \$449.573     | \$486.500      | \$521.064      |
| Acquisition, Construction, and<br>Improvements (AC&I) | 34.523        | 274.717        | 42.306         |
| Research, Development, Test and<br>Evaluation (RDT&E) | <u>0.938</u>  | <u>3.482</u>   | <u>2.697</u>   |
| Total   | \$485.034     | \$764.699      | \$566.067      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>               |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                              | 5,025         | 5,229          | 5,473          |
| <b>Information</b>                                    |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                                   | \$4,002.5     | \$4,426.6      | \$4,219.2      |
| Drug Percentage                                       | 12.1%         | 17.3%          | 13.4%          |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- **Operating Expenses (OE):** 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 personnel. 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, such as Drug Interdiction. Items contained in the Coast Guard's drug control Operating Expenses budget reflect drug interdiction's pro rata share of their costs.
- **Acquisition, Construction and Improvements (AC&I):** AC&I funds are used to acquire, construct, renovate and improve capital assets. In scoring drug related funding requests within the AC&I appropriation, only those assets with a contribution to drug interdiction mission area 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.

- **Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (RDT&E):** This unit contains funding associated with the direct and indirect project support for the drug law enforcement mission. Funding for 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's are calculated based on the percentage of personnel dedicated to drug enforcement from FY 1998 actuals extrapolated from the Coast Guard's Corporate Database accounting system. This percentage is then adjusted for FY 1999 - 2000 personnel "plus or minus" 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 *Strategy*. The Coast Guard enforces federal drug control laws in the transit and arrival zones as the nation's principle maritime law enforcement agency with jurisdiction on, under and over the high seas and U. S. territorial waters. As part of the Coast Guard's Maritime Security mission area, the Coast Guard's drug interdiction goal is to reduce the supply of illegal drugs by denying maritime smuggling routes as part of the interagency effort to impact the national demand level. Achieving this goal is in alignment with ONDCP's PME system which seeks to reduce trafficker success rates in the transit and arrival zones.
- In support of the *Strategy*, the Coast Guard has developed a ten year Counterdrug Strategic Plan, Campaign STEEL WEB. This plan is a comprehensive approach to counterdrug law enforcement in the transit and arrival zones. The four cornerstones of this strategy are:
  - Maintain a strong interdiction presence highlighted by agile and flexible operations in the transit and arrival zones;
  - Strengthen ties with source and transit 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;
  - Promote efforts to reduce illegal drug and alcohol use in the maritime environment.

Highlights of the Coast Guard's drug control programs are listed below by the *Strategy* goal and initiative they support.

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

The Coast Guard aims to conduct effective, agile interdiction operations directed at high threat drug smuggling activity to disrupt and eliminate maritime trafficking routes and modes through seizures, disruption and displacement. To this end, the Coast Guard:

- Deploys a fleet of vessels and aircraft that are equipped with sensors, communications systems and detection technologies guided by coordinated intelligence to target, identify, and interdict drug traffickers in the maritime transit and arrival zones;
- Participates in coordinated and joint operations with law enforcement and DoD agencies to leverage the effectiveness of transit zone interdiction efforts. The Coast Guard plans and executes cooperative operations enhancing detection, monitoring, interdiction, and apprehension in the transit zone; and
- Supports the *Strategy's* impact target of reducing the trafficker success rates 10 percent by 2002 and 20 percent by 2007.

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

- The Coast Guard conducts combined law enforcement operations with nations in the source and transit zones. These operations provide training, bolster the participating nations' law enforcement capabilities and strengthen their political will to fight the adverse impacts of illicit smuggling.
- Coast Guard policy and legal experts, in conjunction with the Department of State, negotiate maritime counterdrug agreements with source and transit zone countries. These agreements promote the effectiveness of seamless law enforcement efforts and facilitate the exercise of host nation authority. Through such initiatives, Coast Guard strives to make territorial boundaries as functionally transparent to law enforcement forces as they are to the smuggling community.
- The Coast Guard plays a leadership role in multinational initiatives such as the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP). Multinational organizations coordinate international and regional drug control programs to ensure greater alignment of participating nations' goals with one another and to facilitate cost-sharing.
  - The Coast Guard provides ongoing support to lead agencies focused on Goal 5 programs, which are responsible for reductions in drug flow from source countries. These efforts include aircraft for Operation LASER STRIKE, intelligence resources concentrating on source countries, and personnel for international training in source countries.

## **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**



## 1999 Program

- The FY 1999 drug program will sustain an increased interdiction presence 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 reinitiated in FY 1999 as a continuation of the FY 1998 proof of concept Operation FRONTIER LANCE. Additionally, Operation FRONTIER SABER in the southern Bahamas will address re-emerging smuggling threats in that region.
- In addition, the FY 1999 drug program 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 interdiction 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 enhance international cooperation as part of the Southwest Border Initiative.
- The FY 1999 drug control program includes \$765 million for drug related activities in support of Goals 4 & 5 of the *Strategy*. This total includes \$487 million for Operating Expenses; \$275 million for Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements; and \$3 million for Research, Development, Test and Evaluation. This FY 1999 program level includes \$44 million in non-recurring operating funds, \$217 million in capital funds and \$3 million in R&D funds provided in the supplemental part of the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999, P.L. 105-277.
- The FY 1999 OE program level includes the funding necessary to effectively enhance the Coast Guard drug law enforcement mission. It focuses on increasing the tempo of operations and end-game capability by improving the effectiveness of assets in executing coordinated pulse operations. It also provides funding to begin to field and operate additional drug interdiction capital assets being acquired with FY 1999 supplemental funding.
- The FY 1999 OE program level also includes funding to establish and begin operating a Caribbean Support Tender (CST) to train and support foreign maritime forces in the Caribbean basin. The Coast Guard will operate a converted 180-foot buoy tender as a ship-based, mobile training and support vessel designed to improve the operational capabilities and effectiveness of transit zone nations maritime forces.
- The FY 1999 AC&I program level provides the funding for new initiatives designed to expand drug law enforcement efforts. These initiatives include: acquiring additional coastal patrol boats for maritime interdiction operations; reactivating two T-AGOS vessels to provide single mission, special purpose support for interdiction operations designed to counter the growing surface threat; purchasing 8 fast deployable pursuit boats to enhance end-game capabilities; reactivating and outfitting up to 6 HU-25 aircraft with advanced sensors for maritime patrol missions; upgrading sensor and communications capabilities on existing cutter and aircraft platforms; and commencing an operational test and evaluation of the use of force from aircraft

to stop fleeing go-fast boats.

- The FY 1999 RDT&E funding is primarily related to improved surveillance and drug detection systems.

## **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 drug program annualizes the operations of assets brought on line with FY 1999 supplemental funds.
- The FY 2000 drug program level will sustain an increased interdiction presence in the Operation FRONTIER SHIELD area of operations around Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Operation FRONTIER LANCE area of operations around Hispaniola will also see increased interdiction presence as a continuation of operations conducted in the region in FY 1999. Additionally, periodic pulses in support of Operation FRONTIER SABER in the southern Bahamas will continue to address re-emerging smuggling threats in that region.
- The FY 2000 drug program will enhance interdiction presence along the Southwest Border with Mexico and the eastern Pacific transit zone along the Central American coast. Under Operation BORDER SHIELD, the Coast Guard will continue maritime interdiction operations that complement the coalition efforts of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies to reduce trafficking across the Southwest Border. Further, increased presence in support of Operation PACIFIC TRIDENT is planned for the maritime transit zone off Central America and Mexico.

## **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 2000 is \$560 million.
- The FY 2000 OE request will allow the Coast Guard to continue Campaign STEEL WEB operations in high threat trafficking areas and operate additional capital assets for drug interdiction operations. These assets include: 6 additional coastal patrol boats for maritime interdiction operations; 2 T-AGOS vessels as single mission, special purpose drug interdiction support platforms; 6 high speed deployable pursuit boats to counter the go-fast boat threat; and 6 HU-25 aircraft with advanced sensors for maritime patrol missions. The request also includes funding to operate and maintain new sensors/communications systems to enhance capabilities of current assets and funding to provide a field scale test of the use of non-lethal force from aircraft.
- The FY 2000 AC&I and RDT&E funding will maintain critical current capabilities and 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 2000 is \$6.4 million.
- The Coast Guard will continue its regional engagement initiatives, including continued planning and participation in bilateral and multilateral operations such as FUERZAS UNIDAS with Panama, Colombia and Venezuela; Operation COLOMBUS with the Colombian Navy; and Operation CONJUNTOS with the Panamanian Maritime Services. These efforts focus on training, international coordination and the development of country teams.
- In addition, the Coast Guard will continue to operate a Caribbean Support Tender to provide mobile and professional training to various transit zone nations. The effort is designed to improve the operational capabilities and effectiveness of Caribbean basin nations maritime forces.
- Additionally, the Coast Guard will continue its strong participation in CARIBE VENTURE, a recurring series of multilateral counter-drug operations in the Eastern Caribbean involving French, Dutch, and United Kingdom resources and regional law enforcement authorities; OPBAT, a multi-agency law enforcement operation supporting U.S. and regional counter-drug efforts in the Bahamas, and Turks and Caicos Islands; and Operation LASER STRIKE, a source country initiative under the direction of U.S. Southern Command to disrupt production and transportation of illicit drugs

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1998, the Coast Guard continued Campaign STEEL WEB to reduce the flow of drugs through the transit zone. Campaign funding was primarily dedicated to institutionalizing Operation FRONTIER SHIELD. The Coast Guard permanently staged FRONTIER SHIELD forces to deter and disrupt maritime drug smuggling into Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
- At the same time, the Coast Guard continued Operations GULF SHIELD and BORDER SHIELD in the Gulf of Mexico and off the coast of Southern California. These smaller scale operations were conducted to anchor the maritime flanks of the Southwest Border as security efforts ashore were increased.
- The Coast Guard also conducted a limited pulse, Operation FRONTIER LANCE along the south coast of Haiti and Dominican Republic from March 1, through May 31, to disrupt an emergent threat from drug smugglers using Go-Fast boats.
- Campaign STEEL WEB will continue to strengthen maritime law enforcement capabilities and increase pressure on transnational criminal organizations that sponsor drug smuggling throughout the transit zone. Increased crime, violence and corruption are closely associated with drug smuggling activity.

### **Campaign STEEL WEB Impacts:**

- In 1998, Coast Guard assets were staged in the vicinity of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Lesser Antilles to maintain trafficking route denial in this area. FRONTIER SHIELD forces, including interagency and international participants, successfully seized 7,071 pounds of illicit drugs, and disrupted through jettisons and/or aborted smuggling attempts 5 deliveries of approximately 11,025 pounds of drugs. During this time period, interdiction forces seized 10 smuggling vessels and arrested 28 suspects.
- Drugs arriving in Puerto Rico are of significant concern to any city in the United States, because there are no customs or immigration inspections between Puerto Rico and the continental United States. Interagency participants in FRONTIER SHIELD include: U.S. Customs Service (USCS), Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), Department of Defense (DOD), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Forces United for Rapid Action (FURA), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Puerto Rico Air National Guard (PRANG), and Puerto Rico Marine Police. International partners include the United Kingdom, Netherlands Antilles, French West Indies, Dominican Republic, Antigua & Barbuda, St. Kitts & Nevis, Anguilla & Montserrat, and Dominica.
- The IACM also showed a decisive shift in cocaine traffic away from the FRONTIER SHIELD area of operations and into Hispaniola and points west as traffickers were forced to seek other routes. Cocaine shipments to Haiti increased about 50 percent in 1997. The Coast Guard adapted to these new threats by conducting Operation FRONTIER LANCE, a 3 month limited pulse operation in the maritime approaches to Haiti and the Dominican Republic. This operation served as a proof-of-concept for staging combined counterdrug operations from foreign soil.
- The Coast Guard conducted Operation FRONTIER LANCE, a 3 month limited pulse operation in the maritime approaches to Haiti and the Dominican Republic. This operation served as a proof-of-concept for staging combined counterdrug operations from foreign soil. Between March 1, 1998 and May 31, 1998, FRONTIER LANCE forces, including interagency and international participants, successfully seized 2,990 pounds of illicit drugs, and disrupted through jettisons and/or aborted smuggling attempts 4 additional Go-Fast boat deliveries. FRONTIER LANCE forces also seized 8 smuggling vessels and arrested 22 suspects during this limited pulse effort.
- The Coast Guard focused on the proliferation of noncommercial smuggling via small Go-Fast boats in the Florida Straits and Old Bahama Channel. During 1998, OPBAT forces in the Bahamas encountered a marked increase in the frequency of smuggling events bound for the Southeastern United States. IDA forecasts more than 400 Go-Fast events per year in the Transit Zone by 2000. The rapid response capability of these multi-agency OPBAT assets is required to offset the pace of an emergent and unpredictable Go-Fast threat in the region.

| <b>Drug Seizures</b> | <b>1997<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> |
|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| --Cocaine (lbs)      | 103,617                | 82,623                 |

|                            |         |        |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|
| --Marijuana Products (lbs) | 102,538 | 31,390 |
| --Seizure Cases            | 122     | 129    |

- Operation FRONTIER SHIELD began in FY 1997 in the maritime approaches to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands and is being continued indefinitely. 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 value of interdiction.
- In FY 1998, FRONTIER SHIELD interdiction forces, coupled with cooperation from interagency and international participants, seized over 7,000 pounds of illicit drugs, disrupted 5 deliveries of over 11,000 pounds of drugs, seized 10 smuggling vessels, and arrested 28 trafficking suspects.
- 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.
- In FY 1998, the Coast Guard continued to see high cocaine seizures, 82,623 pounds of cocaine while total amount of marijuana seized was a modest 31,390 pounds. Smugglers are changing their routes and means of smuggling to avoid interdiction assets stationed in the transit zone.

## FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

### I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|                                   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>     |               |                |                |
| Goal 3                            | \$9.419       | \$9.799        | \$10.401       |
| Goal 4                            | <u>13.302</u> | <u>15.390</u>  | <u>15.996</u>  |
| Total                             | \$22.721      | \$25.189       | \$26.397       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b> |               |                |                |
| Interdiction                      | \$8.279       | \$8.572        | \$8.944        |
| Investigation                     | 4.839         | 6.628          | 6.819          |
| Prevention                        | 8.464         | 8.768          | 9.312          |
| Intelligence                      | 0.184         | 0.190          | 0.233          |
| Research & Development            | <u>0.955</u>  | <u>1.031</u>   | <u>1.089</u>   |
| Total                             | \$22.721      | \$25.189       | \$26.397       |

|   |              |              |              |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |              |              |              |
| Operations                              | \$21.766     | \$24.158     | \$25.308     |
| Research, Engineering and Development   | <u>0.955</u> | <u>1.031</u> | <u>1.089</u> |
| Total                                   | \$22.721     | \$25.189     | \$26.397     |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |              |              |              |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 188          | 218          | 223          |
| <b>Information</b>                      |              |              |              |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$9,052.2    | \$9,714.2    | \$10,131.0   |
| Drug Percentage                         | 0.3%         | 0.3%         | 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, investigations, and research.
- **Drug Testing:** Each year, the FAA conducts preemployment testing of all applicants for safety/security functions, 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 to cover 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 by general aviation aircraft.
- **Airmen and Aircraft Registry Program Improvements:** This program will improve the registration process of general aviation aircraft and the certification process of airmen.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 budget provides \$25.2 million in drug-related resources to the FAA.

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

- \$4.0 million to provide for random drug testing of approximately 25 percent of employees who are designated to be in safety/security-critical positions.
- \$4.8 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 drugs on performance of pilot and controller tasks.

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

- \$6.8 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.
- \$1.9 million to support the FAA's Drug Investigation Support units.
- \$6.6 million to support investigations in the Registry program, as well as improved registration of aircraft and certification of airmen.

##### **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 request for the FAA totals \$26.4 million and 223 FTE. The request reflects a net increase of \$1.2 million and 5 FTE over FY 1999 levels.

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

- \$4.2 million to provide for drug testing of employees who are designated to be in safety/security-critical positions.
- \$5.1 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.
- \$1.1 million to support aeromedical research.

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

- \$6.8 million to develop and correlate flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between air route traffic control centers and U.S. Customs/Coast Guard C3I facilities.
- \$2.4 million to the investigative support provided to all federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies involved in drug enforcement actions. This effort is the responsibility of the Drug Investigations/Support Units established in 12 locations throughout the U.S.
- \$6.8 million for the re-registration of aircraft and the periodic renewal of pilot certificates.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- The FAA continues to support the Administration’s counterdrug efforts in drug prevention, interdiction, intelligence and research.





# NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 1                                  | \$3.826       | \$4.320        | \$4.820        |
| Goal 2                                  | <u>27.200</u> | <u>27.200</u>  | <u>27.300</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$31.026      | \$31.520       | \$32.120       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| State & Local Assistance                | \$30.326      | \$27.200       | \$27.300       |
| Research & Development                  | <u>0.700</u>  | <u>4.320</u>   | <u>4.820</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$31.026      | \$31.520       | \$32.120       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Highway Safety Programs:                |               |                |                |
| Youth Alcohol                           | \$1.700       | \$1.700        | \$2.100        |
| Drug Evaluation and Classification      | 0.476         | 0.920          | 0.920          |
| Drugs, Driving and Youth                | 1.400         | 1.400          | 1.400          |
| Highway Safety Research - Youth Alcohol | 0.050         | ---            | 0.100          |
| Highway Safety Research - Drugs         | 0.200         | 0.300          | 0.300          |
| Section 402 Formula Grants              | 20.900        | 20.900         | 20.900         |
| Section 410 Alcohol Impaired Driving    |               |                |                |
| Countermeasures Grants                  | <u>6.300</u>  | <u>6.300</u>   | <u>6.400</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$31.026      | \$31.520       | \$32.120       |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 5             | 5              | 5              |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$331.0       | \$360.4        | \$404.3        |
| Drug Percentage                         | 9.4%          | 8.7%           | 7.9%           |

## 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 *Strategy* Goal they support.

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

- **Presidential Initiative on Drugs, Driving and Youth:** President Clinton has called for action to reduce drugged driving and drug use in the face of increased drug use by youth (under 21 years old). A report entitled *Presidential Initiative on Drugs, Driving, and Youth* prepared by the Secretary of Transportation and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy has recommended that improvements be made to the Driving Under the Influence of Drugs (DUID) system--stronger laws, more consistency in enforcement, prosecution, adjudication, prevention, education, publicity, drug testing, and treatment for drug use. NHTSA will collaborate with other federal agencies and national organizations to deliver a systematic strategy to states and communities as outlined in the President's report.
- **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. Specifically, the agency will continue to assist states in training traffic enforcement officers on drinking laws pertaining to youth. Enforcement demonstration projects will also highlight effective law enforcement strategies and programs. Best practices will be provided to state ABC agencies regarding the prevention of alcohol sales to minors.
- **Drug Evaluation and Classification (DEC):** The central purpose of this program is to assist states with drugged driving programs and to provide DEC technical assistance to law enforcement agencies through 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. In addition, new initiatives will enhance the number of law enforcement officers trained in the Standard Field Sobriety Test; expand drug information and training for prosecutors and judges; and promote uniform sanctions for drug offenses.
- **Highway Safety Research:** This program provides funding for research on 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.

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

- **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 impaired driving (alcohol and drugs) through education, public information and enforcement.

**IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

**1999 Program**

- The total base program for FY 1999 is \$31.5 million. This funding provides for state and local assistance and R&D activities that support *Strategy* Goals 1 and 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            |
| • Drug Evaluation and Classification | 0.9              |
| • Drugs, Driving and Youth           | 1.4              |
| • Highway Safety Research (Drugs)    | <u>0.3</u>       |
| • Total                              | \$4.3            |

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

|  | (\$ in millions) |
|--|------------------|
| • Section 402 State and Community Formula Grants | 20.9             |
| • Section 410 Alcohol Incentive Grants           | <u>6.3</u>       |
| • Total  | \$27.2           |

**2000 Request**

- The total drug control budget request for FY 2000 is \$32.1 million. This funding level represents an increase of about \$0.6 million over the FY 1999 enacted level. The funding supports *Strategy* Goal 1 and Goal 2 activities.

**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 \$4.8 million, a net increase of \$0.5 million over FY 1998. The funding requested in FY 2000 will support the following Goal 1 activities:

|   | (\$ in millions) |
|---|------------------|
| • Youth Alcohol                           | \$2.1            |
| • Drug Evaluation and Classification      | 0.9              |
| • Drugs, Driving and Youth                | 1.4              |
| • Highway Safety Research (Drugs)         | 0.3              |
| • Highway Safety Research (Youth Alcohol) | <u>0.1</u>       |
| • Total                                   | \$4.8            |

**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 \$27.3 million, a net increase of \$0.1 million over FY 1998. The 1999 request includes the following program funding levels:

|  | (\$ in millions) |
|--|------------------|
| • Section 402 State and Community Formula Grants | \$20.9           |
| • Section 410 Alcohol Incentive Grants           | <u>6.4</u>       |
| • Total  | \$27.3           |

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1998, NHTSA worked with the Department of Justice (DOJ) to implement a grant program to prevent underage drinking. The \$25 million DOJ grant program provides \$360,000 to each state and additional funds are awarded competitively. In addition, as part of DOJ’s Community-Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program, NHTSA worked with DOJ to develop grants to identify problems and solutions for reducing drug-related driving and underage drinking among youth.
- In May 1998, NHTSA and the North American Partnership for Responsible Hospitality held a quarterly forum on College Binge Drinking for over fifty national organizations. NHTSA also partnered with the International Association of Chiefs of Police to develop a drug impairment awareness curriculum for school administrators, teachers and nurses. Through NHTSA’s outreach efforts, the NHTSA has obtained an official commitment from the National Organizations for Youth Safety to support Buckle Up America, Drunk and Drugged Driving Month and Safe Back to School efforts. Furthermore, the NHTSA has developed new training and materials for law enforcement, prosecutors and judges to reduce the incidence of drug use among youth.
- The National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 included a provision to encourage every state to implement an alcohol “zero tolerance” law for drivers under age 21 by October

1, 1998. In June 1995, 24 states and the District of Columbia had “zero tolerance” laws in effect. As of January 1998, only four states remained without “zero tolerance” laws and 2 states with non-complying laws. By the beginning of FY 1999, all states had enacted complying laws so that no states were sanctioned.

# BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND FIREARMS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998<br/>Actual</b> | <b>1999<br/>Enacted</b> | <b>2000<br/>Request</b> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                        |                         |                         |
| Goal 1                                  | \$6.700                | \$7.300                 | \$7.300                 |
| Goal 2                                  | <u>206.100</u>         | <u>219.700</u>          | <u>241.000</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$212.800              | \$227.000               | \$248.300               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                        |                         |                         |
| Prevention                              | \$6.700                | \$7.300                 | \$7.300                 |
| Investigations                          | <u>206.100</u>         | <u>219.700</u>          | <u>241.000</u>          |
| Total                                   | \$212.800              | \$227.000               | \$248.300               |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                        |                         |                         |
| Reduce Violent Crime                    | <u>\$212.800</u>       | <u>\$227.000</u>        | <u>\$248.300</u>        |
| Total                                   | \$212.800              | \$227.000               | \$248.300               |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                        |                         |                         |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 1,579                  | 1,629                   | 1,688                   |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                        |                         |                         |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$502.3                | \$557.6                 | \$597.9                 |
| Drug Percentage                         | 42.4%                  | 40.7%                   | 41.5%                   |

## 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 Youth Crime Gun Interdiction initiative support the drug control program from an enforcement perspective.
- ATF is also a participant in federal, state, and local task forces, including the Interagency

Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

In FY 1999, ATF received approximately \$227.0 million and 1,629 FTE for drug-related program support.

##### **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 1999, the ATF administered 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 *Strategy*. For FY 1999, \$219.7 million has been identified within appropriations to support these activities.
- The Bureau's drug-related functions supporting Goal 2 of the *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.

##### **2000 Request**

- The President's budget includes a total of \$248.3 million and 1,688 FTE for the ATF's drug control efforts, an increase of \$21.3 million and 59 FTE over the FY 1999 level.

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



- The FY 2000 funding request for Goal 1 activities is \$7.3 million for the GREAT program. This represents the same level of funding as the FY 1999 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 2000 is approximately \$241.0 million, a net increase of about \$21.3 million over FY 1999.
- A total of \$13.9 million of the total increase requested for Goal 2 activities will support new or expanded activities in FY 2000. The ATF's FY 2000 initiatives are:
  - **Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative Expansion:** \$6.3 million and 24 FTE are requested for the expansion of its Youth Crime Drug Interdiction Initiative. This initiative is a component of the illegal firearms trafficking program intended to stem the flow of illegal firearms available to youth gangs, including drug offenders, and thereby reduce youth violence and snare felons involved in drug distribution.
  - **Integrated Violence Reduction Initiative:** \$7.1 million and 31 FTE are requested for an initiative to maintain the integrity of commerce in firearms, ensure the maximum productivity of the Brady Law, and further deter prohibited persons, especially those with criminal intent who are attempting to acquire a firearm from federal firearms licensees.
  - **Agent Promotion Assessment System:** \$500,000 in drug-related funding is requested to upgrade the ATF personnel system to assure efficient administration of law officer requirements.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In excess of 106,000 gun traces were processed connected to drug crimes or related law enforcement concerns.

# U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|  | <b>1998</b>    | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|  | <b>Actual</b>  | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>            |                |                |                |
| Goal 2                                   | \$32.133       | \$35.637       | \$39.226       |
| Goal 4                                   | 393.150        | 689.099        | 421.814        |
| Goal 5                                   | <u>181.094</u> | <u>231.373</u> | <u>203.367</u> |
| Total                                    | \$606.377      | \$956.109      | \$664.407      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>        |                |                |                |
| Interdiction                             | \$501.278      | \$838.660      | \$544.158      |
| Investigations                           | 101.099        | 113.449        | 116.044        |
| Research & Development                   | <u>4.000</u>   | <u>4.000</u>   | <u>4.205</u>   |
| Total                                    | \$606.377      | \$956.109      | \$664.407      |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>   |                |                |                |
| Salaries and Expenses                    | \$473.810      | \$628.802      | \$539.732      |
| Operations and Maintenance               | 88.120         | 262.569        | 103.979        |
| Facilities, Construction, & Improvements | 0.000          | 6.650          | 0.000          |
| Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund       | <u>44.447</u>  | <u>58.088</u>  | <u>20.696</u>  |
| Total                                    | \$606.377      | \$956.109      | \$664.407      |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>  |                |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                 | 4,720          | 4,934          | 5,027          |
| <b>Information</b>                       |                |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                      | \$1,680.5      | \$2,100.7      | \$1,889.3      |
| Drug Percentage                          | 36.1%          | 45.5%          | 35.2%          |

## II. METHODOLOGY

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

| <b>Appropriation</b>         | <b>Drug enforcement</b> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Activity/subactivity         | <b>percentages</b>      |
| <b>Salaries and Expenses</b> |                         |
| Inspections                  |                         |
| Passenger Processing         | 41%                     |
| Cargo Examination            | 13%                     |
| Canine Enforcement           | 100%                    |

| <b>Appropriation</b><br>Activity/subactivity  | <b>Drug enforcement</b><br><b>percentages</b> |
|---|---|
| <b>Salaries and Expenses (cont.)</b>          |   |
| Inspectional Support                          | 30%   |
| Enforcement                                   |   |
| Air Interdiction                              | 95%   |
| Marine and Other Interdiction                 | 95%   |
| Commercial Fraud Investigations               | 0%  |
| Financial Investigations                      | 60%   |
| Illegal Export Investigations                 | 5%  |
| Interdiction Investigations (sub-activity)    | 100%  |
| Criminal/Statutory Investigations             | 25%   |
| Investigation and Enforcement Support         | 60%   |
| Tariff and Trade                              | 0%  |
| <b>Operations and Maintenance</b>             | <b>95%</b>                                    |
| <b>Facilities, Construction, Improvements</b> | <b>As Appropriate</b>                         |
| <b>Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund</b>     | <b>As Appropriate</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**

#### **Customs Authorities/Investigative Operations:**

- 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 has its greatest impact on three goals of the *Strategy*: Goal 2, "Increase the safety of America's citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence," through its money laundering and financial crimes investigations and outbound interdictions; Goal 4, "Shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat;" and Goal 5, "Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply."
- Customs has implemented aggressive border strategies that are designed to interdict (Goal 4),

investigate (Goal 2, Goal 5), and disrupt the flow of narcotics across our nation's borders and dismantle the related smuggling organizations (Goal 5). Customs achieves these objectives by maintaining an aggressive air, land, and marine interdiction force, approximately 1,391 Title 21 cross-designated special agents, and a multi-disciplined money laundering control program to investigate financial crimes (Goal 2).

- Customs employs sophisticated targeting systems, x-ray technology, specifically configured interdiction aircraft and 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 cargo entering and exiting the United States commerce.
- Customs investigative efforts focus on the most significant international drug smuggling organizations whose corrupt influence often impacts global trade and economics, financial systems, and public health and safety.
- 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 and customs counterparts.
- Customs narcotics interdiction strategies are designed to be flexible so that they can successfully counter the constantly shifting narcotics threat and disrupt the flow of drugs at- and between--the ports of entry, as well as in the source and transit zones.
- To assist in the interdiction of smugglers and contraband entering the arrival zone of the United States, Customs personnel skilled in the operation of a fleet of aircraft and marine vessels, outfitted with sophisticated radar, patrol the coastal waters and airspace of the arrival zone. Customs interdiction aircraft also patrol the transit and source zones with the objective of detecting and apprehending suspect drug trafficking aircraft and vessels. The non-personnel costs associated with the interdiction activities of the Customs Air and Marine Programs are supported by the Operations and Maintenance Decision Unit, whereas the personnel costs are supported by the Salaries and Expenses Decision Unit.

### **Customs Air/Marine Programs:**

- The goal of Customs Air Program is to deny drug traffickers the option of using private aircraft for transporting drugs towards and into the U.S., thereby increasing drug trafficking organizations' transportation costs and forcing the operations of these organizations into the ports-of-entry where the law enforcement presence is at its highest concentration. The Air Program objectives are the detection and apprehension of private aircraft and vessels engaging in drug trafficking activities and the provision of assistance to other enforcement efforts of Customs and other law enforcement agencies.
- Aircraft operated by Customs include jet interceptors and long-range trackers equipped with radar and infrared detection sensors, high performance helicopters, single and multi-engine support aircraft, sensor-equipped marine search and surveillance aircraft and airborne

detection platforms.

- Historically, Customs Air Program has performed its mission in the arrival zone of the United States. However, as air interdiction effectiveness along our borders forced the airborne drug trafficker to alter his tactics, Customs pursued him into what is now defined as the transit zone; and then, with the signing of Presidential Decision Directive 14, into the South American source zone. Customs accomplishes this mission with its P-3 Detection and Monitoring Program which will fly an estimated 6,000 hours in FY 2000. Overall, Customs' proposed FY 2000 Budget will support 41,000 flight hours for the Air Program, the vast majority of which will be dedicated to counterdrug activities.
- Customs Marine Program employs a variety of vessels, including interceptors, fast utility and blue water type vessels. These motor vessels are complemented with several different types of sophisticated marine radar systems, radio systems, and other marine electronic support equipment that are designed to detect and help Customs apprehend smugglers that use private vessels.

#### **Intelligence Program:**

- The Intelligence Program provides support to Customs investigative, inspectional, air, and marine components in disrupting the flow of drugs by collection and analysis of all source information and disseminating intelligence to the appropriate component. Also, the program provides strategic intelligence estimates to executive management for purposes of planning and resource allocation.

#### **Southern Tier Operations/Initiatives:**

- In direct support of the U.S. Customs Service Southwest border drug interdiction initiative, Operation HARD LINE, an intelligence driven operations plan was designed by the Intelligence and Communications Division of Customs to be responsive to the intelligence needs of field offices. The plan is based on the concept of locating Intelligence Collection and Analysis Teams (ICATs) at selected sites along the Southwest border. The ICATs function as a U.S. Customs multi-discipline team working as an anti-smuggling element focusing on Customs specific intelligence needs.
- The ICAT concept provides for a centralized field mechanism for the collection, exploitation and dissemination of intelligence. The ICATs are comprised of Special Agents, Inspectors, and Intelligence Analysts. In some locations, state and local police departments have assigned officers to work with Customs in the ICAT, and in most locations there is daily contact and coordination with other federal law enforcement agencies. The teams maximize the full potential of intelligence sources available to Customs and focus on the field development of intelligence through informants, document exploitation and surveillance. The ICATs coordinate all intelligence reporting with the National Analytical Operations Center (NAOC), located at Customs Headquarters.
- The NAOC disseminates national level tactical intelligence to the appropriate ICAT offices for field action. The ICATs collect intelligence and disseminate this to the NAOC and appropriate field offices, especially as it relates to drug smuggling via cargo and commercial

entities.

- The ICAT program has significantly increased the volume and quality of intelligence information related to Southwest border smuggling. Customs has expanded this program to include locations along the U.S. Northern border, South Florida and Puerto Rico.
- Customs is continuing to pursue the acquisition of fixed, mobile, gamma-ray and other forms of technology for use at high-risk sea and air ports of entry under a joint Customs/DoD research and development technology demonstration test. Customs, through Operation FLINT, is in the process of working with DoD to provide and study the effectiveness of various x-ray, gamma-ray and tool technology when used in concert with one another and with existing technology (pallet x-rays, x-ray vans, tool trucks, Busters, etc.). The equipment procured throughout this initiative is scheduled to be operational at the South Florida sea and air ports within the next 18 months.
- Customs is providing major technological support to Operation HARD LINE and Operation GATEWAY. The installation of the truck x-ray system along the Southwest border is well under way; five systems are currently operational. Smaller x-ray systems have been provided to all large and most small ports on the southern perimeter of the country. Evaluation of new technology, notably in the areas of gamma-ray inspection systems for tankers, drug detection systems (sniffers) and mobile x-ray systems, has been concentrated in high-risk areas as well. Many of these efforts are being supported by the Department of Defense Counterdrug Technology Development Program and involve the support of and coordination with other law enforcement agencies.
- At present, since drug smugglers are themselves investing in high technology to advance their own smuggling operations and defeat ours, Customs employees are being equipped with advanced tools to perform more intensive narcotics examinations and investigations. Southwest border port infrastructure has been fortified in FY 1998 to include 3 additional non-intrusive truck x-ray systems. Along with the seven existing systems on the Southwest border, two additional locations are expected to be placed in service by October 2000:

Laredo, TX (Bridge #4)

Brownsville, TX (Los Tomates)

- Additionally, Customs is testing mobile x-ray systems and transportable gamma-ray technology at various ports of entry along the Southwest border. A mobile-truck x-ray prototype system is currently in use at the Laredo, Texas, Port of Entry to support an all inclusive statewide enforcement operation. A Gamma Ray vehicle and container inspection system has been tested in two Southwest border rail locations and is currently in use in Santa Teresa, NM.

#### **Participation in Interagency Task Forces:**

- The task force methodology in law enforcement has proven to be an effective tactic in dismantling criminal organizations. 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. Customs also coordinates all GATEWAY activities through the Caribbean HIDTA as well as serves on the Executive Council for that HIDTA. At the urban HIDTAs, Customs personnel actively support and staff the local law enforcement task forces and programs developed by the HIDTAs aimed at dismantling narcotic trafficking and distribution organizations.

- Customs participates in and actively supports the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF). There are nine Customs OCDETF Coordinators sitting on each of OCDETF's Regional Advisory Boards who actively interact with other federal law enforcement agencies, as well as Chiefs of Police and State Attorneys. Customs enthusiastically dedicates resources to participate in highly complex OCDETF investigations targeting major drug smuggling organizations.
- Customs also plays a major role in Operation Alliance, which was established in the summer of 1986 to facilitate and improve the coordination of law enforcement operations along the Southwest border of the United States. Alliance is chartered to facilitate the implementation of national drug control policy, develop regional strategies and administer the HIDTA program for the Southwest border. Headquartered in El Paso, Texas, Alliance has a full-time staff; and currently has some 26 member agencies which include federal, state and local organizations. The Operation is headed by a senior tactical coordinator who is alternately a Customs, DEA or INS/USBP representative. The senior tactical coordinator position is rotated on an annual basis between the three agencies with the other two agencies then serving as deputies when it is not their turn as senior coordinator.
- Customs additionally supports and actively participates in a number of Intelligence Community interagency working groups that are designed to focus the coordination of enforcement efforts on specific major cocaine and heroin trafficking organizations. The Intelligence and Communications Division of Customs has forged partnerships within the Intelligence Community and federal law enforcement agencies to become more focused on collection that produces actionable intelligence that is used to build cases against major drug trafficking organizations.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

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

#### **1999 Program**

- For FY 1999, Customs appropriation totals \$956.1 million and 4,934 FTE for its drug control efforts. Of the total funding, \$35.6 million will support Goal 2 activities, \$689.1 million will support Goal 4 activities, and \$231.4 million will support Goal 5 activities.

- The FY 1999 enacted level is comprised of \$689.4 million from the Customs Service regular appropriation and \$266.7 million in emergency supplemental funding.
- Customs major initiatives which are funded as part of the FY 1999 budget include:
  - \$134.0 million for non-intrusive inspection systems, including higher energy container inspection systems at seaports, automated targeting systems, gamma ray inspection systems for truck and rail cars, mobile truck x-rays, and heavy pallet x-rays (95 percent drug-related)
  - \$10.0 million for Port Integrity (100 percent drug-related). This initiative will ensure that Customs complies with statutory provisions concerning periodic reinvestigations, and reinforce the awareness of all agency employees to the possible integrity threats, e.g., bribery attempts and unethical behavior.

## **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 total drug control budget request is \$664.4 million and 5,027 FTE, an increase of 93 FTE over FY 1999.
- Changes in Customs resource levels are predominately due to increases in personnel and benefit costs. Funding for many of the positions shown as increases in FTE are positions filled in FY 1999 and annualized in FY 2000.

### **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 in FY 2000 is \$39.2 million and 343 FTE, a net increase of \$3.6 million over the FY 1999 level of \$35.6 million.
- The components of this Goal include funding and staffing from the money laundering and task force components of the following initiatives:
  - **Money Laundering (Outbound) Technology:** This initiative will enhance Customs ability to detect undeclared outbound currency through the acquisition of non-intrusive technology and equipment.
  - **Integrity Enhancement:** This initiative will ensure that Customs complies with statutory provisions concerning periodic reinvestigations, and reinforce the awareness of all agency employees to the possible integrity threats, e.g., bribery attempts and unethical behavior.
  - **Training:** Customs is requesting resources to establish a new office at the Assistant Commissioner level to manage and direct the establishment of a comprehensive education, training, and workforce development program.

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

- The total drug control request for Goal 4 activities in FY 2000 is \$421.8 million and 3,120



FTE.

- The components of this Goal include funding and staffing from the interdiction, coordination, and technology components of the following initiatives:
  - **Land Border Blitzes:** This initiative would allow Customs to conduct “blitz” type operations at land border ports. Implementing some of the lessons learned from Operation Brass Ring, blitz operations will be characterized by the rapid, unpublicized deployment of a team of Customs inspectors, Canine Enforcement Officers, and Special Agents into a targeted port or base ports to conduct intensive inspectional and investigative operations.
  - **Non-Intrusive Mobile Personal Inspection Technology:** The initiative will enhance Customs ability to detect internal carriers, which can only be accomplished through the use of x-ray. This initiative will implement procedures Customs has developed to examine a suspected carrier by placing an x-ray facility, staffed with an x-ray technician, in or immediately adjacent to the international arrivals area of the airport or bus terminal.
  - **Integrity Enhancement:** This initiative will ensure that Customs complies with statutory provisions concerning periodic reinvestigations, and reinforce the awareness of all agency employees to the possible integrity threats, e.g., bribery attempts and unethical behavior.
  - **Training:** Customs is requesting resources to establish a new office at the Assistant Commissioner level to manage and direct the establishment of a comprehensive education, training, and workforce development program.

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

- The total drug control budget request for Goal 5 activities in FY 2000 is \$203.4 million and 1,564 FTE.
- The components of this Goal include funding and staffing from the interdiction, coordination, money laundering and technology components of Land Border Blitzes, Non-Intrusive Mobile Personal Inspection Technology, Money Laundering (Outbound) Technology, Integrity Enhancement, and Training.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- During FY 1998, Customs accounted for or participated in the seizure of approximately 1.2 million pounds of illegal drugs, including 2,953 pounds of heroin, 157,035 pounds of cocaine, and 954,936 pounds of marijuana.
- Customs seized \$426.6 million in monetary instruments in FY 1998, most of which were related to drug trafficking.

- The Customs Air Interdiction Program continued to support PDD-14, Ambassadors and Country Teams by providing detection and monitoring, interceptor support and training for employment in Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. Customs Air Program continued to provide valuable support to international counterdrug efforts and have had a significant impact on drug trafficking patterns 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 foreign arena Customs aircraft contributed to the identification and subsequent interdiction of drug trafficking vessels which led to the seizure of 8,727 pounds of cocaine and 650 pounds of marijuana. While these numbers are down from last year, there have been increases in airborne drug deliveries to the Bahamas, usually inside the Cuban air detection and interdiction zone, and U.S. Government assets are prohibited from entering the zone. Customs aviation personnel also provided law enforcement and U.S. Customs Advisory support to the Joint Interagency Task Forces (JIATFs) and their planning staff for air, land and marine interdiction operations.
- During FY 1998, Customs deployed additional Non-Intrusive Inspection Technology (NII) along the Southwest border, including three fixed site truck x-ray systems: one in Pharr, Texas, and two in El Paso, Texas. The prototype gamma-ray inspection system was installed at the port of Santa Teresa, New Mexico. In addition, Customs tested and deployed the second generation mobile truck x-ray system in Miami, Florida.
- Customs Special Agents conducted 442 controlled deliveries during FY 1998, more than double the number recorded in FY 1997. These deliveries resulted in 772 additional arrests (beyond the arrests associated with the initial interdiction), and typified Customs commitment to parlaying drug seizures at the border into conspiracy investigations intended to dismantle drug smuggling organizations.
- Customs supported international anti-drug efforts through the Americas Counterdrug Initiative (ACI), a program designed to minimize the use of legitimate trade for drug smuggling through training and industry partnerships throughout Central and South America. During FY 1998, the initiative resulted in the seizure of 42,665 pound of illegal drugs abroad and 21,217 pounds in the United States.
- From February 1 through July 31, 1998, Customs executed Operation Brass Ring, an intensification of drug interdiction and investigative efforts along the southern tier of the United States. The project combined the talents and resources of Customs investigative, inspectional and intelligence disciplines, and resulted in a 45 percent increase in the quantity of drugs seized over the same period the prior year.
- Operation Meathook, a Customs led OCDETF investigation based in Houston, Texas, has resulted in the seizure of 17,200 pounds of cocaine, 16,120 pounds of marijuana, \$6.7 million in U.S. currency, and the arrests of 34 persons.
- Customs Special Agents in El Paso, Texas, led Operation Porterhouse, an OCDETF investigation which so far has resulted in the seizure of 57,000 pounds of marijuana and the arrests of 131 individuals.

# FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>                                     |               |                |                |
| Goal 2  | \$52.051      | \$65.276       | \$63.819       |
| Goal 5  | <u>0.126</u>  | <u>0.863</u>   | <u>0.888</u>   |
| Total   | \$52.177      | \$66.139       | \$64.707       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>                                 |               |                |                |
| Investigations  | \$50.796      | \$63.575       | \$62.068       |
| State & Local Assistance  | 1.255         | 1.701          | 1.751          |
| International   | <u>0.126</u>  | <u>0.863</u>   | <u>0.888</u>   |
| Total   | \$52.177      | \$66.139       | \$64.707       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>                            |               |                |                |
| Salaries and Expenses   | \$37.879      | \$45.283       | \$51.730       |
| Acquisitions, Construction, Improvements,<br>and Related Expenses | 13.783        | 20.856         | 12.977         |
| Violent Crime Reduction Program:<br>Rural Drug Training           | <u>0.515</u>  | <u>---</u>     | <u>---</u>     |
| Total   | \$52.177      | \$66.139       | \$64.707       |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b>                           |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)  | 289           | 337            | 343            |
| <b>Information</b>  |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget   | \$87.0        | \$110.2        | \$107.8        |
| Drug Percentage   | 60.0%         | 60.0%          | 60.0%          |

## 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 of the FLETC resulting in the "drug-related" training.

### **III. PROGRAM SUMMARY**

- The FLETC is an interagency training facility serving 71 federal law enforcement organizations. The major training effort is in the area of basic programs to teach law enforcement skills of investigation to 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 ensuring quality training is provided and eliminating the duplication of training activities. With the training function that FLETC offers to law enforcement officers from federal, state, local and international agencies, each is better equipped to perform their duties with the ultimate goal of reducing drug production, availability, and use.
- The FLETC is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The FLETC conducts training at its headquarters in Glynco, Georgia, and a satellite center in Artesia, New Mexico.

### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

#### **1999 Program**

- The FLETC's drug-related program resources for FY 1999 consist of \$66.1 million and 337 FTEs. These support the FLETC's continuing training efforts, as well as construction and facility maintenance.
- During FY 1999, in support of the participating agencies' drug enforcement training, the FLETC expects to conduct (based on Spring 1998 projections) the following training:
  - Basic training for 9,479 students involving 81,559 student-weeks for an Average Resident Student Population (ARSP) of 1,569.
  - Advanced training for 8,827 students involving 15,254 student-weeks for an ARSP of 293.
  - State and local training for 2,320 students involving 2,863 student-weeks for an ARSP of 55.
  - International training for 557 students involving 794 student-weeks for an ARSP of 15.

#### **2000 Request**

- The total drug control FY 2000 request is \$64.7 million, a decrease of \$1.4 million from the FY 1999 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 2000 is \$63.8 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million from the FY 1999 level. Included in this total funding request are the following enhancements:
  - **Cost Accounting:** The Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards Number 4 requires all agencies to implement a managerial cost accounting system. Because of the complexities of the FLETC system in dealing with several accounts (S&E, ACI&RE, Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund, Treasury Forfeiture Fund, reimbursables from seventy-one agencies plus numerous state, local and foreign governments, etc.) it is necessary to have customized cost accounting (\$0.8 million).
  - **New Training Building Support:** New construction pursuant to the Master Plan is well underway and projects are in various stages of construction. As expanded and new facilities are completed, additional utilities, janitorial services, ground maintenance and operational personnel are required. Funds to support these expanded activities must be provided if the facilities are to be effectively utilized and maintained (\$1.3 million).
  - **Combating Terrorism Training Programs:** As the threat of terrorism increases, the federal government must take steps to prevent these incidents. Training will be a critical element of any plan to combat terrorism, especially against weapons of mass destruction and to protect critical infrastructure (\$1.5 million).
  - **Equipment:** Law enforcement training is very equipment intensive. The equipment wears out much quicker in the training environment because it is used so frequently by thousands of different people. Other equipment has to be replaced because of changes made by the manufacturer. Finally, the FLETC has to purchase new equipment as the technology changes. The bottom line is that FLETC must use the same type of equipment that the officer will be using in the field (\$1.2 million).
  - **Construction:** The projected training workload being requested by the participating agencies are increasing dramatically. This coupled with the need to absorb the U.S. Border Patrol training currently being conducted in Charleston, South Carolina, requires a substantial construction program. While this initiative requests a significant sum for construction, it will provide training facilities for 71 agencies, including the closing of the temporary facility in Charleston. While this option may cost more in the short-term, it will be a cost saver in the long-term (\$2.9 million).

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

- The total drug control request for Goal 5 activities for FY 2000 is \$0.9 million, a net increase

of \$0.3 million over FY 1999 level. This increase covers the projected costs of the current program and does not include any program enhancements.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1998, the FLETC provided law enforcement training to 15,457 students. This number will increase to approximately 21,200 in FY 1999 and 22,900 in FY 2000.
- In FY 1998, the FLETC renovated a dormitory.

# FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>     | <b>1999</b>     | <b>2000</b>     |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>   | <b>Enacted</b>  | <b>Request</b>  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                 |                 |                 |
| Goal 2                                  | \$9.683         | \$10.160        | \$11.872        |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>2.421</u>    | <u>2.540</u>    | <u>2.968</u>    |
| Total                                   | \$12.104        | \$12.700        | \$14.840        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                 |                 |                 |
| Intelligence                            | <u>\$12.104</u> | <u>\$12.700</u> | <u>\$14.840</u> |
| Total                                   | \$12.104        | \$12.700        | \$14.840        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                 |                 |                 |
| Salaries and Expenses                   | \$11.381        | \$12.000        | \$14.209        |
| Treasury, Office of Enforcement         | <u>0.723</u>    | <u>0.700</u>    | <u>0.631</u>    |
| Total                                   | \$12.104        | \$12.700        | \$14.840        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                 |                 |                 |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 79              | 82              | 92              |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                 |                 |                 |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$24.2          | \$25.4          | \$29.7          |
| 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 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 *Strategy*.
- Authorities worldwide have come to agree that money laundering is not merely incidental to drug trafficking. Given the high profits of drug production and distribution, and the criticality of disposing of those profits, money laundering must be considered an integral part of the crime. It is thus appropriate for all counter-narcotics efforts--from the passage of criminal

laws and enabling legislation, to the development of enforcement programs, and the implementation of specific police actions--to include considerations of the financial part of the criminal cycle. FinCEN is uniquely competent to guide attention to that need.

- 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.
- As its name states, FinCEN is a network--a link between law enforcement, financial and regulatory communities on the international, federal, state and local level.
- 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. A secure Internet web allows information to be shared in a secure environment.
- 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 to include casinos, securities' dealers, and money service businesses. FinCEN 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 challenge the financial criminal on all fronts, FinCEN recognizes that it must bring together government agencies and the private sector to address the massive problem of money laundering. FinCEN's approach is to build on common areas of interest when developing actions to significantly reduce its customers' burdens without compromising the needs of law enforcement. Through continuing outreach to the law enforcement community nationwide, and by way of meetings, conferences, speaking engagements, and other information-sharing forums, FinCEN builds partnerships while educating and informing its customers.
- To strengthen anti-money laundering efforts internationally: Efforts to reduce money laundering in the U.S. have 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**

##### **1999 Program**

##### **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.**

- FinCEN's 1999 program includes \$12.7 million and 82 FTEs which support 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 \$0.7 million from the Violent Crime Trust Fund to support international efforts against money laundering and establish a secure web for sharing information.

##### **2000 Request**

##### **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.**

- In FY 2000, FinCEN is requesting \$14.8 million and 92 FTEs in support of Goal 2 and Goal 5 activities. FinCEN's request represents a net increase of \$2.1 million over the FY 1999 level. No new initiatives are associated with this increase.

#### **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

##### **Law Enforcement:**

- FinCEN continued to support federal, state, local and international law enforcement entities as they investigated and prosecuted individuals, businesses and organizations involved in money laundering and other financial crimes. Support was provided through identification of financial activities and holdings of suspect enterprises.
- FinCEN established a platform program to aid federal agencies, that allows agency representatives to utilize FinCEN's data sources and research tools to assist in their investigations. FinCEN exceeded its performance goal and tripled the number of participants over the previous year with over seventy-three participants from thirty-two federal agencies.
- The number of interagency alerts issued through the Gateway system has increased beyond expectation. This is attributed to an enhancement of the system which includes the addition of TECS & NADDIS (law enforcement databases) as alert sources.
- FinCEN has adapted its response to law enforcement, conducting more tailored intelligence analysis projects. FinCEN also conducted training on the Suspicious Activity Report Query System (SQS). This user-friendly search engine was designed and developed at FinCEN to seek information from key portions of the Suspicious Activity Report (SAR). The SQS has enhanced the ability of the user to query and analyze data from the SARs.

### **Regulatory:**

- FinCEN is in the last stages of finalizing new rules permitting banks to unilaterally exempt, from routine currency reporting, a large percentage of business accounts in which (1) the business has been established and has been a bank customer for a reasonable period of time; (2) the bank has agreed to monitor these accounts for potentially suspicious activity or abuses of the exemption process; and (3) the bank agrees to periodically certify that it has an operating system to comply with these requirements.

### **International:**

- FinCEN developed and maintained the secure website for the Egmont Group. This Group, which was just an "idea" two years ago, has progressed into an international organization for financial intelligence units (FIUs) today. The website, which currently has seventeen countries participating, was designed to support the FIUs in the area of information-sharing but has expanded its base and is utilized as a means of communication.
- FinCEN has worked closely with other members of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in negotiating an agreed upon strategy for the future of the organization. FATF focused on expanding membership and supporting the establishment of regional "FATF-type" organizations to create a global anti-money laundering network.

# INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 2                                  | \$31.750      | \$33.078       | \$33.078       |
| Goal 4                                  | 27.468        | 28.017         | 28.017         |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>14.576</u> | <u>14.805</u>  | <u>14.805</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$73.794      | \$75.900       | \$75.900       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| Investigations                          | \$46.326      | \$47.883       | \$47.883       |
| Interdiction                            | <u>27.468</u> | <u>28.017</u>  | <u>28.017</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$73.794      | \$75.900       | \$75.900       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| IRS                                     | \$36.290      | \$37.016       | \$37.016       |
| ATF                                     | 10.036        | \$10.237       | \$10.237       |
| Customs                                 | 27.468        | \$28.017       | \$28.017       |
| Treasury, Office of Enforcement         | <u>---</u>    | <u>0.630</u>   | <u>0.630</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$73.794      | \$75.900       | \$75.900       |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | ---           | ---            | ---            |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$73.8        | \$75.9         | \$75.9         |
| Drug Percentage                         | 100%          | 100%           | 100%           |

## II. METHODOLOGY

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

## III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- Originally established in 1982, the primary goal of this 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.
- Treasury's ICDE budget represents the portion of ICDE funds previously (prior to FY 1998) appropriated to DOJ for Treasury law enforcement bureaus participating in the program. They are now funded through the Treasury-Postal appropriation. From FY 1988 until FY 1997, DOJ annually prepared a consolidated request for ICDE on behalf of all participating agencies. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the U.S. Customs Service and the Internal Revenue Service are the Treasury bureaus that are among the eleven agencies that participated in this program. Prior to FY 1998, DOJ reimbursed Treasury

bureaus for salaries and expenses expended on cases referred to and accepted by the task forces.

- 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 prosecutorial talent of each agency to bear on cases which have qualified for referral under special criteria.
- Treasury Enforcement is heavily involved in the ICDE task forces and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) under the DOJ and ONDCP's control, respectively. There has been a recent explosion in ICDE drug cases. In FY 1998, there were 1,355 ICDE cases. That is an increase of 87 percent over the FY 1997 case load of 723.
- Activities performed under this appropriation are core governmental functions which must continue on a day-to-day basis. Funding contributes directly to Goals 2, 4 and 5 of the *Strategy*.
- **Consolidated Departmental Oversight:** Appropriating directly to the Department of the Treasury 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. This benefit is 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 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 often extend over a wide geographic area.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 base includes \$37.0 million for money laundering investigations conducted by the Internal Revenue Service, Criminal Investigations Division (IRS-CID); \$28.0 million for interdiction efforts conducted by the U.S. Customs Service (USCS); \$10.2 million for firearms-related violence investigations (BATF); and \$0.6 million for Departmental Offices to manage and coordinate the agency's activities. There are no direct FTE funded by the ICDE

accounts.

- The FY 1999 base program described above will be applied toward achieving the *Strategy Goals* as follows:

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

- The FY 1999 appropriations includes \$33.1 million to support activities in ATF, IRS and the Department.

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

- The FY 1999 appropriation includes \$28.0 million for interdiction activities conducted by the U.S. Customs Service.

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

- The FY 1999 appropriation includes \$14.8 million to support activities in the IRS.

**2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 request is \$75.9 million, the same level as the FY 1999 enacted level. No new initiatives are proposed for FY 2000.

**V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- There were 1,355 ICDE cases in FY 1998, an increase of 87 percent over the FY 1997 case load of 723. FY 1998 was the most successful year to date for the program in terms of investigations initiated. Since the inception of the ICDE reimbursement program, ICDE funding of special agent, analyst and support personnel has been an essential component of the resources necessary for Treasury law enforcement to conduct effective long term investigations and participate in multi-agency drug task forces.
- Money Remitting Industry: This IRS lead ICDE/HIDTA investigation targeted the Remesas America Oriental (RAO), the largest Dominican-owned money remitter in New York State, with 13 offices in Manhattan, 492 local agents and more than 900 agents nationwide. RAO was allegedly engaged in the international laundering of drug proceeds. As a result of this investigation, a total of 26 arrest warrants, 16 search warrants and 15 seizure warrants for assets valued in excess of \$4 million were executed. The investigation revealed a pervasive money laundering problem with respect to wire transmitters remitting funds to the Dominican Republic. As a result of the investigation, the Secretary of the Treasury issued a Geographic Targeting Order (GTO) covering metropolitan New York City, northern New Jersey and Puerto Rico.
- Operation Casablanca: An ICDE undercover investigation conducted by the Customs Service revealed an extensive network of drug money laundering within the United States and

Mexico. The *New York Times* wrote an article stating that Casablanca was one of the “most ambitious undercover campaigns that United States law enforcement agents have waged against Latin American drug cartels.” In fact, Operation Casablanca is the largest, most comprehensive drug money laundering case and resulted in the arrest of 167 individuals, the seizure of over \$103 million in U.S. currency, over 4 tons of marijuana and two tons of cocaine.

- Smuggling Activities in the Northeast: An investigation was initiated by the ATF after a request for assistance was made by the Westbrook, Maine Police Department. The request was made after the seizure of three machine guns and a large quantity of narcotics from a Canadian national. The drugs consisted of cocaine, hashish, methamphetamines, LSD, and Ecstasy. The resulting investigation revealed a large criminal group specializing in firearms trafficking and drug smuggling across the U.S./Canadian Border. More than 20 people have been identified as participants, ten of whom are principals or couriers. The follow-up joint agency investigation determined that crossings were made in Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. The conspirators have documented contacts across the United States.

# INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 2                                  | \$41.061      | \$40.875       | \$41.621       |
| Goal 5                                  | <u>31.204</u> | <u>31.898</u>  | <u>32.980</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$72.265      | \$72.773       | \$74.601       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| Investigations                          | \$55.387      | \$54.548       | \$55.641       |
| Intelligence                            | 15.658        | 16.293         | 16.472         |
| International                           | <u>1.220</u>  | <u>1.932</u>   | <u>2.488</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$72.265      | \$72.773       | \$74.601       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Narcotics Crimes                        | \$57.003      | \$56.981       | \$58.640       |
| Currency Transaction Reports            | <u>15.262</u> | <u>15.792</u>  | <u>15.961</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$72.265      | \$72.773       | \$74.601       |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 880           | 870            | 871            |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$7,471.5     | \$7,762.5      | \$8,248.8      |
| 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 dedicates 23 - 25 percent of its Direct Investigative Time to the investigation and prosecution of Drug and Drug Money Laundering Organizations.
- The following activities within Currency Reporting Forms Processing are considered drug-related: IRS resources expended to process the Currency Reporting Forms required by the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31), namely, Currency Transaction Reports (CTRs) and Casino Currency Transaction Reports (C-CTRs), Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs), and Foreign Bank Account Reports (FBARs) as well as Form 8300, Cash Payments in Excess of \$10,000 Received in a Trade or Business, required by the Internal Revenue Code (Title 26). The forms are processed for reporting Banks, Financial Institutions, and Money Services Businesses as well as retail businesses. This program activity is reported in a separate account in the IRS's budget activities and is scored as 100 percent drug-related, supporting Goals 2 and 5 of the *Strategy*.

## III. PROGRAM SUMMARY

- The mission of the IRS-CI in federal law enforcement's anti-drug efforts is to utilize the financial expertise of its agents to identify and impede the transfer of illegal proceeds generated by the manufacture and distribution of illegal drugs. The mission focuses on the disruption and dismantling of the country's major domestic and international narcotics and narcotics money laundering organizations through investigation, prosecution, and asset forfeiture proceedings. Prosecutions involve the criminal statutes contained in the Internal Revenue Service Code (Title 26); the Bank Secrecy Act (Title 31); and the Money Laundering Control Act (Title 18).
- The IRS-CI promulgated an international strategy which placed special agents in strategic foreign posts to facilitate the development and use of information obtained in host nations in support of criminal investigations. The international strategy provides for direct foreign source support to the investigations over which IRS-CI has investigative jurisdiction.
- The IRS-CI accomplishes its mission through the investigation of criminal violations under its jurisdiction through its two program areas, the Fraud Program and the Narcotics Program. The Narcotics Program supports the *Strategy* through continued support to joint agency task forces including the Interagency Crime Drug Enforcement (ICDE) and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), through the use of asset forfeiture, through assistance in developing money laundering and asset forfeiture legislation, and through international training and assistance programs.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 program provides \$72.8 million and 870 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, \$40.9 million supports IRS-CI's effort in the investigation and prosecution of drug organizations, including domestic money laundering organizations. Through resources applied to the Narcotics Program, IRS-CI supports joint agency task forces including ICDE and HIDTA, and sponsors and assists in covert money laundering initiatives to identify, disrupt, and dismantle the systems and criminal organizations that launder narcotics proceeds.

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

- In FY 1999, the IRS will fund \$31.9 million for Goal 5 activities.
- The IRS-CI strategy in counterdrug activities is to prevent the smuggling of narcotics into the United States by reducing the profit motive to criminal organizations. Goals and objectives are accomplished in three primary ways: (a) through the prosecution of high level criminal organization members for income tax violations, Bank Secrecy Act violations, and money laundering violations; (b) through the appropriate use of asset forfeiture legislation; and (c)



through international training and assistance programs.

- In addition to the placement of Special Agents in overseas Posts of Duty, the IRS-CI places Special Agents in the intelligence community served by Interpol. The IRS and its Attaches provide assistance to foreign governments relating to the establishment and/or enhancement of money laundering, criminal tax, and asset forfeiture law. They also assist foreign governments in the development of, and improvement to, the exchange of information agreements.

## **2000 Request**

- The IRS is requesting a total of \$74.6 million in FY 2000, an increase of \$1.8 million over the FY 1999 funding level. No new initiatives are associated with these resources.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- In FY 1998, the IRS-CI:
  - initiated 1,549 narcotics-related investigations,
  - recommended prosecution on 1,225 narcotics-related investigations,
  - achieved a narcotics-related conviction rate of 87 percent,
  - applied 23.7 percent of Direct Investigative Time to the Narcotics Program, and
  - realized \$44.4 million in forfeited narcotics-related assets.
- Numerous foreign governments worldwide have requested IRS-CI training in financial investigative techniques and assistance in developing money laundering and asset forfeiture legislation. One of IRS-CI's proudest international accomplishments in FY 1998 was the training provided to the government of Trinidad and Tobago. Training and mentoring sessions by IRS-CI agents for the government of Trinidad and Tobago led to that country's first money laundering indictment. The support consisted of experienced financial investigators serving as mentors who provided the financial experience base to task force members. According to newspaper accounts, this was the first money laundering investigation brought by Trinidad and Tobago, the first involving money laundering of another trafficker's funds, and the first involving a defense attorney as a defendant for money laundering in the Caribbean.

# UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>   | <b>1999</b>    | <b>2000</b>    |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b> | <b>Enacted</b> | <b>Request</b> |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |               |                |                |
| Goal 2                                  | \$69.172      | \$84.149       | \$77.223       |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>6.774</u>  | <u>6.654</u>   | <u>6.453</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$75.946      | \$90.803       | \$83.676       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |               |                |                |
| Prevention                              | \$6.774       | \$6.654        | \$6.453        |
| Investigations                          | <u>69.172</u> | <u>84.149</u>  | <u>77.223</u>  |
| Total                                   | \$75.946      | \$90.803       | \$83.676       |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |               |                |                |
| Investigations                          | \$63.569      | \$78.600       | \$75.977       |
| Administration                          | 3.892         | 3.145          | 2.963          |
| Protective Operations                   | 2.882         | 3.509          | 3.490          |
| Crime Control Act                       | <u>5.603</u>  | <u>5.549</u>   | <u>1.246</u>   |
| Total                                   | \$75.946      | \$90.803       | \$83.676       |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |               |                |                |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 605           | 663            | 572            |
| <b>Information</b>                      |               |                |                |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$566.4       | \$684.1        | \$661.3        |
| Drug Percentage                         | 13.4%         | 13.3%          | 12.7%          |

## II. METHODOLOGY

- The Secret Service uses an estimate of 39 percent of Investigation Activity workload as drug related. This estimate 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. In addition, seven percent of the Protective Activity and one percent of the Administrative Activity are estimated to be drug-related based 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 *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 *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**

##### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 base includes \$84.1 million for investigative activities supporting Goal 2 of the *Strategy* and \$6.7 million in prevention activities supporting Goal 3 of the *Strategy*.

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

- In FY 1999, the Service will shift 10 of its investigative FTE to the Protective Operations Activity in preparation for the 2000 Presidential Campaign. Although the Service has proposed no new budgetary resources specifically devoted to carrying out the *Strategy*, it will continue to devote 39 percent of its investigative resources, seven percent of its protective operations resources and one percent of its administrative resources to drug-related activities.

##### **2000 Request**

- The FY 2000 for drug-related request totals \$83.7 million, a decrease of \$7.1 million below the FY 1999 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 2000 is \$77.2 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 \$6.5 million.

## **V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS**

- On April 18, 1998, agents from the New Orleans Field Office, in cooperation with offers from the Kenner Police Department, Kenner, Louisiana, worked a joint counterfeit/narcotics investigation which resulted in the arrest of two individuals who were charged in violation of State of Louisiana statutes for Conspiracy to Purchase Marijuana and Illegal Possession of a Firearm; and indicted by a federal grand jury for violation of Title 18 United States Code, Section 472 (Possession of Counterfeit United States Currency).
- On April 20, 1998, agents from the Wilmington, North Carolina Resident Agency arrested a fugitive who was wanted on various possession of controlled substance and distribution charges. The agents, acting upon information from a cooperating witness, arrested the fugitive after the execution of a federal search warrant at the defendant's residence. According to the cooperating witness, the fugitive was manufacturing and distributing computer generated counterfeit currency in order to secure funding to purchase large quantities of controlled substances, namely 100 pounds of marijuana.
- The New York Field Office - West African Task Force conducted an investigation into credit card fraud, mail theft, narcotics trafficking and "murder for hire." During the course of the investigation, confidential informants provided information concerning a contract murder, carried out by defendants in this case. To date, three individuals have been arrested on federal charges ranging from robbery to possession of narcotics. Murder charges are pending and the case continues in the New York Field Office.

# TREASURY FORFEITURE FUND

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|  | <b>1998</b>      | <b>1999</b>      | <b>2000</b>      |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
|  | <b>Actual</b>    | <b>Enacted</b>   | <b>Request</b>   |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>          |                  |                  |                  |
| Goal 2                                 | \$240.666        | \$157.150        | \$227.800        |
| Goal 4                                 | <u>0.334</u>     | <u>0.850</u>     | <u>0.200</u>     |
| Total                                  | \$241.000        | \$158.000        | \$228.000        |
| <br>                                   |                  |                  |                  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>      |                  |                  |                  |
| Investigations                         | \$172.154        | \$107.397        | \$177.800        |
| State & Local Assistance               | 68.512           | 49.753           | 50.000           |
| Interdiction                           | <u>0.334</u>     | <u>0.850</u>     | <u>0.200</u>     |
| Total                                  | \$241.000        | \$158.000        | \$228.000        |
| <br>                                   |                  |                  |                  |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b> |                  |                  |                  |
| Permanent Indefinite Authority         | <u>\$241.000</u> | <u>\$158.000</u> | <u>\$228.000</u> |
| Total                                  | \$241.000        | \$158.000        | \$228.000        |
| <br>                                   |                  |                  |                  |
| <b>Information</b>                     |                  |                  |                  |
| Total Agency Budget                    | \$339.2          | \$222.5          | \$321.1          |
| Drug Percentage                        | 71.0%            | 71.0%            | 71.0%            |

Note: **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 TFF supports Goal 2, “Increase the safety of America’s citizens by substantially reducing drug-related crime and violence,” and Goal 4: Shield America’s air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat:
  - **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; and certain other management-related expenses.
  
- **Investigative Expenses.** These include certain specific expenses incurred in support of, or in furtherance of criminal investigations.
  
- **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.

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

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

- Multilateral intelligence sharing with other governments regarding drug-related international money laundering has been supported by the TFF.
- Interdiction efforts supported by the TFF are those conducted by the U.S. Coast Guard in vessel seizures in conjunction with the U.S. Customs Service.

#### **IV. BUDGET SUMMARY**

##### **1999 Program**

- Drug control resources of the TFF total \$158.0 million in FY 1999. 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 of the total budget supports activities that shield America's air, land, and sea frontiers from the drug threat.

##### **2000 Request**

- The total drug control budget request is \$228.0 million.
- A total of \$141.9 million in Super Surplus funding is anticipated to be available in FY 2000 for Treasury law enforcement bureaus. The proposed distribution of projected Super Surplus funds in FY 2000:
  - \$35.0 million for the U.S. Customs Service
  - \$76.5 million for the U.S. Secret Service
  - \$20.9 million for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms
  - \$5.5 million for the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center
  - \$3.0 million for the Department-wide Systems and Capital Investment Programs.
  - \$1.0 million for the Internal Revenue Service

#### **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.

# DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

## I. RESOURCE SUMMARY

(Budget Authority in Millions)

|   | <b>1998</b>        | <b>1999</b>        | <b>2000</b>        |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|   | <b>Actual</b>      | <b>Enacted</b>     | <b>Request</b>     |
| <b>Drug Resources by Goal</b>           |                    |                    |                    |
| Goal 3                                  | <u>\$1,097.774</u> | <u>\$1,125.734</u> | <u>\$1,125.734</u> |
| Total                                   | \$1,097.774        | \$1,125.734        | \$1,125.734        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Function</b>       |                    |                    |                    |
| Prevention                              | \$0.196            | \$0.381            | \$0.381            |
| Treatment                               | 1,092.655          | 1,120.341          | 1,120.341          |
| Treatment Research                      | <u>4.923</u>       | <u>5.012</u>       | <u>5.012</u>       |
| Total                                   | \$1,097.774        | \$1,125.734        | \$1,125.734        |
| <b>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</b>  |                    |                    |                    |
| Medical Care                            | \$1,092.851        | \$1,120.722        | \$1,120.722        |
| Research                                | <u>4.923</u>       | <u>5.012</u>       | <u>5.012</u>       |
| Total                                   | \$1,097.774        | \$1,125.734        | \$1,125.734        |
| <b>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</b> |                    |                    |                    |
| Total FTEs (direct only)                | 14,624             | 14,624             | 14,624             |
| <b>Information</b>                      |                    |                    |                    |
| Total Agency Budget                     | \$42,768.4         | \$43,512.7         | \$43,803.9         |
| Drug Percentage                         | 2.6%               | 2.6%               | 2.6%               |

## 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 percent of the costs are included. 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 percent 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 percent of the other related medical costs for patients with a drug diagnosis and treated in a specialized drug program; 100 percent of the other related medical



costs for patients with a primary drug diagnosis and treated in a specialized substance abuse treatment program; 100 percent of the other related medical costs for patients with a primary drug diagnosis and treated in programs other than specialized drug or substance programs; 50 percent 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; and 25 percent 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). All of the drug-related resources support Goal 3 of the *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 the National Institute of Drug Abuse (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 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**

#### **1999 Program**

- The FY 1999 program includes \$1,125.7 million which supports Goal 3 of the *Strategy*. This program consists of \$1,120.3 million for medical care, \$0.4 million for prevention activities and \$5.0 million for research and development to be applied towards drug abuse related research.

## 2000 Request

- The FY 2000 request is \$1,125.7 million, the same level as FY 1999. This request is composed of \$1,120.7 million for medical care, \$0.4 million for prevention activities and \$5.0 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. The 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.

## V. PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Specialized substance abuse treatment services are available at 149 VA Medical facilities.
- VA continues to provide inpatient treatment services to veterans with significant substance abuse and psychosocial problems: 36 percent are 50 and older, 75 percent are not married, 38 percent are members of an ethnic minority, and 33 percent have service-connected disabilities. Among patients with drug diagnoses treated in specialized inpatient substance abuse units, 62 percent abuse cocaine, 22 percent abuse opioids, and 38 percent have co-existing psychiatric diagnoses.
- The 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.

PERC completed a 2000 VA substance abuse patient system evaluation Contract Resident as a part of the (CRF) program. The findings are that:

- Patients in the CRF Program improve substantially between treatment intake and 1-year follow-up.
- Patients who have longer episodes of care and participate more intensively in the CRF Program have better casemix-adjusted 1-year outcomes.
- The CRF Program benefits diverse subgroups: substance abuse patients with psychiatric

disorders, residentially unstable and homeless patients, patients mandated to treatment, and patients admitted directly from outpatient care.

- Patients in CRF care have better casemix-adjusted 1-year outcomes than comparable patients discharged from inpatient care to independent living in the community.
- Patients who are clinically eligible to be admitted directly to CRFs from outpatient care have similar casemix-adjusted 1-year outcomes but lower costs than do comparable patients who first have an episode of inpatient care.
- Patients who obtain more consistent outpatient mental health care during and after the CRF episode have better 1-year substance use and psychosocial outcomes than do patients who obtain less consistent outpatient care.
- The PERC 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.

[www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov)

- The President's drug policy
- Current data on drug use
- Prevention, treatment, and enforcement programs
- ONDCP initiatives, news, testimony
- Links to other valuable resources

[www.mediacampaign.org](http://www.mediacampaign.org)

- Information for campaign stakeholders – anti-drug leaders, media executives, policy makers
- Communications strategy and integrated communications plan
- News, testimony, initiatives
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[www.projectknow.com](http://www.projectknow.com)

- The truth about drugs for campaign audiences – youth and parents
- Real stories about real families
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