



7-26-91  
MPL

128898

BRIDGE COUNTY

# National Drug Control Strategy

---

## Budget Summary

128898

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this ~~copyrighted~~ material has been granted by  
Public Domain/National Drug Control  
Strategy/The White House

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the ~~copyright~~ owner.

## FOREWORD

This document is the companion volume to the National Drug Control Strategy, transmitted to Congress by the President on February 4, 1991, pursuant to Title I of Public Law 100-690. It contains three sections.

The first section, entitled "Federal Funding Priorities and Resource Requirements," also appears in the National Drug Control Strategy as Appendix B. The second section, "Agency Summaries," provides descriptions of the FY 1992 budget requests for each of the roughly 50 agencies and accounts that make up the National Drug Control Budget. The last section, "Additional Funding Tables," provides additional information on funding and employment levels, including historical funding levels for 1981 through the President's request for 1992.

# Contents

---

<b><u>Federal Priorities and Resource Requirements</u></b> .....	1
<b><u>Summary Funding Table</u></b> .....	8
<b><u>Agency Summaries</u></b>	
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>	
Operations.....	10
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.....	14
Special Forfeiture Fund.....	18
<b>Department of Justice</b>	
Drug Enforcement Administration.....	22
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	28
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces.....	34
Criminal Division.....	39
Tax Division.....	43
U.S. Attorneys.....	46
U.S. Marshals Service.....	50
Federal Bureau of Prisons.....	53
Support of U.S. Prisoners.....	58
Immigration and Naturalization Service.....	61
Office of Justice Programs.....	67
DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund.....	71
INTERPOL - U.S. National Central Bureau.....	76
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>	
U.S. Customs.....	80
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).....	86
Internal Revenue Service.....	90
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.....	93
U.S. Secret Service.....	97
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.....	100
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	
U.S. Coast Guard.....	103
Federal Aviation Administration.....	108
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.....	112

## Department of State

Bureau of International Narcotics Matters.....	114
Agency for International Development.....	120
U.S. Information Agency.....	125
Military Assistance.....	129
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service...	132

## Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Research Service.....	134
U.S. Forest Service.....	136

## Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management.....	139
National Park Service.....	142
Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	145
Fish and Wildlife Service.....	148
Office of Territorial and International Affairs.....	150

## Department of Health and Human Services

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration.....	153
Health Care Financing Administration.....	162
Centers for Disease Control.....	164
Indian Health Service.....	166
Food and Drug Administration.....	168
Office of Human Development Services.....	170
Family Support Administration.....	173

Department of Defense.....	175
----------------------------	-----

Department of Housing and Urban Development.....	183
--	-----

Department of Education.....	186
------------------------------	-----

Department of Labor.....	192
--------------------------	-----

Department of Veterans Affairs.....	196
-------------------------------------	-----

ACTION.....	200
-------------	-----

U.S. Courts.....	202
------------------	-----

## Additional Funding Tables

Funding by Decision Unit, 1990-1992.....	205
Employment Summary, 1990-1992.....	214
Funding by Function, 1981-1992.....	216

# FEDERAL RESOURCE PRIORITIES AND REQUIREMENTS

---

Federal spending on drug control programs has increased by 700 percent since 1981, to a requested total of \$11.7 billion for Fiscal Year 1992. This request represents a \$5.3 billion (82 percent) increase since the beginning of the Administration and a \$1.1 billion (11 percent) increase over Fiscal Year 1991.

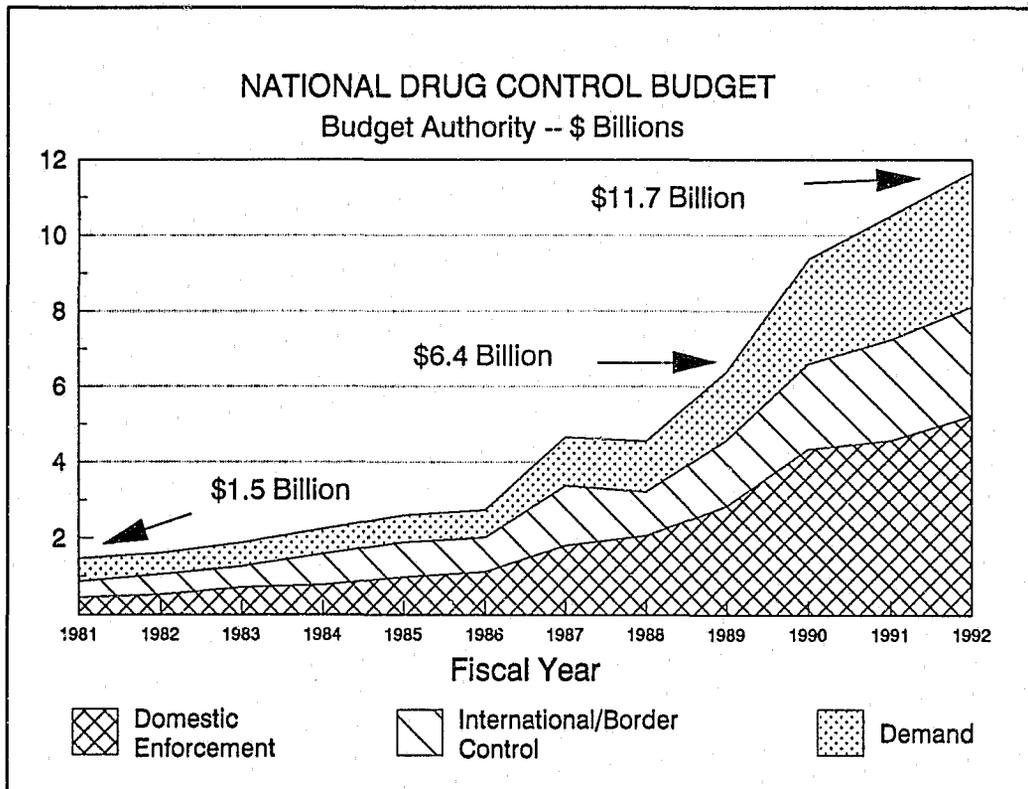
Drug control resources fall into three major categories: those needed for demand reduction activities, those for domestic law enforcement programs, and those devoted to U.S. border control and international initiatives. The National Drug Control Budget graph displays the level of resources devoted to each of these areas from 1981 through the President's request for 1992.

As was stated in the previous Strategies, the Nation's drug control program is an integrated system. Changes made to one part of the system have an effect on other parts of the system. Enhanced law enforcement, for example, invariably leads to increased pressure on the courts and prisons. Increased attention to user accountability motivates people to stop their drug use and this leads to more demand for treatment. Emphasis applied to one part of the system increases pressure on another part.

If we are to be successful in our fight against illegal drug use, we must view the drug control program as an integrated system that will be most effective when all aspects of it are receiving proper and balanced attention.

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 requires the Strategy to describe the balance of resources devoted to supply reduction and demand reduction activities. Often, law enforcement resources are viewed entirely as supply reduction in nature and only those resources that are directly spent on education or treatment activities are considered demand reduction.

But a supply/demand distinction that looks only at the bottom line of the budget to determine whether our efforts are appropriately balanced overlooks three very important factors. First, many supply activities also have a profound impact on demand reduction, and are so intended. For example, arresting and punishing a juvenile for illegal drug use sends a message to his friends and schoolmates that will deter them from drug use. Thus, while approximately 70 percent of the 1992 Federal budget is for activities traditionally thought of as supply reduction -- roughly the same percentage as Congress appropriated for 1991 -- a large portion of this funding will have an impact on and is aimed at reducing demand. Second, supply reduction activities are inherently expensive (patrol cars, aircraft, and prisons are all very costly), whereas many demand reduction activities rely less on capital outlays and more on community involvement and individual commitment; getting schools to treat drug abuse seriously, for example, doesn't necessarily require a large budget. And third, many supply reduction activities are intrinsically government functions (and some, such as international operations and border control, can only be performed by the Federal government), whereas most demand reduction efforts can and should be shared by our schools, churches, and communities.



This section presents program and budget priorities for Fiscal Years 1992-1994, and concludes with a presentation, by agency, of resource requirements for Fiscal Years 1990-1992. These resources are needed to implement the National Drug Control Strategy and to provide balanced funding for the overall drug program.

**BUDGET AUTHORITY IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**

	FY 1990	FY 1991	FY 1992	FY 91-92 Increase	
				\$	%
Criminal Justice System	4,238	4,368	4,995	627	14
Drug Treatment	1,279	1,499	1,655	156	10
Education, Community Action & the Workplace	1,217	1,442	1,515	73	5
International Initiatives	500	647	779	132	20
Border Interdiction and Security	1,752	2,023	2,109	86	4
Research	328	435	488	53	12
Intelligence	65	108	114	7	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,378</b>	<b>\$10,521</b>	<b>\$11,655</b>	<b>+\$1,134</b>	<b>+11</b>

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

NATIONAL FUNDING PRIORITIES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1992 - 1994

The Criminal Justice System

- o Provide assistance to State and local law enforcement;
- o Increase the number of DEA and FBI agents and support personnel, and technical and secure communications capabilities;
- o Provide additional OCDETF personnel and resources for investigations of drug trafficking;
- o Expand resources for money laundering investigations;
- o Expand DEA State and local task forces and other Federal, State, and local task force efforts;
- o Automate DEA reporting capabilities;
- o Increase the ATF Armed Career Criminal program;
- o Expand and improve precursor chemical programs;
- o Increase investigations against marijuana growers and distributors and reduce domestic marijuana production;
- o Augment U.S. prosecutorial resources;
- o Expand capacity in the U.S. Courts by filling 85 newly-authorized judgeships and existing vacant judgeships.
- o Expand the Substance Abuse Treatment Program of the U.S. Probation Office to increase treatment availability as well as maintain adequate supervision of probationers receiving drug treatment;
- o Increase the capacity of the Federal prison system;
- o Increase availability and quality of Federal prison drug treatment services;
- o Augment the National Institute of Corrections' State and local training programs;
- o Help the police get people who are driving while under the influence of drugs off the highways; and
- o Encourage efforts to promote user accountability.

## **Drug Treatment**

- o Increase the availability and quality of drug treatment services;
- o Increase vocational counseling, training services, and aftercare for recovering drug addicts;
- o Expand and improve outreach and treatment services for pregnant/postpartum women and babies;
- o Increase the availability and quality of drug treatment to incarcerated individuals;
- o Encourage development, demonstration, and testing of innovative approaches to treatment (such as drug treatment campuses) at the Federal and State levels to provide addicts improved services;
- o Improve programs of data collection, service-related and biomedical research, evaluation, demonstrations, and dissemination; and
- o Support programs of fellowships and grants to increase the quality and number of professionals and other personnel available to staff treatment programs and to improve mid-career training for treatment professionals.

## **Education, Community Action, and the Workplace**

- o Increase support to help make Federal public housing communities drug free;
- o Get more communities to mobilize against drug abuse by expanding the number of community-based prevention programs;
- o Increase the number and quality of school-based drug education programs;
- o Improve programs of data collection, research, evaluation, demonstrations, and dissemination;
- o Stimulate private sector and volunteer efforts in prevention; and
- o Assist the private sector with drug-free workplace programs, especially for those involving small businesses.

## **International Initiatives**

- o Provide military and law enforcement assistance to the Andean Initiative countries; increase economic assistance

(conditioned on effective counternarcotics performance, sound economic policies, and respect for human rights) to those countries for balance of payments support and alternative income programs;

- o Increase law enforcement and other programs with Mexico to combat increasing trafficking of cocaine through that country;
- o Increase law enforcement programs supporting counternarcotics efforts of South American transit and potential producer countries (Ecuador, Venezuela, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile, and Brazil);
- o Increase cooperative law enforcement programs with Central American and Caribbean countries;
- o Maintain initiatives, seek the support of other nations, and encourage multilateral institutions to assist in countering opium and heroin production and trafficking;
- o Strengthen multinational efforts in demand reduction; and
- o Expand international public information initiatives against drug production, trafficking, and consumption, with particular emphasis on USIA programming.

#### **Border Interdiction and Security**

- o Enhance U.S. Customs Service and INS land interdiction activities, including an increased Southwest Border presence;
- o Augment INS efforts at and between ports of entry by increasing personnel, equipment, and facilities;
- o Improve the ADP programs of the interdiction agencies;
- o Improve the integration of the Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence (C3I) systems with the DOD Joint Task Forces;
- o Continue to improve the DOD capability for sorting air targets; and
- o Increase the Customs Service canine drug detection teams and complete canine training facilities.

#### **Research**

- o Increase our application of developing technologies;

- o Improve data collection programs, treatment and prevention evaluations, research demonstration projects, and information dissemination; and
- o Expand drug addiction and treatment research, including medications development.

### **Intelligence**

- o Augment strategic intelligence capabilities;
- o Augment the El Paso Intelligence Center through ADP enhancements;
- o Increase counternarcotics intelligence sharing programs with Central American and Caribbean countries; and
- o Augment overall drug intelligence capabilities.

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY**

<u>Budget Authority (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy 1/</b>	\$37.1	\$105.6	\$70.2
<b>Department of Justice</b>			
Drug Enforcement Administration	558.4	694.3	748.0
Federal Bureau of Investigation	138.7	175.0	206.4
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	214.9	334.9	402.0
Criminal Division	10.6	16.5	18.5
Tax Division	0.9	1.1	1.2
U.S. Attorneys	126.8	181.5	200.8
U.S. Marshals	158.0	201.9	233.4
Prisons	1,566.9	1,034.2	1,383.9
Support of Prisoners	112.0	135.1	159.7
Immigration and Naturalization Service	120.2	138.3	161.4
Office of Justice Programs	486.2	534.6	525.7
Forfeiture Fund	333.3	372.0	382.5
Interpol	1.1	1.4	1.9
<b>Total, Justice</b>	<b>3,827.8</b>	<b>3,821.0</b>	<b>4,425.3</b>
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>			
Customs Service	664.9	605.4	663.7
FinCEN	0.0	16.5	18.1
Internal Revenue Service	81.0	86.9	86.7
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	96.4	117.2	128.3
U.S. Secret Service	47.3	53.8	38.6
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	17.2	20.8	15.2
<b>Total, Treasury</b>	<b>906.8</b>	<b>900.5</b>	<b>950.6</b>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
Coast Guard	665.2	718.6	704.1
Federal Aviation Administration	18.4	29.2	36.0
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	5.3	7.2	7.8
<b>Total, Transportation</b>	<b>688.8</b>	<b>755.0</b>	<b>747.9</b>
<b>Department of State</b>			
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	129.5	150.0	171.5
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	0.0	0.0	0.5
Agency for International Development	59.9	208.3	294.1
U.S. Information Agency	3.4	3.8	4.5
Military Assistance	114.5	100.4	141.1
<b>Total, State</b>	<b>307.3</b>	<b>462.4</b>	<b>611.7</b>

1/ Resources have been appropriated to the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) and transferred to other Federal agencies (with the drug-related budget authority displayed in the receiving agencies' accounts) in the amounts of: FY 1990 -- \$115M, FY 1991 -- \$46M (\$6M of which is reflected in the SFF budget) and FY 1992 -- \$77M.

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
Agricultural Research Service	1.5	6.5	6.5
U.S. Forest Service	5.2	9.7	9.3
<b>Total, Agriculture</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>			
Bureau of Land Management	6.9	6.9	11.2
National Park Service	6.1	11.3	12.9
Bureau of Indian Affairs	14.4	17.3	20.3
Fish & Wildlife Service	0.8	1.0	1.0
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.1	1.7	1.7
<b>Total, Interior</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>47.1</b>
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	1,168.3	1,370.5	1,477.8
Health Care Financing Administration	170.0	190.0	200.0
Centers for Disease Control	25.2	29.3	29.3
Indian Health Service	32.8	35.3	44.3
Food and Drug Administration	7.2	7.4	7.6
Human Development Services	39.5	64.6	64.6
Family Support Administration	2.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total, Health and Human Services</b>	<b>1,445.0</b>	<b>1,697.1</b>	<b>1,823.6</b>
<b>Department of Defense</b>			
Interdiction and Other Activities	745.8	1,084.1	1,158.6
International (506(a) & Excess Defense Articles)	53.3	21.2	0.0
<b>Total, Defense</b>	<b>799.1</b>	<b>1,105.3</b>	<b>1,158.6</b>
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>150.0</b>	<b>165.0</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>602.8</b>	<b>679.1</b>	<b>713.4</b>
<b>Department of Labor</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>368.2</b>	<b>407.1</b>
<b>ACTION</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>U.S. Courts</b>	<b>258.1</b>	<b>337.0</b>	<b>424.4</b>
<b>TOTAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$9,377.7</b>	<b>\$10,521.1</b>	<b>\$11,654.9</b>

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY: OPERATIONS

I. Resource Summary 1/ (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Other Law Enforcement	\$ 4.0	\$ 5.7	\$ 6.2
Prevention	4.0	5.7	6.2
Treatment	4.0	5.7	6.2
Research & Development	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total	\$12.1	\$17.6	\$20.2
Drug Resources <u>By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$11.9	\$17.0	\$19.2
Gift Fund	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Total	\$12.1	\$17.6	\$20.2
Drug Resources <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	108	115	130
Total FTE	88	118	133
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$12.1	\$17.6	\$20.2
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

1/ This resource summary includes resources appropriated to ONDCP through its Salaries and Expenses and Gift Fund account. Although ONDCP's appropriation for Salaries and Expenses includes resources for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs), for purposes of clarity and simplification, this summary covers only ONDCP operating expenses. Resources for HIDTAs are discussed in the subsequent summary paper.

o All the resources of the Office are drug-related. The amounts shown in the resource summary include funds in ONDCP's Gifts and Donations account, into which private gifts are deposited for use by the Director of ONDCP for drug-related activities.

II. Program Summary

o The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is the President's primary Executive Branch support agency for

advising him on drug issues and providing government-wide program oversight.

- o Few agencies have as sweeping a mission as ONDCP. Its oversight and policy development functions affect many Federal agencies, as well as hundreds of State and local government and private organizations.
- o ONDCP oversees both international and domestic anti-drug abuse functions of all Executive agencies and ensures that such functions sustain and complement the government's overall anti-drug abuse efforts. Mandated activities include:
  - Developing an annual National Drug Control Strategy;
  - Developing a consolidated National Drug Control Budget for presentation to the President and the Congress (including budget certifications and quarterly reprogramming reports);
  - Coordinating and overseeing the programs and policies of approximately 50 Federal Departments, agencies, bureaus, and accounts engaged in drug control activities;
  - Encouraging private sector and State and local initiatives for drug prevention and control;
  - Recommending to the President changes in the organization, management, and budgets of Federal Departments and agencies engaged in the anti-drug effort;
  - Participating in National Security Council deliberations and decisions concerning drugs;
  - Designating areas as high intensity drug trafficking areas;
  - Representing the Administrations's drug policies and proposals before the Congress; and
  - Producing legislatively-mandated studies and reports for submission to the President and the Congress.
- o ONDCP has established several senior-level management committees to oversee and coordinate the efforts of Federal agencies in implementing the National Drug Control Strategy.
  - For example, ONDCP chairs a Supply Reduction Working Group and a Demand Reduction Working Group. It also chairs the Research and Development Committee, which oversees drug-related research, data collection and

evaluation, and new technology planning. Numerous other working groups were formed to coordinate these and other essential Strategy programs and objectives.

- o ONDCP's FY 1990 appropriation for Salaries and Expenses established a gift account for ONDCP, into which all private gifts and donations are deposited and used for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.
- o In November 1989, the President formed the Presidential Drug Advisory Council, which is comprised of 30 private citizens and tasked with assisting ONDCP in the development, dissemination, explanation, and promotion of National Drug Control Policy. ONDCP provides financial and administrative support to the Council from the private gifts that it receives.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FY 1991 budget for ONDCP's operations is \$17.6 million and 115 positions. This is comprised of \$17.0 million in the Salaries and Expenses account and \$0.6 million in the Gift fund. ONDCP's direct staffing of 115 positions is augmented by 48 detailees from other Federal agencies and departments, who assist ONDCP in conducting its wide-ranging mission.
- o The FY 1991 budget includes \$0.5 million for ONDCP's Counternarcotics Technology Center (the Center) established by Public Law 101-509. These resources will establish the Center within ONDCP, enabling it to serve as the central coordinating body for counternarcotics research and development for the Federal government.
- o The Center is headed by the Chief Scientist, who is appointed by the Director of ONDCP and who oversees the Center's four Congressionally-directed responsibilities:
  - To identify and define the short-, medium-, and long-term scientific and technological needs for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies;
  - To assign priorities to identified research needs by considering their technological and fiscal feasibility;
  - To oversee and coordinate counternarcotics technology initiatives of other Federal civilian and military Departments; and

- To submit reprogramming and transfer requests of funds appropriated for counternarcotics enforcement research and development.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The FY 1992 request totals \$20.2 million and 133 FTE. This includes \$19.2 million for Salaries and Expenses -- an increase of \$2.2 million and 15 FTE over the FY 1991 level. It is estimated that \$1.0 million will be contributed to the Gift Fund.
- o The 15 additional staff will enable the Office to meet its growing workload. The day-to-day monitoring and oversight of the Strategy and the accompanying reporting and program analyses will be supported by these additional staff.
- o The FY 1992 request of \$19.2 million for the Salaries and Expenses Account includes \$1.5 million for the Counternarcotics Technology Assessment Center, an increase of \$1.0 million over the FY 1991 level. \$0.5 million will support the salaries and expenses of the Center and \$1.0 million will be used to augment existing Federal research funds.
- o The personnel base in FY 1992 will continue to be supplemented by 48 non-reimbursable detailees from other drug control agencies, particularly in the areas of Supply Reduction, Demand Reduction, and State and Local Affairs.
- o It is anticipated that the operating expenses of the Presidential Drug Advisory Council will continue to be covered by private gifts and donations received by ONDCP.

#### **IV. Output Summary**

- o The Office annually develops the National Drug Control Strategy and a Consolidated National Drug Control Program Budget. It also conducts studies, analyses and reports, and prepares other materials with a view to improving drug program effectiveness.
- o ONDCP produces "White Papers" on selected topics of interest or concern to the drug control community. Five such reports have been produced to date dealing with drug use indicators, drug grants, the workplace, drug treatment, and a status report discussing selected drug laws and policies that States have implemented.

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

I. Resource Summary 1/ (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Other Law Enforcement	\$25.0	\$50.0	\$50.0
State & Local Assistance	<u>0.0</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$25.0	\$82.0	\$50.0

Drug Resources <u>By Decision Unit</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Salaries and Expenses	\$25.0	\$82.0	\$50.0
Total	\$25.0	\$82.0	\$50.0

Drug Resources <u>Personnel Summary</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Total FTE	0	0	0

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$25.0	\$82.0	\$50.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

1/ Resources appropriated for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) are part of ONDCP's Salaries and Expenses appropriation. In FY 1991, Congress appropriated \$99.0 million to the Salaries and Expenses account, of which \$82 million was for HIDTAs. For purposes of clarity and simplification, this summary only discusses resources appropriated for the HIDTA program. ONDCP's operating expenses are discussed in the previous paper.

o All the resources for the HIDTAs are drug-related.

II. Program Summary

o The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is the President's primary Executive Branch support agency for advising him on drug issues and providing government-wide program oversight. ONDCP is charged with administering the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program.

o Section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 authorizes the Director of ONDCP to designate certain areas in the U.S. as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) for the purpose of providing increased Federal assistance to alleviate drug-related problems.

- o Subsequent FY 1990 legislation made such designations mandatory and required ONDCP to designate HIDTAs by February 1, 1990. This designation occurred in January 1990, as part of the second National Drug Control Strategy.
- o In designating such areas, the Director of ONDCP considered certain criteria. These included:
  - The extent to which the area is a center of illegal drug production, manufacturing, importation, and distribution;
  - The extent to which State and local law enforcement agencies have committed resources to respond 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 Nation; and
  - The extent to which a significant increase in the allocation of Federal resources is necessary to respond adequately to drug-related activities in the area.
- o Five areas were designated as HIDTAs: New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and the Southwest border. No new designations are contemplated for FY 1991 or FY 1992. These areas receive Federal assistance through a variety of Federal programs as well as through Federal, State, and local cooperative efforts.
  - By law, these HIDTAs are designated because of the seriousness of their drug trafficking problems and the effects that drugs flowing from these areas have on other parts of the country, not on the basis of a serious drug use problem.
- o The Department of Justice coordinates the HIDTA program for the four metropolitan HIDTAs and the Department of Treasury coordinates the program for the Southwest Border. Each HIDTA has a designated Federal official who coordinates the Federal HIDTA program and acts as a liaison between Washington, D.C, and each area.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o \$82 million was appropriated in FY 1991 for the HIDTA program. \$50 million will continue Federal law enforcement efforts begun in FY 1990 and \$32 million will be provided to

State and local entities for drug control activities that are consistent with the National Strategy.

- The 1991 level of \$82 million more than triples the 1990 HIDTA program. Total resources for Federal agencies increase from \$25 million in FY 1990 to \$50 million in FY 1991. In addition, \$32 million will be allocated in FY 1991 to State and local entities to complement Federal anti-drug efforts.
- o In addition to the \$82 million discussed above, it is estimated that Federal drug control agencies will spend another \$1.3 billion of their total drug-program resources in FY 1991. This includes \$1.1 billion for drug law enforcement and \$0.2 billion for prevention and treatment activities.
- o Program emphasis in FY 1991 is in three areas: financial disruption, intelligence, and technology.
  - Financial disruption efforts will target methods used by major trafficking organizations to convert large volumes of currency into more manageable assets.
  - Intelligence efforts will be geared toward establishing common policies among the HIDEAs on the targeting of groups, the collection and processing of intelligence, and improving communication, interaction, and cooperation among all the groups with intelligence gathering responsibilities.
  - In the area of technology, HIDEA funds will be used to purchase more sophisticated equipment, to enhance existing technologies, and to fund research projects on ways to improve drug law enforcement efforts.
- o ONDCP will allocate FY 1991 budget resources to the appropriate Federal agencies once the 1991 plans have been approved.
- o The \$32 million for direct State and local assistance will be transferred to the Department of Justice, which in turn will allocate the funds to the appropriate State and local law enforcement entities.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The President's FY 1992 budget requests \$50 million for the HIDEA program. This level will continue to support the Federal agencies' ongoing HIDEA program efforts. Although 1992 HIDEA plans have not been established, these resources could be used to fund such activities like the multi-jurisdictional law enforcement initiatives that were established and supported with FY 1990 and FY 1991 HIDEA

funding, and other initiatives (such as DEA State and local Strike Forces, increased Border Patrol agents along the border, and the like) to maximize the effectiveness of the Federal law enforcement efforts in the HIDTAs.

1992 Highlights

- o The FY 1992 request does not include resources specifically for HIDTA activities by State and local entities. However, general drug law enforcement assistance will continue to be provided to State and local governments through the \$490 million Justice Department grant program (see the discussion of the "Office of Justice Programs" elsewhere in this document). These grants can be used to fund HIDTA-related activities, at the discretion of the State and local governments.
- o Federal drug control efforts unique to each designated area will continue to rely heavily on baseline resources contained in the budgets of each of the National Drug Control Agencies operating in the HIDTAs. These resources are expected to total \$1.5 billion for the five HIDTA areas, an increase of \$0.2 billion over the FY 1991 level. Most of this increase is for Federal drug law enforcement efforts.

IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
Approximate Total Fed'l Personnel in HIDTAs	12,500	13,900	14,500
Federal Agency Baseline HIDTA Resources *	\$1.1B	\$1.3B	\$1.5B

\* This excludes the resources appropriated to ONDCP for HIDTA that are discussed in this paper.

**SPECIAL FORFEITURE FUND**

**I. Resource Summary** (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Request</u>
Intelligence	\$0.0	\$5.0	\$0.0
Other Law Enforcement	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$6.0	\$0.0

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Decision Unit</u>			
Special Forfeiture Fund	<u>\$0.0</u>	<u>\$6.0</u>	<u>\$0.0</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$6.0	\$0.0

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	0	0	0

Information

<u>Appropriations:</u>			
Prison Construction	\$115.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 46.0
Fed'l LEA Pay (AUO) Support	0.0	40.0	0.0
EPIC ADP Enhancements	0.0	5.0	0.0
National Commission	0.0	1.0	0.0
ADAMHA Treatment	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>31.0</u>
Total	\$115.0	\$ 46.0	\$ 77.0

<u>Drug-Related Share Scored</u> <u>by Receiving Agency:</u>			
Prison Construction	\$73.6	\$ 0.0	\$31.7
Fed'l LEA Pay (AUO) Support	0.0	35.8	0.0
EPIC ADP Enhancements	0.0	5.0	0.0
National Commission	0.0	1.0	0.0
ADAMHA Treatment	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>31.0</u>
Total	\$73.6	\$ 41.8	\$ 62.7

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The amounts in the Special Forfeiture Fund that are considered drug-related are determined by a set of complicated factors. In general, they reflect the scoring methodology used by the receiving agency as it determines its drug-related spending. In some cases, however, the drug amounts are determined by less obvious factors. For example, the drug-related amounts shown for "Fed'l LEA Pay (AUO) Support" vary by agency, depending on whether the agency received a complementary appropriation for the non-drug portion of its pay.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988 established the Special Forfeiture Fund, which was intended to allow the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to supplement program resources used to fight the war on drugs.
- o Deposits to the Fund come from the DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund after it meets certain necessary expenses (see the "DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund" discussion elsewhere in this document). Beginning in FY 1991, deposits to the Special Forfeiture Fund may occur on a quarterly basis.
  - Deposits to the Special Forfeiture Fund cannot exceed \$150 million per fiscal year.
  - Although these deposits occur automatically, monies in the Fund cannot be spent until Congress enacts a specific appropriation.

## III. Budget Summary

### 1991 Base Program

- o The FY 1991 appropriation provided \$46.0 million for the following purposes:
  - \$40.0 million for administratively uncontrollable overtime for certain Federal law enforcement agencies.
  - \$5.0 million to expand the automation capabilities of the El Paso Intelligence Center. The Department of Justice is currently developing a plan to allocate these EPIC resources.
  - \$1.0 million for a Congressional initiative to implement Section 7604 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, the National Commission on Measured Responses to Achieve a Drug-Free America by 1995 (the Commission).
- o This Commission will be chaired by the Director of ONDCP and will consist of 24 members appointed by the President. Its mission is to develop a proposed uniform code of State laws that represent measured responses to achieve a drug-free America by 1995. The Commission is required to consider the following types of measured responses:
  - Appropriate penalties for drug offenders;
  - Participation in rehabilitation and treatment programs;

- Efforts to educate the public on the dangers of drug abuse as a means of reducing demand;
  - Forfeiture of assets of violators of State drug laws;
  - Cooperative ventures among Federal, State, and local levels;
  - Methods to interdict illegal drugs at our borders, eradicate crops of illegal drugs, and cease the manufacture of illegal drugs; and
  - Other means of preventing drug abuse.
- o The funds earmarked for administratively uncontrollable overtime will be transferred to the appropriate Federal agencies in FY 1991. Each agency will include these funds in its program base and will identify the drug-related portion using its own drug methodology. The agencies receiving funds and the amounts they will receive are displayed below:

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Total Transfer</u>	<u>Drug Amount</u>
FBI	\$ 4.5 million	\$ 4.5 million
INS	2.6 million	0.5 million
OCDE	6.9 million	6.9 million
Customs	18.9 million	18.9 million
ATF	3.9 million	3.9 million
IRS	3.1 million	1.0 million
Secret Service	0.1 million	0.1 million
Total	\$40.0 million	\$35.8 million

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The FY 1992 appropriation request is \$77.0 million, \$31.0 million more than was provided in FY 1991.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o The FY 1992 request supports both demand- and supply-based drug program initiatives.
- o \$46.0 million will be transferred to the Bureau of Prisons for prison construction (see the "Bureau of Prisons" discussion elsewhere in this document).
- o \$31.0 million will be transferred to the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration in the Department of Health and Human Services to supplement its resources for expanding the national treatment system (see the "Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration" discussion elsewhere in this document).

**IV. Output Summary**

- o Not available.

**DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**I. Resource Summary** (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$338.2	\$432.7	\$471.5
International	141.3	166.3	168.8
Intelligence	39.0	53.4	57.0
State & Local Assistance	15.6	16.0	21.0
Research & Development	2.9	3.0	3.1
Regulatory & Compliance	19.1	20.8	24.4
Prevention	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$558.4	\$694.3	\$748.0
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$626.9	 \$787.6	 \$855.2

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Domestic Enforcement	\$140.0	\$185.9	\$214.0
Special Enforcement Operations	51.9	70.9	76.8
Foreign Cooperative Investigations	55.1	53.3	57.6
Diversion Control	34.0	37.2	44.0
State & Local Task Forces	31.5	44.0	55.1
Intelligence	29.4	42.7	45.3
DEA Lab Services	17.3	20.7	23.3
DEA Training	15.2	21.2	21.7
Research & Engineering	66.8	95.7	74.1
ADP & Telecommunications	54.0	55.8	59.8
Records Management	9.0	9.3	9.7
State & Local Training	4.2	4.0	4.2
State & Local Lab Services	2.1	2.3	2.4
Executive Direction	30.5	32.9	35.7
Administrative Services	<u>\$ 17.2</u>	<u>\$ 18.5</u>	<u>\$ 24.4</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$558.4	\$694.3	\$748.0
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$626.9	 \$787.6	 \$855.2

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	5,437	6,107	6,389
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	6,274	7,096	7,492
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	2,504	2,786	2,920
Agent Positions (w/ OCDE)	3,160	3,561	3,785
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	5,103	5,697	6,200
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	5,890	6,597	7,233
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	2,355	2,669	2,932
Agent FTE (w/ OCDE)	2,978	3,381	3,749

<u>Information</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$558.4	\$694.3	\$748.0
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	100%	100%	100%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$626.9	\$787.6	\$855.2
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o All DEA activities are drug-related.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Drug Enforcement Administration is the lead Federal agency for enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations. The agency's stated priority mission is the long-term immobilization of major trafficking organizations through the removal of their leaders, the termination of their trafficking networks, and the seizure of the assets on which they depend. DEA's primary responsibilities include:
  - Investigation of major narcotic violators who operate at interstate and international levels;
  - Enforcement of regulations governing the legal manufacture, distribution, and dispensing of controlled substances;
  - Collection, development, analysis, and maintenance of intelligence information to support Federal, State, and local law enforcement;
  - Coordination with Federal, State, and local law enforcement authorities and cooperation with counterpart agencies abroad; and
  - Training, research, and information exchange with other law enforcement agencies in support of drug traffic prevention and control, including development of new technology and scientific support to operational elements of DEA.

## III. Budget Summary

### 1991 Base Program

- o Resources: In support of its primary investigative, coordination, and intelligence responsibilities in FY 1991, directly appropriated DEA resources will include 2,762

agents, 428 intelligence specialists, 421 diversion control investigators, 214 chemists, and 2,252 support personnel. In addition to these personnel, DEA resources include 30 reimbursable positions from other agencies.

- o Domestic Efforts: Through its 19 domestic field divisions, DEA conducts high-level investigations into the trafficking of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and dangerous drugs.

DEA is escalating its domestic efforts in the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) with half of its agent enhancement in FY 1991 devoted to the five HIDTAs.

- o Special Enforcement Operations/Programs: DEA often targets illicit trafficking organizations through its Special Enforcement Operations/Programs (SEO/Ps). SEO/Ps are high level, long term enforcement projects that focus DEA investigative, intelligence, and support resources on specific drug problems. These projects may be regional, national, or international, and they are controlled by the Drug Investigations Section at headquarters. DEA currently has over 40 active SEO/Ps throughout the United States and abroad.

- o OCDE Task Forces: DEA participates in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) program. DEA was integrally involved in 70 percent of the program's investigations in 1989, and plans to increase its participation in FY 1991.

- o International Efforts: DEA's Foreign Cooperative Investigations Program includes the activities of 71 offices located in 42 countries. The 281 special agents assigned to foreign offices establish diplomatic liaison with host countries and provide investigative assistance and training.

- o State and Local Activities: State and local task forces are key elements in the Federal drug enforcement effort. They combine the jurisdictional expertise of State and local agencies with the drug investigative expertise of Federal drug enforcement agencies. DEA currently supports 52 funded and 19 provisional State and local task forces.

Also aiding the local effort is the Demand Reduction Program Coordinator located in each Field Division who participates in demand reduction activities in communities throughout the region. DEA also provides training and lab services to State and local agencies.

- o Intelligence Program: DEA's intelligence program provides support to a wide variety of domestic heroin, cannabis, cocaine, dangerous drug, organized crime, and financial investigations. DEA's intelligence operations include the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). EPIC is a multi-agency,

all source, tactical intelligence center which tracks the movement of drugs, weapons, and aliens.

In addition to the intelligence resources identified in DEA's budget for FY 1991, \$20 million will be provided to DEA from the Department of Defense (DoD) to meet EPIC equipment needs and support other intelligence operations, subject to the provisions of DoD's Congressional budget authorization and transfer authority.

- o Technical Operations: DEA increases the effectiveness and efficiency of field operations through the development of new or improved technical investigative equipment, such as radio and surveillance devices. DEA also maintains and operates a fleet of 101 aircraft (including 37 seized aircraft) to provide intelligence and operational support.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The Strategy requests a 1992 increase over 1991 (excluding OCDE) totalling 282 positions (134 agent positions), 503 FTE, and \$53.6 million.
- o The Strategy requests a 1992 OCDE increase over 1991 totalling 114 positions (90 agent positions), 133 FTE, and \$13.9 million. A description of OCDE resources is provided elsewhere in this document.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Domestic Enforcement: An increase is requested of 115 positions (86 agent positions), 58 FTE, and \$12.0 million. This enhancement will allow DEA to focus 86 new agents on domestic areas that are the most severely affected by specific drug problems. Also included in this request are four clerical positions and \$0.2 million to address staff shortages in four domestic field offices.
- o Special Enforcement Operations/Programs: An increase is requested of 10 positions (10 agent positions), 5 FTE, and \$1.3 million. An increase of 10 agents will be used to establish full-time coordinators in the States that are most actively involved in the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.
- o Foreign Cooperative Investigations: An increase is requested of 14 positions (12 agent positions), 7 FTE, and \$3.1 million. This enhancement will provide DEA with the opportunity to expand five existing foreign offices that have critical staffing shortages -- Chile, Guatemala, Colombia, Brazil, and Ecuador.
- o Diversion Control: An increase is requested of 36 positions (includes 29 diversion investigators), 18 FTE, and \$3.7

million. DEA requests 24 diversion investigators to help implement the domestic portion of the Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act. To implement the foreign portion of the Act, 5 diversion investigators are requested for Latin America, Europe, and the Far East. Further, special funding of \$0.7 million is also requested to provide mobile ADP capabilities for investigators in the field.

- o State and Local Task Forces: An increase is requested of 70 positions (26 agent positions), 35 FTE, and \$8.5 million. This increase will provide DEA resources to convert 7 provisional State and local task forces. Also, included in this request is special funding totalling \$3.0 million to purchase cars, radios, and other equipment to support State and local officers.
- o DEA Laboratory Services: An increase is requested of 19 positions (11 chemist positions), 10 FTE, and \$2.0 million. This enhancement provides needed chemists to support the laboratory analyses associated with increased agent staff. Also, included in this request is \$0.2 million for additional fingerprint identification equipment.
- o Research, Engineering, and Technical Operations: An increase is requested of 8 positions, 4 FTE, and \$1.8 million. This enhancement will allow DEA to replace obsolete technical equipment (dialed number recorders), provide operating costs for forfeited aircraft, and provide additional quality assurance and clerical support for DEA's aviation program.
- o ADP and Telecommunications: An increase is requested of 11 positions, 5 FTE, and \$4.3 million. This enhancement will provide ADP support to EPIC and other DEA ADP systems, provide contract information specialists in DEA offices to support ADP operations in the field, help assure continuity of ADP operations and systems, and fund increased costs of computer support through Department of Justice Data Centers.
- o Administrative Services: An increase is requested of \$4.8 million. This enhancement provides special funding for replacement vehicles (\$3.1 million), and A&E study prior to relocating the Mid-Atlantic and Special Testing and Research Laboratories (\$1.5 million), and medical costs associated with Hepatitis B vaccinations (\$0.2 million).
- o Adjustments to Base Program: Net changes include a decrease of one position, and an increase of 361 FTE and \$12.1 million. These are other changes from FY 1991 that are not included in the program increases described above. Included in these base changes are decreases from non-recurring equipment expenses, increases to annualize positions funded in FY 1991, and increases relating to the FY 1992 pay raise and Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform.

IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
DEA Initiated Arrests	7,845	9,028	9,922
Other Federal Referral Arrests	1,147	1,320	1,451
DEA Cooperative Arrests	3,589	4,130	4,539
State & Local Task Force Arrests	5,663	6,164	6,895
Foreign Cooperative Arrests	1,306	1,329	1,414
DEA/OCDE Arrests	3,555	3,747	4,316
Clandestine Labs Seized	451	500	500
Value of Assets Seized	\$1,040M	\$1,136M	\$1,328M
Federal Lab Exhibits Analyzed	30,123	38,000	41,000

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**I. Resource Summary** (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$127.5	\$162.1	\$191.3
International	1.5	0.7	0.7
Intelligence	<u>9.6</u>	<u>12.2</u>	<u>14.4</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$138.7	\$175.0	\$206.4
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$190.1	 \$265.0	 \$313.6

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Drugs <u>1/</u>	\$ 95.1	\$111.3	\$133.4
Organized Crime	3.4	4.1	5.0
Violent Crime	1.6	1.7	1.7
White Collar Crime	3.2	3.8	4.7
ADP & Telecommunications	12.7	9.0	10.6
FBI Applicants	2.5	1.7	2.7
Training	1.5	1.8	2.4
Forensic Services	1.5	9.8	9.9
Records Management	1.6	1.9	2.2
Technical Field Support	5.6	20.8	23.4
Fingerprint Identification	4.3	4.4	4.5
National Crime Info. Center	0.2	0.4	0.4
Executive Direction	2.2	2.0	2.6
Administrative Services	<u>3.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$138.7	\$175.0	\$206.4
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$190.1	 \$265.0	 \$313.6

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,853	2,152	2,239
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	2,490	3,088	3,340
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	972	978	1,022
Agent Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,386	1,571	1,726
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,760	1,945	2,155
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	2,397	2,831	3,174
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	939	920	989
Agent FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,353	1,484	1,638

<u>Information</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$1,482.7	\$1,692.5	\$2,021.2
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	9%	10%	10%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$1,534.2	\$1,782.5	\$2,128.4
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	12%	15%	15%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

- 1/ The FY 1991 Drugs Decision Unit includes \$4.5 million in budget authority transferred from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund to assist in meeting the increased costs of pay and Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO).
- o FBI's anti-drug program includes 100 percent of its Drug Decision Unit within the Bureau's budget, as well as a proportionate share of many other Bureau activities, including: Organized Crime, White Collar Crime, and Violent Crime Investigations; Technical Field Support and Equipment; Training; Forensic Services; ADP; Fingerprint Identification; Records Management, and miscellaneous functions and services. These other activities account for approximately 36 percent of the FBI's anti-drug request in FY 1992.

## II. Program Summary

- o 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 espionage, sabotage, kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, interstate transportation of stolen property, civil rights matters, interstate gambling violations, narcotics violations, fraud against the Government, and assault or murder of the President or a Federal officer.
- o In the area of drug enforcement, the Bureau targets major, multi-jurisdictional drug 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.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FBI's 1991 anti-drug program consists of 978 agent positions and 1,174 support positions. The support complement includes drug intelligence analysts, intelligence research specialists, language specialists, investigative assistants, and general clerical and typing positions.
- o The FBI's principal goal during 1991 is to focus investigative resources on those organizational-based trafficking groups controlling significant segments of the illegal drug importation and distribution markets. Investigations are directed at Colombian/South American, Mexican, European/Italian, Asian, and other major trafficking organizations that are national in scope.
- o Further, during FY 1991, approximately 40 percent of the FBI's drug field personnel will be assigned to High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs).

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The Strategy requests a 1992 increase over 1991 (excluding OCDE) totalling 87 positions (44 agent positions), 210 FTE and \$31.3 million. Of the total increase requested, \$5.3 million is for nonpersonnel-related items, including digital telephony, Drug Intelligence System funding, and confidential case funding.
- o The Strategy requests a 1992 OCDE increase over 1991 totalling 165 positions (111 agent positions), 133 FTE, and \$17.3 million. A description of OCDE resources is provided elsewhere in this document.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Drugs: An increase is requested for this budget activity of 64 positions (32 agent positions), 32 FTE, and \$5.9 million. The request includes an increase of \$4.4 million for field personnel, consisting of the following: 10 agent positions, 6 general support positions, and \$1.0 million to establish Joint Drug Intelligence Groups; 22 agent positions, 15 general support positions, and \$3.0 million to target Colombian/South American trafficking organizations; and 11 positions and \$0.4 million to continue the development and expansion of the FBI's drug intelligence data base. In addition to these field personnel, included in this request is \$1.6 million for confidential case funding for Title III support and other covert case-related expenses.

-- Joint Drug Intelligence Groups (JDIGs): Currently the FBI has two JDIGs established -- one in Miami and the

other in Chicago. The creation of additional JDIGs are necessary in the New York and San Diego field offices to concentrate efforts toward identifying the most influential drug organizations operating in their respective areas.

-- Target Organizations: Additional resources are required to target Colombian/South American and Mexican drug trafficking organizations. FBI intelligence has revealed that Colombian/South American drug trafficking organizations, which control the principal means of importation and distribution of cocaine, have expanded their operations from southern Florida to the Southwest, Eastern Seaboard, and Gulf Coast States, as well as Canada. Instead of hundreds of individual entrepreneurs dealing in smaller loads, a transformation into a very well-organized business with multiple shipments has occurred. The Colombians have enhanced their profits dramatically by controlling warehousing in the United States and selling to first-line retailers.

-- Southwest Border Enforcement: Additional resources are also needed to assist the FBI in expanding investigative efforts directed toward Mexican trafficking organizations along the Southwest Border. These resources are necessary to enhance the Bureau's border HIDTA efforts. The enhanced resources will enable the FBI to initiate additional Mexican heroin investigations, as well as the continued use of Mexican organizations as a conduit for South American cocaine trafficking.

o White Collar Crime: An increase is requested of 10 positions (6 agent positions), 5 FTE, and \$0.8 million. The increase in drug trafficking throughout the U.S. has directly resulted in an increase in drug-related public corruption, particularly involving law enforcement officers. This enhancement would assist the Bureau in pursuing more of these kind of cases.

o ADP & Telecommunications: An increase is requested of \$1.6 million. This request funds further development of the FBI's Drug Information System (DIS). The DIS supports the following functions: access to 6 separate automation systems from one workstation; information management capabilities to support case, program, and administrative functions; network and link analysis through computer-aided visual analysis; geographic mapping; strategic analysis; and inferencing and reasoning capabilities.

o FBI Applicants: An increase of 9 positions (6 agent positions), 5 FTE, and \$1.0 million. The Bureau's long-range projections indicate that over the next decade,

approximately 50 percent of agents currently onboard will retire. To ensure adequate recruitment of qualified personnel, this enhancement is requested to accommodate expected workload growth in background investigations.

- o Technical Field Support and Equipment: An increase is requested of 5 positions (electronic engineers and technicians), 3 FTE, and \$2.5 million. This enhancement will be used to begin equipment development and deployment in five primary digital telecommunications areas: Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDN), Custom Local Area Signaling Services (CLASS), mobile telephones, Private Branch Exchanges (PBX), and training. Nonpersonnel funding will be used as follows:
  - The FBI will develop ISDN intercept technology and test five field deployments of this capability. Between 1990 and 1995, the subscriber base of ISDN users is projected to grow from 75,000 to 1,000,000. The FBI, along with other law enforcement agencies, does not now have the capability to intercept ISDN traffic. Unless digital intercept capabilities are developed, ISDN telephones are likely to become, as the cellular telephone is today, the phone of choice to conduct narcotics trafficking activities;
  - The Bureau will begin retrofitting or replacing Dialed Number Recorders to handle CLASS features;
  - The FBI will initiate development of a capability to intercept CT-II (public cordless telephones), personal communicators, micronets (wireless PBX) and enhanced cellular telephones; and
  - Funding will be used to purchase equipment and other materials to train field personnel in digital communications technology and intercept procedures.
- o Adjustments to Base Program: Changes include a decrease of one position and an increase of 165 FTE and \$19.5 million. These are other changes from FY 1991 that are not included in the program increases described above. Included in these base changes are decreases from non-recurring equipment expenses, increases to annualize positions funded in FY 1991, and increases relating to the 1992 pay raise and Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform.

#### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
Investigations Completed	7,035	6,975	7,700
Indictments	1,680	1,750	1,900
Convictions	1,425	1,225	1,300
No. of Wiretaps	42	44	47
Seizures Subject to Forfeiture	\$222M	\$248M	\$466M
Value of Forfeited Assets	\$87M	\$96M	\$115M

**ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES**

**I. Resource Summary** (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$160.5	\$254.3	\$301.0
Intelligence	4.1	7.0	10.9
State & Local Assistance	3.5	5.0	5.6
Prosecution	<u>46.8</u>	<u>68.6</u>	<u>84.4</u>
Total	<u>\$214.9</u>	<u>\$334.9</u>	<u>\$402.0</u>

**Drug Resources**  
**By Decision Unit 1/**

DEA	\$ 68.5	\$ 93.3	\$107.2
FBI	51.5	89.9	107.2
INS	8.0	10.3	11.5
Marshals Service	1.0	1.1	1.1
Customs	14.5	25.8	30.8
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	8.6	10.0	11.4
Internal Revenue Service	14.4	34.0	46.2
Coast Guard	0.7	0.9	0.9
U.S. Attorneys	45.2	66.7	82.4
DOJ - Criminal Division	0.7	0.7	0.7
DOJ - Tax Division	1.0	1.2	1.2
OCDE - Administrative Support	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Total	<u>\$214.9</u>	<u>\$334.9</u>	<u>\$402.0</u>

**Drug Resources**  
**Personnel Summary**

Total Positions	2,918	4,028	4,614
Agent Positions	1,670	2,238	2,569
Attorney Positions	387	538	614
Total FTE	2,723	3,610	4,265
Agent FTE	1,571	2,064	2,385
Attorney FTE	368	452	566

**Information**

Total Agency Budget	\$214.9	\$334.9	\$402.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

1/ FY 1991 includes \$6.9 million in budget authority transferred from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund to assist in meeting the increased costs of pay and Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO).

o All OCDE resources are drug-related.

## II. Program Summary

- o The OCDE Task Force Program constitutes a nationwide structure of 13 regional Task Forces which utilize the combined resources and expertise of its 11 member Federal agencies, in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors, to target major narcotic trafficking and money laundering organizations. The following are the 13 Task Force regions, with the headquarters city for each task force listed in parenthesis: New England (Boston); New York/New Jersey (New York); Mid-Atlantic (Baltimore); Southeast (Atlanta); Gulf Coast (Houston); South Central (St. Louis); North Central (Chicago); Great Lakes (Detroit); Mountain (Denver); Los Angeles/Nevada (Los Angeles); Northwest (San Francisco); Southwest Border (San Diego); and Florida/Caribbean (Miami).
  
- o The stated goal of the OCDE Program is to identify, investigate, and prosecute members of high-level drug trafficking enterprises. Four objectives guide the selection and conduct of investigations:
  - To target, investigate and prosecute individuals who organize, direct, finance, or are otherwise engaged in high-level illegal drug trafficking enterprises, including large-scale money laundering organizations;
  - To promote a coordinated drug enforcement effort in each Task Force region and encourage maximum cooperation among all drug enforcement agencies;
  - To work effectively with State and local law enforcement agencies; and
  - To make full use of financial investigative techniques, including tax law enforcement and forfeiture actions.
  
- o Those who are targeted for Task Force cases include criminal groups formed for the purpose of importing, distributing, and financing large amounts of controlled substances; criminal groups that are trafficking in drugs as well as engaging in other crimes; traditional organized crime figures; major outlaw motorcycle gangs; prison gangs or prison-associated organizations; and physicians, pharmacists, and other persons registered to legally dispense drugs but who engage in illicit distribution.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o In 1983 and 1984, the OCDE Program operated as a single appropriation, reimbursing participating agencies for their involvement. Beginning in 1985, the resources were appropriated directly to the participating agencies. Pursuant to Section 1055 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), a single appropriation for the OCDE Task Force Program was again established in 1990. The agencies participating in the OCDE Task Force Program are now reimbursed for their involvement from the single OCDE appropriation.
- o The 1991 OCDE appropriation is \$334.9 million. This will fund 4,028 positions (3,610 FTE) in the eleven participating agencies. The largest participants are DEA, \$93.3 million and 900 FTE; FBI, \$89.9 million and 886 FTE; and U.S. Attorneys, \$66.7 million and 790 FTE.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o Total Resources: The 1992 request for the OCDE Task Force program totals 4,614 positions, 4,265 FTE and \$402.0 million. This represents an increase of \$67.0 million and 655 FTE over the FY 1991 level and includes resources for drug law enforcement, prosecution, and administrative support for the 11 member agencies.
- o Drug Law Enforcement: This activity provides resources for the investigations conducted by the 13 regional OCDE Task Forces. The total resources recommended for FY 1992 are 3,472 positions, 3,219 FTE, and \$316.3 million, a funding increase of 19 percent over FY 1991.
- o Prosecutions: The FY 1992 request for the OCDE prosecution activity totals 1,129 positions, 1,033 FTE, and \$84.4 million. This represents a funding increase of 23 percent over FY 1991. These funds will be used to reimburse the U.S. Attorneys, the Criminal Division (DOJ) and the Tax Division (DOJ) for their support and prosecutorial efforts on OCDE Task Force cases.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Drug Enforcement Administration: An increase is requested of 114 positions (90 agent positions), 57 FTE, and \$12.9 million.
  - The request supports an internal policy change regarding DEA's current strategy for nominating cases to the OCDE program. Effective April 2, 1990, DEA policy now requires that top-level cases be nominated

to the OCDE program in the early stages of an investigation in order to take full advantage of the resources of all participating agencies. DEA anticipates an increase in OCDE cases in FY 92 as a result of this change. Also, the growth in special agent manpower DEA-wide should help to generate additional OCDE investigations.

-- Further, this request will provide additional staffing resources to implement the recent agreement with the Customs Service regarding cross-designations; to cover more medium and rural population areas; and to deputize additional State and local officers.

o Federal Bureau of Investigation: An increase is requested of 165 positions (111 agent positions), 83 FTE, and \$19.1 million.

-- Included in this total is nonpersonnel funding consisting of: confidential case funding (\$1.5 million); Asset Forfeiture Investigation Funding (\$2.5 million); and regional conference and coordinator travel funding (\$0.3 million).

-- Additional investigative resources are requested in order for the FBI to dedicate a greater portion of its OCDE resources to the investigation of internationally-based and multi-jurisdictional drug trafficking organizations and their money laundering support mechanisms. The requested resources also would assist in providing additional intelligence through the use of electronic surveillance coverage, Racketeering Enterprise Investigations, and undercover operations.

o Immigration and Naturalization Service: An increase is requested of 11 positions (11 agent positions), 6 FTE, and \$0.9 million. This enhancement will help address the problem of criminal alien involvement in illegal drug trafficking activities by providing investigative assistance to all OCDE agencies in the identification and location of aliens involved in narcotics enterprises. Specifically, the increase will provide for increased investigations in High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs).

o U.S. Customs Service: An increase is requested of 30 positions (24 agent positions), 15 FTE, and \$2.5 million. The additional Customs Agents working Title 21 investigations under cross-designation from the DEA are expected to generate additional OCDE cases. This enhancement will help meet this increased workload.

o Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: An increase is requested of 11 positions (10 agent positions), 5 FTE, and \$1.1 million. This enhancement will be used to focus

additional resources on gang activity; assist in the identification of weapons bought, sold, and used by narcotics dealers; and to increase liaison with OCDE counterparts in other Federal, State, and local agencies.

- o Internal Revenue Service: An increase is requested of 102 positions (85 agent positions), 51 FTE, and \$8.8 million. This enhancement will allow the IRS to expand its enforcement of the Bank Secrecy Act. Additional enforcement efforts will increase financial targeting, expand undercover operations, and increase verification of compliance with the IRS Code, particularly for non-bank institutions.
- o U.S. Attorneys: An increase is requested of 153 positions (76 attorney positions), 76 FTE, and \$8.3 million. This request responds to the escalating OCDE workload caused by increases in complex long-term investigations, the expanding use of Title III electronic surveillances, and rapidly increasing appeals caused by the penalties in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and new sentencing guidelines. This enhancement will also permit the maintenance of an appropriate agent-to-attorney ratio in OCDE cases.
- o Adjustments to Base Program: Changes include an increase of 362 FTE, and \$13.4 million. These are other changes from FY 1991 that are not included in the program increases described for each agency above. Included in these base changes are decreases from non-recurring equipment expenses, increases to annualize positions funded in FY 1991, and increases relating to the 1992 pay raise and Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform.

#### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
Investigations	634	651	838
Indictments	1,526	1,857	2,392
Individuals Indicted	5,010	6,184	7,964
Convictions	2,206	2,783	3,584
Seizures	\$432M	\$576M	\$742M
Forfeitures	\$237M	\$175M	\$226M

CRIMINAL DIVISION

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Prosecution	<u>\$10.6</u>	<u>\$16.5</u>	<u>\$18.5</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$10.6	\$16.5	\$18.5
Total (w/OCDE)	\$11.3	\$17.2	\$19.3

<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Organized Crime Prosecution	\$ 1.8	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.7
Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Prosecution	3.0	5.7	6.8
Prosecution Support	4.5	7.3	8.1
Management & Administration	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$10.6	\$16.5	\$18.5
Total (w/OCDE)	\$11.3	\$17.2	\$19.3

<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	268	205	226
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	274	211	232
Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE)	143	110	117
Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE)	147	114	121
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	134	193	202
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	140	199	208
Attorney FTE (w/o OCDE)	58	107	110
Attorney FTE (w/ OCDE)	62	111	114

Information

Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$58.5	\$66.4	\$74.6
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	18%	25%	25%
Total Agency Budget (w/OCDE)	\$59.1	\$67.1	\$75.2
Drug Percentage (w/OCDE)	19%	26%	26%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The drug percentage is based on the drug-related workload of the various elements of the Criminal Division.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Criminal Division has four decision units involved with drug prosecutions: Organized Crime Prosecution, Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Prosecution, Prosecution Support, and Management and Administration.
- o Organized Crime Prosecution resources are used to ensure that organized crime cases are properly indicted and prosecuted, and to develop and implement overall organized crime prosecution policies.
- o The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section, which presently includes the new Money Laundering Office, assists with policy formulation relative to Federal drug prosecution policies, including the development of innovative investigative and prosecutorial methods and the enhancement or modification of existing statutory authorities. The Section also prosecutes narcotics and money laundering cases and furnishes instruction in the areas of money laundering, Continuing Criminal Enterprise prosecution, electronic surveillance, and grand jury practice.
- o Prosecution Support includes the Asset Forfeiture Office (AFO), the Offices of Enforcement Operations (OEO) and the Office of International Affairs (OIA).
  - AFO 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. AFO also conducts domestic and international forfeiture training for agents and prosecutors.
  - OIA coordinates international activities, and, along with the Departments of State and Treasury, negotiates extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs). OIA assists in efforts to extradite major narcotic traffickers and money launderers to the United States for successful prosecution. MLATs allow access to financial records for use in prosecution of major narcotics trafficking organizations.
  - OEO reviews and approves all "Title III" applications for electronic surveillance. OEO also receives and processes all requests from the U.S. Attorneys and their Organized Crime Strike Force Units for witness immunities and the use of prisoners in covert activities.
- o Management and Administration resources are used to supervise and implement Department policy, establish priorities and operating procedures, analyze legislative

proposals, review management issues related to criminal law enforcement and develop relevant policy.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o In FY 1991 drug-related resources total \$16.5 million, 205 positions, and 193 FTE for the Criminal Division. This represents increases of \$5.9 million and 59 FTE over 1990 levels.
- o In addition, \$0.7 million, 6 positions, and 6 FTE are available for the Criminal Division's OCDE activities. This is an increase of \$40,000 over 1990.
- o In conjunction with the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia and the U.S. Marshals Service, supplemental resources of six positions, 3 workyears, and \$0.3 million are included for implementation of a short-term witness protection pilot program in the District of Columbia.
- o Twenty-five new positions and \$1.9 million resulting from the President's Violent Crime Initiative will be transferred to United States Attorneys' (USAs) Organized Crime and Racketeering Strike Force Units. The transfer of these resources are in addition to the 186 positions, 170 FTE, and \$13.6 million transferred to USAs as a result of the implementation of an Attorney General Order dated December 31, 1989, transferring all Organized Crime and Racketeering Section strike force offices. This transfer is reflected in the decrease of 61 drug-related positions between 1990 and 1991.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o In FY 1992, the Criminal Division will add \$2.0 million, 21 positions, and 9 FTE for drug-related activities.
- o In FY 1992, \$0.7 million will be provided from the OCDE account on a reimbursable basis to support 6 FTE. No program increases are requested for the Criminal Division's OCDE activities.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Prosecution: In 1992, an increase in drug-related resources of \$0.8 million, 10 positions, and 5 FTE will be for the Money Laundering Office under this decision unit.

- o Prosecution Support: An increase of \$0.7 million will be provided in 1992 for a net of 9 positions and 4 FTE in this decision unit. Two positions, 2 FTE, and \$145,000 will be transferred to the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture.

**IV. Output Summary**

	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
Drug-related Cases			
- Filed	24	101	110
- Pending	370	91	135

TAX DIVISION

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources by Function	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
Prosecution	<u>\$0.9</u>	<u>\$1.1</u>	<u>\$1.2</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$0.9	\$1.1	\$1.2
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$1.9	\$2.3	\$2.4

Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit

Criminal Tax Prosecution	<u>\$0.9</u>	<u>\$1.1</u>	<u>\$1.2</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$0.9	\$1.1	\$1.2
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$1.9	\$2.3	\$2.4

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	14	14	14
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	28	28	28
Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE)	10	10	10
Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE)	21	21	21
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	14	14	14
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	26	26	26
Attorney FTE (w/o OCDE)	10	10	10
Attorney FTE (w/ OCDE)	20	20	20

Information

Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$42.2	\$50.6	\$53.8
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	2%	2%	2%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$43.4	\$51.8	\$55.0
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	5%	4%	4%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The methodology for calculating this account's drug-related resources is based on workyears dedicated to drug-related cases.

II. Program Summary

- o The Tax Division includes a Criminal Tax Prosecution decision unit, which dedicates 12 percent of its resources (14 FTE) to drug-related criminal cases. The Division's three other decision units -- Federal Appellate Activity,

Civil Litigation, and Management and Administration -- contain no drug-related resources.

- o The Tax Division uses Federal tax laws as a basis for prosecuting narcotics traffickers. In some instances, tax violations related to narcotics enterprises are easier to prove than the drug violation itself. Tax Division Criminal Enforcement attorneys serve as liaison to the IRS and U.S. Attorneys' offices. They monitor drug/tax related dockets to ensure that timely assistance is provided in investigating and prosecuting narcotics dealers. The most complex and broad based tax investigations and prosecutions of drug dealers are generally handled personally by Tax Division Criminal Enforcement attorneys.
- o In addition, the Tax Division participates in international enforcement efforts with implications for narcotics prosecutions, such as offshore money laundering of proceeds obtained through illegal drug activities and development of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties.
- o Tax Division attorneys are also involved in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement (OCDE) Task Force, providing comprehensive legal advice and assistance in the investigation and prosecution of criminal narcotics cases which involve tax-related issues.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FY 1991 enacted level includes \$1.1 million, 14 positions and 14 FTE in drug-related resources for the Tax Division. This represents an increase of \$0.2 million over 1990 levels.
- o In addition, the Tax Division will receive \$1.2 million to fund 14 positions and 12 FTE for its OCDE activities. This is an increase of \$47,000 over 1990.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The 1992 request is for \$1.2 million, 14 positions and 14 FTE. This increase of \$0.1 million over 1991 levels maintains base funding with no program increases.
- o For its 1992 OCDE activities, the Tax Division is requesting \$1.2 million, 14 positions and 12 FTE. This increase of \$48,000 over 1991 levels maintains base funding. No program increases are requested for Tax Division's OCDE activities.

IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Complex Cases	308	324	340
Grand Jury Investigations	132	136	140

## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

### I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Prosecution	\$126.8	\$181.5	\$200.8
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$126.8	\$181.5	\$200.8
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$172.0	\$248.1	\$283.2

#### Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Criminal Litigation	\$119.0	\$171.9	\$188.3
Legal Education	1.7	2.6	3.2
Management and Administration	6.1	7.0	9.2
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$126.8	\$181.5	\$200.8
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$172.0	\$248.1	\$283.2

#### Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	2,221	2,248	2,269
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	2,880	3,204	3,378
Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,216	1,242	1,251
Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,587	1,764	1,849
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,507	2,085	2,096
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	2,104	2,875	3,111
Attorney FTE (w/o OCDE)	800	1,115	1,120
Attorney FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,153	1,552	1,671

#### Information

Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$513.5	\$675.0	\$779.3
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	25%	27%	26%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$559.6	\$741.7	\$861.7
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	31%	33%	33%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The methodology for calculating this account's drug-related resources is based on the percentage of time spent on drug-related cases by USAs.

### II. Program Summary

- o The U.S. Attorneys (USAs) are the principal litigators for the U.S. Government. USAs operate from 94 district offices.

The account has five major decision units: Civil Litigation, Criminal Litigation, Legal Education, and Management and Administration, and Debt Collection. The first and last decision unit contain no drug-related resources.

- o USAs investigate, prepare and prosecute all Federal violations of controlled substances, money laundering, drug trafficking, tax evasion, and violent and organized crime.
- o Each judicial district office maintains a Law Enforcement Coordinating Committee which assesses local crime problems and solutions with other Federal and local officials.
- o USAs frequently cross-designate State and local attorneys during investigations and prosecutions as well as provide on-going legal education.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FY 1991 enacted level includes \$181.5 million, 2,085 FTE and 2,248 positions in drug-related resources for the USAs. This represents an increase of \$54.7 million, 578 FTE and 27 positions over 1990 levels.
- o In 1991, the Organized Crime Strike Forces were transferred from the Criminal Division to the USAs Office. This transfer increased the total budget for USAs by \$13.6 million, 170 FTE and 186 positions. The Strike Force will devote 35 percent of its resources to drug prosecutions, resulting in an increase in USAs drug-related resources of \$4.8 million, 61 FTE and 65 positions.
- o Additional resources currently assigned to the Criminal Division are proposed to be transferred to the USAs in 1991. The transfer involves total resources of 25 positions, 25 FTE, and \$1.9 million, of which 6 positions, 6 FTE, and \$0.5 million are drug-related.
- o The remaining \$49.4 million allows the USAs to annualize 687 drug-related positions -- 320 attorney and 367 support positions -- by adding 400 FTE, and funds 155 FTE authorized but not used in 1990. The 687 positions were originally authorized in 1990.
- o The additional FTE and positions are partially offset by a reduction of 44 FTE and 44 positions required to pay for inflation and the 1991 pay raise.
- o USAs will also receive \$66.7 million for 956 positions and 790 FTE for its OCDE activities from the OCDE appropriation.

This is an increase of \$21.4 million, 164 FTE and 297 positions over 1990. The OCDE appropriation is discussed elsewhere in this document.

### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The 1992 request is for \$200.8 million, 2,096 FTE and 2,269 positions. This represents an increase of \$19.3 million, 11 FTE and 21 positions over FY 1991.
- o For its 1992 OCDE activities, the USAs are requesting \$82.4 million, 1,015 FTE and 1,109 positions from the OCDE appropriation. This is an increase of \$15.8 million, 225 FTE and 153 positions over FY 1991.

### 1992 Highlights

- o Criminal Litigation: The request includes an increase of \$16.4 million, 11 FTE, and 21 positions for this decision unit. Of this amount:
  - \$12.6 million is for uncontrollable increases, such as inflation and pay raises;
  - \$1.5 million is for attorney pay increases to improve retention rates;
  - \$1.3 million is for 21 positions and 11 FTE in support of the District of Columbia Superior Court in response to the continuing wave of drug-related homicides and other violent crime committed in the District; and
  - \$1.0 million is to provide security systems, safes, guard services, x-ray units, and shredders in U.S. Attorneys Offices to address the physical threat to employees of those offices.
- o Legal Education: An increase of \$0.6 million, 0 FTE and 0 positions is requested to provide additional travel and training costs for new attorneys and paralegals.
- o Management and Administration: An increase of \$2.2 million, 0 FTE and 0 positions is requested to fund various automation and management improvement systems.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Drug-related Cases			
- Received	16,320	20,563	21,797
- Pending	10,804	13,613	14,430
- Convictions	16,407	20,389	21,612
Gross value of assets forfeited (\$ in millions)	\$460.3	\$500.0	\$525.0

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources by Function	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Investigation	\$ 39.1	\$ 41.9	\$ 37.9
International	0.9	1.1	1.2
Prosecution	<u>118.0</u>	<u>158.9</u>	<u>194.3</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$158.0	\$201.9	\$233.4
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$159.0	 \$203.0	 \$234.5

Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
Protection of Judicial Process	\$ 70.6	\$ 87.8	\$114.2
Prisoner Transportation & Detention	29.3	44.0	44.7
Fugitive Apprehension	33.1	33.8	28.5
Seized Assets Management	14.0	21.2	27.7
D.C. Superior Court	4.1	5.9	7.8
Field Support & Training	1.0	1.1	1.2
ADP & Telecommunications	4.1	5.9	6.9
Management and Administration	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$158.0	\$201.9	\$233.4
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$159.0	 \$203.0	 \$234.5

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	2,107	2,337	2,461
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	2,120	2,350	2,474
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	2,014	2,219	2,341
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	2,027	2,232	2,354

Information

Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$242.1	\$289.6	346.7
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	65%	70%	67%
 Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	 \$243.1	 \$290.6	 347.8
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	65%	70%	67%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The drug percentage is based on the number of prisoners in custody, witnesses protected, fugitives-at-large, judicial proceedings, and asset seizures related to drug offenses.

## II. Program Summary

- o The primary units of the U.S. Marshals Service are Protection of the Judicial Process, Prisoner Transportation and Detention, Fugitive Apprehension, and Seized Assets Management. In addition, Marshals act as sheriffs for the D.C. Superior Court.
- o The U.S. Marshals Service also participates in international investigations and conducts fugitive apprehension task forces with local law enforcement agencies.

## III. Budget Summary

### 1991 Base Program

- o In FY 1991, the U.S. Marshals drug-related resources include \$201.9 million, 2,337 positions, and 2,219 FTE. This represents an increase of \$43.9 million, 230 positions and 205 FTE over 1990 levels.
- o In addition, the FY 1991 request includes \$1.1 million to fund 13 positions and 13 FTE for U.S. Marshals' OCDE activities. This is an increase of \$0.1 over 1990.

### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The U.S. Marshals 1992 request includes \$233.4 million, 2,461 positions and 2,341 FTE for drug-related resources. This represents an increase of \$31.5 million, 124 positions and 122 FTE over FY 1991.
- o For its 1992 OCDE activities, the U.S. Marshals request is for base funding of \$1.1 million for 22 positions, and 12 FTE. No program increases are requested by Marshals for OCDE.

### 1992 Highlights

- o Protection of Judicial Process: The FY 1992 request includes an additional \$26.4 million, 167 positions, and 174 FTE to address increases in drug-related workload with enhanced courtroom security, increased Special Operations capabilities, new witness relocation sites, and expanded prisoner security.
- o Seized Assets Management: The request for this decision unit includes an increase of \$6.4 million, 40 positions, and 78 FTE to meet growing workload of drug-related asset seizures. Over the past few years, this program has increased in scope by a factor of approximately 20 without an increase in U.S. Marshals staff to manage and dispose of assets.

- o Fugitive Apprehension: The request for this decision unit represents a \$5.3 million reduction in drug-related funding from the 1991 level. The decrease is largely due to a reduction in drug-related fugitive apprehension cases conducted by the Marshals, from 75 percent of all cases in 1991 to 65 percent in 1992. This contributes to the overall decline in the Marshals' drug percentage, from 70 to 67 percent.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Criminal Bench Hours	101,840	119,000	129,880
Prisoners Produced	385,560	475,203	551,235
Witness Security Program			
- New witnesses	138	170	236
- Total witnesses	4,489	4,946	5,182
Property Seizures (# of items)	35,925	40,100	43,008
Property in Custody (# of items)	32,900	41,100	29,664

NOTE: Bench Hours, Prisoners Produced and Witness Security data reflect 80 percent in 1990 and 85 percent in 1991 and 1992 of the Marshals Service workload (from the related units). Property-related data reflect 100 percent of the workload in 1990 and 1991 and 96 percent of the 1992 workload. The projected decrease in the drug-related proportion of seized asset management in 1992 is due to increased workload from the Internal Revenue Service and financial offenses as authorized in the 1990 Crime Act.

**BUREAU OF PRISONS**

**I. Resource Summary** (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Corrections	\$1,553.8	\$1,018.9	\$1,354.1
State & Local Assistance	5.1	5.8	8.1
Treatment	<u>8.0</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>21.8</u>
Total	<u>\$1,566.9</u>	<u>\$1,034.2</u>	<u>\$1,383.9</u>

<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries & Expenses	\$ 594.2	\$ 785.1	\$1,060.1
Buildings & Facilities <sup>1/</sup>	967.7	243.3	315.7
Natl Institute of Corrections	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>8.1</u>
Total	<u>\$1,566.9</u>	<u>\$1,034.2</u>	<u>\$1,383.9</u>

<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	6,261	13,094	14,993
Total FTE	8,051	11,413	14,014

**Information**

<u>Total Budget by Decision Unit:</u>			
Salaries & Expenses	\$1,121.0	\$1,353.6	\$1,737.8
Drug Percentage	53%	58%	61%
Buildings & Facilities	\$1,512.0	\$374.4	\$457.6
Drug Percentage	64%	65%	69%
NIC	\$9.5	\$10.0	\$13.2
Drug Percentage	53%	58%	61%
Total Agency Budget	\$2,642.5	\$1,738.0	2,208.6
Drug Percentage	59%	60%	63%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

1/ These amounts include funds transferred from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund for prison construction. In FY 1990, \$115 million was transferred pursuant to Title IV of the 1990 Transportation Appropriations Bill. In FY 1992, an additional \$46 million is proposed to be transferred. Of these amounts, the drug-related proportions are \$73.6 million in FY 1990 and \$31.7 million in FY 1992.

o The drug percentage for the Salaries and Expenses and the National Institute of Corrections accounts is based on the current number of inmates convicted of drug-related offenses. The Buildings and Facilities drug percentage

reflects the projected drug-related inmate population at the time current-year initiatives are scheduled to become operational (on average, three years after appropriations).

## II. Program Summary

- o The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) provides custodial care for over 59,000 Federal inmates in 66 facilities. BOP is responsible for constructing and maintaining these facilities. It contracts with State and local correctional institutions to house 2,700 Federal inmates, and houses 3,700 inmates in contract Community Correction Centers. In addition, it houses 5,100 Federal pre-trial detainees in space designed for 2,800 prisoners.
- o BOP has five accounts: Salaries and Expenses, Buildings and Facilities, National Institute of Corrections (NIC), and the Federal Prison Industries, Inc. (FPI) and the Commissary Trust Revolving Fund. Only the first three contain drug-related resources.
  - Salaries and Expenses covers the necessary expenditures for the administration, operation and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions.
  - Buildings and Facilities includes new construction and modernization and repair costs.
  - NIC provides technical assistance, training and evaluation and research activities primarily to State and local organizations to improve their correctional programs and practices.
  - FPI is a Government-owned corporation which provides goods and services to other Federal agencies through a training and employment program for Federal offenders.
  - The Commissary Trust Fund operates in the prisons for inmates to purchase special (personal) items 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.
- o BOP also incarcerates State and local offenders in Federal facilities under certain circumstances (including approximately 2,000 District of Columbia prisoners). BOP is reimbursed by the States and localities for this service, except that reimbursement from the District of Columbia are made to the U.S. Treasury's General Fund.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o FY 1991 drug-related resources include \$1,034.2 million, 13,094 positions, and 11,413 FTE. These resources represent a \$532.7 million decrease in funding, and an increase of 6,833 FTE and 3,362 positions over FY 1990 levels. Funding for Buildings and Facilities is \$724.1 million below the FY 1990 level due FY 1990 construction costs that do not recur in FY 1991.
- o The current rated capacity of the Federal Prison System is approximately 36,600; however, it is operating at 69 percent over this rated capacity. Funding requested and approved through FY 1991 for the construction of new prisons, the acquisition of surplus Federal, State, local, and private facilities for conversion to prison use, and the expansion of existing institutions will add about 34,400 new beds, once completed. With the addition of all beds requested and approved through 1991, the Bureau will reduce the overcrowding rate to approximately 39 percent by 1995.
- o Treatment resources in FY 1991 of \$9.5 million represent a \$1.5 million increase over 1990. In response to the rapid growth in the Federal inmate population with drug abuse histories, BOP has developed a comprehensive drug abuse strategy, consisting of four components: drug abuse education, a comprehensive residential program, a research program, and transitional services. The education program is the minimum level of drug abuse treatment available to Federal inmates and is mandatory for all inmates with a substance abuse history. The comprehensive residential program is a more intense level of drug abuse treatment, available to inmate volunteers with a moderate to severe level of drug abuse and who are within the last 15 to 24 months of their sentence. The Bureau's research program is a high intensity program, based on state of the art treatment approaches, and is used exclusively for research purposes. Transitional services are available to inmates who have completed either a comprehensive residential or research program, upon their release from an institution. By the end of 1991, BOP plans to have education programs in place at all of its institutions, comprehensive residential programs in place in up to one-third of its institutions, research programs available in 5 institutions, and the beginning of its transitional services component.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o BOP's request for FY 1992 includes drug-related resources of \$1,384.0 million, 14,993 positions, and 14,014 FTE. This represents an increase of \$349.7 million, 1,899 positions and 2,601 FTE over 1991 levels.

1992 Highlights

- o The FY 1992 request will add another 3,600 beds to the 71,014 total beds (counting current capacity and approved construction for which funding was previously approved). The requested resources will provide for 1 new complex with 2,350 beds for sentenced offenders, and 2 new detention facilities for the housing of detainees under the jurisdiction of the United States Marshals Service. The Houston detention facility will have 500 beds, and the Philadelphia facility will have 750 beds. With the addition of these new beds, BOP will reduce the overcrowding level to approximately 32 percent by 1995.
- o During FY 1992, activation resources are requested to bring 5,783 beds on-line at 15 expanded and new facilities from prior year expansion and construction projects. Approximately 1,004 FTE are required to staff these facilities projected for activation in FY 1992.
- o The request includes an additional \$145.9 million and 2,327 FTE for population increases and annualization of FY 1991 program increases for activations and staffing.
- o Drug treatment resources will total \$21.8 million in FY 1992, an increase of \$12.3 million over 1991 levels. These additional resources include:
  - \$5.3 million and 50 FTE to expand the comprehensive residential drug treatment program to approximately 50 percent of BOP's institutions;
  - \$6.7 million to expand the transitional services component of the drug abuse treatment program to serve approximately 1,000 inmates; and
  - \$0.3 million to train drug abuse treatment specialists.

IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Additional Beds Funded/Proposed	22,840	6,175	3,600
Additional Beds to Come On-line	2,512	2,768	6,083
Total Rated Capacity	34,239	39,392	45,475
Overcrowding Rate	69%	59%	57%

Note: These data are BOP totals, not drug-related portions. Information shown reflects actual construction beds planned in budget submissions for FYs 1990, 1991, and 1992. These estimates may vary from actual beds constructed as a result of escalating contract costs, transfers from BOP resources as required by law,

etc. Additional beds to come on line, total rated capacity, and overcrowding levels are based on actual data in FY 1990 and estimates developed in BOP's capacity expansion plan for FYs 1991 and 1992.

SUPPORT OF PRISONERS

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>by Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Corrections	<u>\$112.0</u>	<u>\$135.1</u>	<u>\$159.7</u>
Total	\$112.0	\$135.1	\$159.7
Drug Resources <u>by Decision Unit</u>			
Care of U.S. Prisoners	\$ 99.1	\$124.6	\$156.2
Cooperative Agreement			
Program (CAP) <u>1/</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Total	\$112.0	\$135.1	\$159.7
Drug Resources <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE <u>2/</u>	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$160.0	\$193.0	228.1
Drug Percentage	70%	70%	70%

1/ In addition to the direct CAP funding, the Bureau of Prisons made available from the Buildings and Facilities appropriation \$20 million in reimbursements, \$14 million of which is drug-related. Of this amount, \$6.8 million (\$4.7 million drug-related) was obligated in 1990 and \$13.2 million (\$9.3 million drug-related) is expected to be obligated in 1991.

2/ There are no FTE associated with this program.

o The drug percentage is based on the actual number of prisoners (70 percent) in cell blocks with drug-related offenses.

II. Program Summary

o The Support of Prisoners account is managed by the U.S. Marshals Service and is comprised of two units: Care of U.S. Prisoners and the Cooperative Agreement Program.

-- Care of U.S. Prisoners provides resources for the U.S. Marshals to contract with State and local detention facilities and private entities for the boarding of Federal prisoners pending trial or sentencing.

- The Cooperative Agreement Program (CAP) provides Federal resources to States and localities for renovation and construction of State and local detention facilities in exchange for a guaranteed number of beds for Federal prisoners.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o FY 1991 enacted level includes \$135.1 million in drug-related resources for Support of U.S. Prisoners. This represents an increase of \$23.1 million over 1990 levels.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The 1992 request for Support of U.S. Prisoners is \$159.7 million, an increase of \$24.6 million over FY 1991.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Care of U.S. Prisoners: An increase of \$31.6 million is requested to fund an additional 216,000 contract jail days for drug-related offenders.
- o Cooperative Agreement Program: The \$3.5 million requested for this decision unit will secure 117 beds for Federal drug-related prisoners. The \$7 million decrease from 1991 is because these are one-time awards that do not necessarily recur.

### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Care of U.S Prisoners</u>			
Total Facilities under Contract	855	875	875
Contract Jail Days (000)			
Total <u>1/</u>	2,963	3,705	4,208
Drug-related	2,074	2,594	2,946
<u>CAP</u>			
Total Agreements Awarded <u>2/</u>	36	28	3
Beds Acquired			
Total <u>3/</u>	1,345	1,266	167
Drug-related	942	886	117
Beds Available			
Total	3,550	4,862	4,992
Drug-related	2,485	3,403	3,494

Note: Drug-related amounts are estimated based on percent of drug-related offenders -- 70 percent of total.

- 1/ The 1992 amount includes 153,524 private jail days.
- 2/ Includes funding modifications and agreements awarded with reimbursable funding from the Bureau of Prisons.
- 3/ Includes 359 beds in 1990 and 506 beds in 1991 acquired through reimbursable funding.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$ 48.6	\$ 59.7	\$ 65.6
Investigations	29.3	31.9	37.1
Intelligence	0.8	0.8	0.9
Corrections	41.5	45.5	57.4
Research and Development	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$120.2	\$138.3	\$161.4
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$128.2	 \$148.6	 \$172.9

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Decision Unit</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Inspections	\$ 9.6	\$ 11.7	\$ 13.3
Border Patrol	37.7	43.9	47.6
Investigations	25.6	27.7	32.5
Anti-Smuggling	3.7	4.2	4.6
Detention & Deportation	41.5	43.6	56.2
Data & Communications	1.3	0.9	1.4
Intelligence	0.8	0.8	0.9
Research & Development	0.1	0.4	0.4
Construction & Engineering	0.0	3.2	3.0
Administrative Services	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$120.2	\$138.3	\$161.4
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$128.2	 \$148.6	 \$172.9

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>Personnel Summary</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,877	1,881	2,052
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,971	2,006	2,188
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,782	1,850	1,988
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,830	1,960	2,119

<u>Information</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$841.7	\$886.6	\$1,008.0
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	14%	16%	16%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$849.7	\$896.9	\$1,019.5
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	15%	17%	17%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The FY 1991 program level includes \$2.6 million of resources transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy

Special Forfeiture Fund, of which \$0.5 million is scored as drug-related. These resources will assist INS in meeting the increased costs of pay and administratively uncontrollable overtime.

- o The drug percentage reflects estimated work years devoted to INS' drug mission. The two largest components of the INS drug program are the Border Patrol and Detention and Deportation activities. INS counts 15 percent of Border Patrol and 29 percent of Detention and Deportation resources as drug-related.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) is responsible for the admission, control, and removal of aliens within the United States. Between ports of entry into the United States, INS detects and apprehends drug smugglers and illegal aliens at or near the border.
- o 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 U.S., and in escorting alien witnesses into the U.S. to testify in drug trials.
- o The Border Patrol, the principal enforcement component of the INS, is responsible for interdicting drug traffickers along our borders. Almost one-third of the INS drug program budget is used for Border Patrol.
- o The Border Patrol currently has over 3,700 total agents that have been cross-designated with limited DEA Title 21 drug authority for the purpose of conducting drug search and seizures along the border.
- o Another important component of INS' drug program is the detention and deportation of aliens caught smuggling drugs into the United States or convicted of drug-related criminal activity.
- o INS' drug program also includes resources for investigations, inspections, intelligence, automated systems, and research and development in support of its border enforcement mission.
- o INS' Research and Development efforts are geared toward improving INS' 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.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FY 1991 drug program level is \$138.3 million (excluding OCDE resources) and 1,850 FTE. This level enables INS to maintain its baseline interdiction program level and augment particular aspects of its program that are most significant to the drug interdiction program.
- o The FY 1991 program allows the Border Patrol to increase its effort along the Southwest border by augmenting the hours of border control and traffic checkpoint coverage and enhancing productivity of operations through the use of electronic surveillance and detection equipment.
- o \$29.0 million and 75 FTE were added in FY 1991 for Border Patrol agents, specialized equipment to expand sensor and electronic night vision detection capabilities, new checkpoint facilities, and new Border Patrol Station expansions. The additional staff will be assigned to the Southwest Border.
- o The 1991 program includes \$4.5 million for a new dormitory building at the Krome Service Processing Center in Miami, Florida. This will be used for the secure detention of criminal aliens, who have been convicted of drug crimes and are awaiting deportation.
- o The program also includes resources for two Border Patrol station expansions to accommodate additional personnel at Brownfield, California, and Ysleta, Texas. Two new traffic checkpoints are proposed for construction in the vicinity of Marfa, Texas, as well as a third major checkpoint facility at San Clemente, California.
- o \$10.8 million will be used for the replacement and modernization of vehicles for the Border Patrol and the Detention and Deportation programs.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The FY 1992 request totals \$161.4 million and 1,988 FTE, an increase of \$23.1 million and 138 FTE over the FY 1991 level. \$5.6 million of this increase provides for inflation, annualization costs, and other adjustments to the FY 1991 base. \$17.5 million and 84 FTE are for new initiatives.
- o Reimbursements for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDE) will increase by 21 FTE and \$1.2 million. INS' total OCDE program in FY 1992 will equal 131 FTE and \$11.5 million.

- o About 70 percent of the requested increase in program resources in FY 1992 is for the Border Patrol and for Detention and Deportation. Other requested increases are spread about evenly among the other decision units.
  - The largest enhancements are for staffing increases at various Service Processing Centers; increased funding for alien travel, detention and welfare; the staffing and operation of a contract facility near San Diego, California; and additional investigative personnel, including those needed for the establishment of an Enforcement Operations Center.

### 1992 Highlights

- o Inspections: The request for this decision unit is \$13.3 million and 227 FTE, an increase of \$1.6 million over the FY 1991 level. This increase is comprised of \$0.9 million of initiatives and \$0.7 million of adjustments to the base.
  - The \$0.9 million initiative includes 10 FTE for new inspectors, who will be assigned to high-volume land ports of entry along the Southern and Northern borders to process commercial and tourist traffic.
- o Border Patrol: The request for this decision unit is \$47.6 million, an increase of \$3.7 million over the FY 1991 level. This increase is comprised entirely of adjustments to the base.
  - INS anticipates receiving additional funds from the Office of National Drug Control Policy in both FY 1991 and 1992 for HIDTA-related initiatives. These initiatives could include such things as moving Border Patrol staff from the interior to the border, purchasing helicopters for the Southwest Border, and increasing available detention space.
- o Investigations: The request for this decision unit is \$32.5 million and 489 FTE, an increase of \$4.8 million over the FY 1991 level. This increase is comprised of \$2.7 million of initiatives and \$2.1 million of adjustments to the base.
  - \$2.1 million provides for 21 FTE that is required to complement workload previously performed by the border patrol staff that will be relocated to the immediate border as a result of a planned realignment of the Service's enforcement operations.
  - \$0.6 million provides for the establishment of a National Enforcement Operations Center to aid in the identification, apprehension, prosecution, and removal of criminal aliens.

- o Anti-Smuggling Activities: The request for this decision unit is \$4.6 million and 63 FTE, an increase of \$0.4 million over the FY 1991 level. This increase is comprised of \$0.3 million of adjustments to the base and \$0.1 million to enhance management of the Assets Forfeiture Fund.
- o Detention and Deportation: The request for this decision unit is \$56.2 million and 488 FTE, an increase of \$12.6 million over the FY 1991 level. This increase is comprised of \$10.5 million of initiatives and \$2.1 million of adjustments to the base. The initiatives include:
  - \$2.7 million FTE for Alien Travel, Detention, and Welfare Costs. This will allow INS to operate four new detention facilities that were provided in the FY 1990 budget;
  - \$3.2 million and 40 FTE for additional staff at Service Processing Centers in Boston, MA; New York, NY; Aguadilla, P.R.; Krome, FL; Florence, AZ; San Pedro, CA; and Oakdale II, LA; and
  - \$4.6 million and 7 FTE for the staffing and operation of a contract facility for criminal aliens near San Diego, CA.
- o Data and Communication Systems: The request for this decision unit is \$1.4 million and 3 FTE, an increase of \$0.5 million over the FY 1991 level. This increase is comprised of \$0.2 million of initiatives and \$0.3 million of adjustments to the base. The initiatives include \$0.2 million for the computer assisted dispatch and reporting system (CADRE) and for the deportable alien control system (DACS).
- o Intelligence: The request for this decision unit is \$0.9 million and 13 FTE, an increase of \$0.1 million over the FY 1991 level. This increase is comprised of adjustments to the base.
- o Research and Development: The request for this decision unit is \$0.4 million and 3 FTE, the same level that was requested for FY 1991.
- o Construction and Engineering: The request for this decision unit is \$3.0 million, a decrease of \$0.2 million over the FY 1991 level. The FY 1992 request does include \$3.0 million for renovations to the El Centro Service Processing Center and Border Patrol Construction.
- o Administrative Services: The request for this decision unit is \$1.5 million, a decrease of \$0.4 million over the FY 1991 level. This decrease is comprised of adjustments to the base.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Smugglers Apprehended	7,950	8,950	9,250
Number of Seizures	7,772	8,250	8,500

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources by Function <u>1/</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	\$348.4	\$388.7	\$381.2
Research and Development	14.7	18.3	21.0
Prevention	34.2	35.8	34.4
Treatment	88.9	91.9	89.2
Total	<u>\$486.2</u>	<u>\$534.6</u>	<u>\$525.7</u>

Drug Resources by Decision Unit			
National Institute of Justice	10.7	12.9	15.1
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1.5	1.9	2.5
Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	8.2	8.1	7.5
Bureau of Justice Assistance			
-- Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants	444.7	490.0	490.0
-- Regional Information Sharing System <u>2/</u>	12.1	12.6	0.0
Management and Administration	8.9	9.2	10.6
Total	<u>\$486.2</u>	<u>\$534.6</u>	<u>\$525.7</u>

Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total Positions	120	128	133
Total FTE	120	128	133

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$639.1	\$686.3	\$606.5
Drug Percentage	76%	78%	87%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

1/ Since many grants and projects funded by OJP are for several purposes, this distribution reflects the best estimate of drug funding by function and are both over- and under-inclusive. For example, the Treatment estimate includes both direct treatment programs and criminal justice programs that direct offenders to treatment services, while the State and Local Assistance estimate includes expenditures for programs that link the criminal justice and treatment systems. These estimates also largely depend on how States choose to use their block grant awards.

2/ Funding for the Regional Information Sharing System will be from the Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants in FY 1992.

- o The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) drug budget includes 100 percent of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Anti-Drug Abuse discretionary and formula grant programs, 90 percent of the Regional Information Sharing System (also administered by BJA), and the drug-related share of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). OJP management and administration drug-related workload is also included.

## II. Program Summary

- o OJP, established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 and reauthorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, consists of five bureaus or offices. A brief description of each bureau or office is given below.
- o NIJ is the primary Federal sponsor of research on crime and its control, and is a central resource for information on innovative approaches in criminal justice.
- o BJS is responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical information about crime, its perpetrators and victims, and the operation of the criminal justice system at the Federal, State and local levels of government. Principal BJS activities in support of the anti-drug effort include:
  - Core operations of a Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs and Crime with funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. It fills an average of 400 requests for information per month, and the number of requests continues to increase.
  - Administration of the Law Enforcement Management and Administrative Statistics Survey, which was mailed to respondents in July 1990. The type of information requested relates to law enforcement personnel involved in the investigation of drug crime, State level seizures, and the activity of Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDE) and DEA State and local task forces.
- o OJJDP, created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601) in response to national concern about juvenile crime, is the primary Federal agency for addressing juvenile crime and delinquency and the problem of missing and exploited children. OJJDP's anti-narcotics and dangerous drug program focuses on youth at high risk of narcotics and dangerous drug involvement.

- o BJA provides financial and technical assistance to State and local units of government to control drug abuse and violent crime and to improve the criminal justice system. States are required to prepare statewide anti-drug and violent crime strategies as part of their applications for Formula Grant funds and to match the Federal funds with State funds. In addition to the Formula Grant program, BJA supports programs through discretionary grants that are national and multi-state in scope. These discretionary grants, unlike the formula grants, do not require non-Federal matching funds.
- o Management and Administration provides managerial and administrative support for the other four bureaus.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o FY 1991 drug-related resources for OJP total \$534.6 million and 128 FTE. This represents an increase of \$48.4 million and 8 FTE. The major part of this increase is for BJA Anti-Drug Abuse grants totalling \$490 million, which is about \$45 million over the 1990 level. Of this amount, \$17 million will be available to begin implementation of the National Crime Information Center 2000 (NCIC 2000) project.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o For FY 1992, OJP is requesting 133 FTE and \$525.7 million in drug-related resources. This is an increase of 5 FTE and a decrease of \$8.9 million over 1991 levels. The funding decrease largely results from shifting \$9.8 million in Regional Information Sharing System funding to the Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grant in FY 1992.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o National Institute of Justice: The \$2.1 million increase for NIJ is for the planned expansion of drug-related activities from base resources previously dedicated for non-drug-related activities.
- o Bureau of Justice Statistics: \$0.6 million for the Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment Survey, which provides data on State and local expenditures used in the formula to distribute BJA Anti-drug Abuse Grants to States, and the Intentional Injuries Statistical Series.
- o Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants: The request includes \$490 million to provide grants that will include the following uses:

- Intermediate sanctions, including boot camps for youthful non-violent drug offenders, to expand the sentencing options available for judges;
  - Multi-jurisdictional task force programs which integrate Federal, State, and local agencies, with emphasis on asset forfeiture;
  - Programs designed to target domestic marijuana production;
  - Community and neighborhood anti-drug programs which assist citizens in taking back their streets;
  - Programs to enhance drug testing programs and technology utilized at all stages of the criminal justice process;
  - Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate;
  - Programs which provide for the identification, assessment, referral to treatment, case management, and monitoring of drug offenders;
  - Continued implementation of the NCIC 2000 project (\$22 million);
  - Continuation of the Regional Information Sharing System (\$9.8 million); and
  - Programs carried out by the National Institute of Corrections to assist State and Local correctional agencies (\$3 million).
- o Management and Administration: An increase of \$1.4 million and 5 FTE represents mandatory adjustments to base, the 1992 effect of the 1991 pay increase, and the devotion of 5 additional FTE to drug-related programs.

#### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
Formula Grants Monitored	168	168	168
Instances of Technical Assistance	450	500	700
BJA Demonstration Projects Funded	80	80	80
High Risk Youth Training Projects	7	5	6
High Risk Youth Demonstration Projects	17	16	15

DOJ ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources By Function	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
State and Local Assistance	\$176.8	\$200.0	\$205.0
Other Law Enforcement	<u>156.5</u>	<u>172.0</u>	<u>177.5</u>
Total	\$333.3	\$372.0	\$382.5

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Definite Budget Authority	\$ 98.9	\$100.0	\$100.0
Permanent Indefinite Authority	<u>234.4</u>	<u>272.0</u>	<u>282.5</u>
Total	\$333.3	\$372.0	\$382.5

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE <u>1/</u>	0	0	0
---------------------	---	---	---

Information

Balance, Start-of-Year	\$ 18.6	\$ 15.7	\$ 15.7
Total Deposits	459.6	500.0	500.0
Less:			
Asset Management Expenses	-36.2	-45.0	-47.5
Other Asset Specific Expenses	-19.7	-27.0	-30.0
Program Management Expenses	<u>-34.9</u>	<u>-54.2</u>	<u>-61.4</u>
Equals: Excess of Revenues Over Expenses	\$368.8	\$373.8	\$361.1

Distribution of Excess of Revenues  
Over Expenses:

Equitable Sharing Payments	\$176.8	\$200.0	\$205.0
Investigative Expenses	62.2	45.8	38.6
Transfer to ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund	<u>131.5</u>	<u>128.0</u>	<u>117.5</u>
Total Distribution <u>2/</u>	\$370.5	\$373.8	\$361.1

1/ There are no FTE associated with this program.

2/ In addition to the distribution and expenses of 1990 authority shown in the above table, a net increase of \$1.2 million consisting of \$0.5 million in recoveries of prior year obligations and \$1.7 million of increases to prior year obligations brings the total balance in FY 1991 to \$15.7 million.

o All DOJ asset forfeiture funds are scored as drug-related.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1984 established the Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF), as amended by the Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988, into which forfeited cash and the proceeds of the sale of forfeited properties are deposited.
- o The Fund is administered by the U.S. Marshals Service under the overall direction of the Department of Justice. Most assets are forfeited because they were used in, or acquired as a result of, violations of racketeering, money laundering, or drug trafficking statutes.
- o Forfeited funds may be used for several purposes:
  - Asset Management Expenses: includes expenses incurred in connection with the seizure, inventory, appraisal, packaging, movement, storage, maintenance, security, and disposition (including destruction) of the asset(s).
  - Other Asset Specific Expenses: includes case-specific expenses incurred in connection with normal proceedings undertaken to protect 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 debts owed to general creditors pursuant to court order or a favorable ruling in a petition for remission or mitigation of the forfeiture.

- Equitable Sharing Payments: includes payments paid directly to State and local agencies (and foreign governments) in proportion to the degree of participation in the law enforcement effort resulting in the forfeiture.
- Program Management Expenses: includes 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.

Qualified expenses include 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, and Asset Seizure and Forfeiture Training.

- Investigative Expenses: includes certain specific expenses incurred in support of, or in furtherance of, criminal investigations. Current authorities provide for:
- o Awards for information or assistance directly related to violations of criminal drug laws.
  - o Awards for information or assistance leading to the forfeiture of property under the Controlled Substances Act, the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act, the Racketeer Influence and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute, or Sections 981 and 982 of title 18, United States Code.
  - o 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.
  - o Contracting for services directly related to the identification of forfeitable assets.
  - o Equipping of conveyances for drug law enforcement functions.
  - o The storage, protection, and destruction of controlled substances.
- Transfers to Other Accounts: reflects the transfer of proceeds in excess of the amounts required for the above activities to other programs. Congress authorized excess funds to be transferred to the Bureau of Prisons (transfers occurred in 1988 and 1989), the U.S. Attorneys (transfer occurred in 1989), and the Special Forfeiture Fund of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (annually, beginning in 1990).

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Deposits to the Fund are expected to reach \$500.0 million in FY 1991, a 9 percent increase over the FY 1990 level of \$459.6 million. The increase reflects the continued expansion of the base program as a result of the additional

personnel added to law enforcement agencies in FY 1989 and in FY 1990.

-- FY 1991 receipts will be augmented by fines and penalties from the Milken case. An estimated \$170 million in such receipts will be deposited into the AFF in FY 1991.

- o Equitable sharing with foreign, State, and local governments is expected to be \$200 million, or 40 percent of total deposits to the fund.
- o An estimated \$128 million in excess revenues from new deposits to the Assets Forfeiture Fund are expected to be transferred to the Special Forfeiture Fund in FY 1991, which is administered by the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o Total resources needed for program operations are expected to increase \$10.5 million over the FY 1991 level of \$372.0 million to \$382.5 million in FY 1992. This increase is entirely in the AFF's permanent indefinite authority, which covers asset-specific expenses and equitable-sharing payments in the AFF program. The request for program management and investigative expenses (definite budget authority) equals \$100 million, which is the same as the FY 1991 level.
- o Total deposits are projected to remain at their FY 1991 level of \$500 million.
- o \$117.5 million in excess revenues are projected to be transferred to the Special Forfeiture Fund. Under existing law, a total of \$150 million in excess revenues may be transferred annually, if available.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Permanent Indefinite Authority: The request for this decision unit is \$282.5 million, a \$10.5 million increase over the FY 1991 level. This includes \$205.0 million for equitable sharing payments, primarily to State and local governments, and \$77.5 million for asset management, disposal, and other asset-specific expenses.
- o Definite Budget Authority: This decision unit covers the costs associated with program management and investigative expenses. The FY 1992 request is \$100 million, which is the same as the FY 1991 level.
  - The request includes an increase of \$4.5 million, compared to FY 1991, for ADP equipment. This will

complete funding for the national integrated asset forfeiture information system.

- Specialized contract services will increase \$1.9 million.
- Other minor adjustments totalling an increase of \$1.8 million were made to various categories such as training, printing, awards, purchase of evidence, storage, and protection and destruction of controlled substances.
- Funds for equipping conveyances will decrease by \$8.2 million.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Deposits from Forfeited Assets	\$460M	\$500M	\$500M
Equitable Sharing Payments	\$177M	\$200M	\$205M

INTERPOL - U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
International	<u>\$1.1</u>	<u>\$1.4</u>	<u>\$1.9</u>
Total	\$1.1	\$1.4	\$1.9

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Drug-related Activities	<u>\$1.1</u>	<u>\$1.4</u>	<u>\$1.9</u>
Total	\$1.1	\$1.4	\$1.9

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions	11	15	16
Total FTE	11	15	16

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$5.7	\$5.6	\$6.2
Drug Percentage	19%	25%	31%

- o The drug percentage is based on total operating costs together with the number of drug-related cases INTERPOL processes each year. The 1991 projection is based on the implementation of new programs, with 1992 reflecting an expanded DEA presence at the U.S. National Central Bureau (USNCB).

II. Program Summary

- o As the United States' representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the USNCB coordinates the exchange of criminal information among 154 INTERPOL member-countries, U.S. federal law enforcement, and domestic police and investigative agencies throughout the United States.
- o In 1990, progress was made on several important initiatives that maximize the opportunity for successful world-wide policing:
  - Technological advancements at the INTERPOL General Secretariat and improvements in information processing and telecommunications at the USNCB that will improve case management and enhance service delivery.

- Near real-time response capability through the INTERPOL U.S. Canadian Interface to the North and the Caribbean/Central American Telecommunications Network to the South that will provide more timely investigative information and inhibit border crossings by drug traffickers.
- Improved delivery to domestic law enforcement through establishment of the INTERPOL State Liaison Program, a network of state liaison offices throughout the 50 States.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o INTERPOL USNCB drug program resources for FY 1991 total 15 FTE and \$1.4 million.
- o The USNCB's FY 1991 plans reflect full implementation and integration of technology improvements into the USNCB program operations that will improve case management and broaden services offered to the domestic and international investigative community.
- o Resources support the following programs:
  - A USNCB Drug Unit and expanded DEA presence. A new investigative division devoted to drug cases and drug-related matters has been established with an Assistant Chief for Drug Investigations as well as two agents from DEA. There is also an agent from the Naval Investigative Service.
  - INTERPOL US/Canadian Interface is expected to play a major role in curbing movement of criminals on both sides of the U.S./Canadian Border, this project allows the 50 states and their Canadian counterparts, through the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System (NLETS), to exchange police information in a semi-automated fashion using the USNCB and INTERPOL Ottawa as the necessary interface.
  - Participation in Caribbean/Central American Telecommunications Network and formation of Technical Committee on the Caribbean and Central America.
  - An expanded International Wanted Notice Program to include the DEA fugitive program, and use of a mechanism to initiate provisional arrest and expedite coordination with OIA/Criminal Division for extradition.

- State Liaison Program, including all 50 States which facilitates domestic access to the INTERPOL network of member countries and provides access to active criminal information that complements investigative information at the Federal level at virtually no cost to the USNCB.
- Admission of USNCB subbureaus of the territories of Guam and the Northern Marianas (Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, and American Samoa admitted in 1990). INTERPOL is forming a South Pacific telecommunications network linking this area.
- Technological improvements in FY 1990 and FY 1991 that will limit the need in those years for substantial workyear increases. These include: upgrades in USNCB teleprocessing capacity that will reduce turnaround time; automated message processing; and other law enforcement automated tools.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o INTERPOL USNCB requests a total budget of \$1.9 million and 16 FTE for its drug-related activities. This represents an increase of \$0.5 million and one FTE over the 1991 level.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Drug-Related Activities: An enhancement of \$0.5 million will provide for increased operating expenses based on a proportionately larger increase in drug versus non-drug cases, and will continue support for the programs described in the program summary and in the FY 1991 Base Request.
  - Resources requested will support the National Drug Control Strategy by facilitating international drug investigations and inhibiting the movement of fugitives through the INTERPOL International Wanted Notice Program.
  - Funds will especially support the telecommunications and operational costs of the INTERPOL U.S./Canadian Interface. This system is expected to make a significant contribution toward interrupting drug trafficking patterns up and down the I-95 corridor, as well as routes through the Ohio Valley and westward. Coupled with the fully-implemented State Liaison Program, this initiative will be an effective enforcement tool for State and local police in border states.

#### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
Total INTERPOL Cases	9,635	11,080	12,742
Drug Cases	1,652	2,373	3,493
Drug-Related Cases	<u>249</u>	<u>286</u>	<u>329</u>
Total Drug & Drug-Related Cases	1,901	2,659	3,822
Percent of Total Cases that are Drug or Drug-Related	20%	24%	30%

Drug-related cases are cases that are assigned a code that reflects a primary investigation other than drug but are also connected to drug investigations.

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$488.3	\$453.3	\$495.1
Investigations	130.7	96.8	108.4
Intelligence	11.4	11.9	12.6
R&D	4.7	3.5	3.6
State & Local Asst.	<u>29.9</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>44.0</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$664.9	\$605.4	\$663.7
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$679.3	 \$631.2	 \$694.5

Drug Resources <u>By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries & Expenses	\$360.2	\$413.7	\$447.4
Operations & Maintenance	221.2	104.8	115.4
Forfeiture Fund	<u>83.5</u>	<u>86.9</u>	<u>101.0</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$664.9	\$605.4	\$663.7
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$679.3	 \$631.2	 \$694.5

Drug Resources <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	5,335	5,863	5,920
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	5,561	6,219	6,306
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,034	1,020	1,100
Agent Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,218	1,281	1,385
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	5,335	5,863	5,920
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	5,553	6,184	6,291
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,034	1,020	1,100
Agent FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,190	1,255	1,373

Information

Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$1,384.3	\$1,356.7	\$1,490.2
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	48%	45%	45%
 Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	 \$1,398.7	 \$1,382.5	 \$1,521.0
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	49%	46%	46%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The FY 1991 program level includes \$18.884 million transferred from Office of National Drug Control Policy Special Forfeiture Fund to assist in meeting the increased cost of pay and Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO).

- o In FY 1991, FinCEN was transferred out of the Customs Service to become an agency of the Treasury Department.
- o Customs' drug program estimates are based on separate percentages applied to programs in Customs' Salaries and Expenses, Operations and Maintenance, and Forfeiture Fund accounts.
- o The Salaries and Expenses Appropriation is comprised of three budget activities: 1) Inspection and Control; 2) Enforcement; and 3) Tariff and Trade. The Inspection and Control program processes all persons and cargo entering the country and attempts to stop the illegal entry of drugs and other prohibited items. Approximately 40% of this activity is scored as drug-related. The Enforcement activity includes a tactical interdiction force proficient in land, sea, and air operations and investigative programs that enforce customs and smuggling laws. Approximately 60% of this program is scored as drug-related. The Tariff and Trade program enforces the Tariff Act and is not scored as drug related.
- o 95% of the Operations and Maintenance (Air Program) account resources, which funds non-salaries costs of the air program, are scored as drug-related.
- o Approximately 95% of the Forfeiture Fund resources, which includes seized currency and assets that are shared with State and local law enforcement agencies or used to assist in Customs' interdiction and investigations activities, are scored as drug-related.

## II. Program Summary

- o As a primary border enforcement agency, the U.S. Customs Service defines its mission as controlling, regulating, and facilitating the movement of carriers, persons, and commodities between the U.S. and other nations.
- o Because Customs is responsible for the movement of goods and persons across our borders, it plays a key role in the war on drugs by identifying and disrupting the enormous quantities of illegal drugs smugglers attempt to bring into the country.
- o Since 1981, Customs has been at the forefront of the efforts to disrupt drug smuggling in the Southeast. In 1986, as part of Operation Alliance, Customs began a major buildup of its drug enforcement resources along the Southwest border.

- o Customs' border strategies are designed to interdict and disrupt the illegal flow of drugs by air, sea, and land. It also has an extensive money laundering control program.
- o Customs has an extensive air program, whose goal is to reduce the availability of illegal drugs arriving in the United States. The air program objectives are the detection and apprehension of smuggling by private aircraft and the provision of assistance to other enforcement efforts of Customs and other law enforcement agencies.
- o Aircraft operated by Customs include jet interceptors and long-range trackers equipped with radar and infrared detection sensors, high performance helicopters, single and multiengine support aircraft, and airborne detection platforms.
- o Customs also manages a forfeiture fund, into which are deposited the proceeds beyond the expenses of seizures and forfeiture of merchandise.
- o Forfeiture Fund proceeds may be used for the following purposes: (1) the payment of proper expenses of seizures; (2) awards of compensation to informers; (3) payments of liens; (4) remission and mitigation expenses; (5) payments of claims to parties in interest; (6) purchase of evidence; (7) equipping conveyances for law enforcement functions; (8) reimbursement of investigative expenses; (9) publication of the availability of awards; (10) equipment and salary costs related to joint operations with other law enforcement agencies; and (11) equitable sharing of forfeited proceeds with State and local law enforcement agencies.

### III. Budget Strategy

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Resources: The FY 1991 program level is \$605.4 million (excluding OCDE resources) and 5,863 FTE. This level enables Customs to maintain its baseline interdiction program and to augment particular aspects of its program that are most significant to the drug interdiction program.
- o The Office of National Drug Control Policy Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) will provide resources to Customs in FY 1991 to pay for drug-related costs associated with the 1991 pay raise and administratively uncontrollable overtime. \$18.9 million will be transferred to Customs from the SFF for this purpose.
- o Customs' program base is reduced in FY 1991 to reflect two programmatic changes:

- The establishment of FinCEN as a separate bureau within the Treasury Department and the resultant transfer of 148 FTE and \$16.7 million to the Treasury Department.
- The transfer in FY 1991 of Customs' aerostats located along the Southwest border which reduces its drug-program resources by \$36.7 million.
- o Customs air assets will fly 52,000 hours to intercept, track, and apprehend drug smuggling by general aviation aircraft.
- o An additional 60 FTE and \$5.9 million is provided in FY 1991 to the air program for additional staff to operate assets provided in FY 1990 that come on line in FY 1991.
- o 4 percent of all containers entering the U.S. will be examined for illicit drugs, while over 20 percent of the containers from source countries will be inspected.
- o 175 FTE for inspectors and \$10.0 million is provided to enhance cargo, vehicle, and passenger inspections at Southwest border ports of entry to counter the growing drug smuggling threat along this Border.
- o 406 canine enforcement teams at high-risk ports of entry will inspect cargo and passengers entering the U.S. This effort will be buttressed by military canine teams as available.
- o \$2.1 million of FY 1991 resources is earmarked for the Canine Enforcement Team program, which will be augmented by 23 teams. \$3.3 million will be used for expenses related to the renovation and expansion of the Canine Training facility in Front Royal, Virginia.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The FY 1992 request totals \$663.7 million and 5,920 FTE, an increase of \$58.3 million and 57 FTE over the FY 1991 level. \$42.9 million and 22 FTE of this increase provides for inflation, annualization costs, and other adjustments to the FY 1991 base. \$15.4 million and 35 FTE is for new initiatives.
- o Reimbursements for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDE) will increase by 50 FTE and \$5.0 million.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Salaries and Expenses: The request for this decision unit is \$447.4 million and 5,920 FTE, an increase of 57 FTE and \$33.7 million over the FY 1991 level. It is comprised of \$15.4 million and 35 FTE of initiatives and \$18.3 million

and 22 FTE of adjustments to the base. The initiatives include:

- \$3.5 million for the Canine Facility Expansion: This initiative provides for the renovation and expansion of the Front Royal Canine Training facility.
  - \$1.0 for enforcement support: This initiative funds 5 mobile X-ray vans, which will be used at ports of entry along the Southwest border to screen cargo and passengers for contraband, including illegal drugs. By the end of FY 1992, Customs will have a minimum of 25 of such vans.
  - \$10.2 million for internal controls: This initiative provides 21 additional analysts to improve Customs' financial management procedures. Program emphasis will focus on two areas: (1) the development of the Asset Information Management System; and (2) the development of the Automated Information System.
  - \$0.7 million for administrative support: This initiative provides 14 additional administrative staff to achieve goals of efficient administration, program effectiveness, and fiscal responsibility. Positions to be filled are in the areas of accounting, budget, procurement, logistics, and personnel.
- o Operations & Maintenance (Air Program): Customs is requesting \$115.4 million in drug-related resources for this decision unit, an increase of \$10.6 million over the FY 1991 level. This increase is for inflationary costs and the operation of new air assets that will come on line in FY 1992.
  - o Forfeiture Fund: Customs is requesting \$101.0 million in drug-related resources for this decision unit, an increase of \$14.1 million over the FY 1991 level. Of the total increase, \$4.0 million represents increased sharing of seized assets with State and local governments for a projected total of \$44.0 million in FY 1992. The remaining \$10.1 million increase will be used by Customs for expenses related to the management of seized assets and other authorized purposes.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Assets Seized: (quantity)			
Vessels	380	350	330
Aircraft	220	240	251
Vehicles	16,700	16,600	16,600
Monetary Instruments	\$240M	\$250M	\$270M
Seizures: (lbs)			
Heroin	1,200	1,250	1,250
Cocaine	134,000	144,000	152,000
Marijuana	616,000	570,000	540,000
Hashish	50,000	50,000	50,000
Air Program Flying Hours	48,200	52,000	54,000

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK (FinCEN)

I. Resource Summary 1/ (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Request</u>
Intelligence	--	\$16.5	\$18.1
Total	--	\$16.5	\$18.1
<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	--	\$16.5	\$18.1
Total	--	\$16.5	\$18.1
<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	--	148	151
Total FTE	--	148	151
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	--	\$16.5	\$18.1
Drug Percentage	--	100%	100%

1/ FY 1991 was the first year in which FinCEN received a separate appropriation. Prior to FY 1991, FinCEN's resources were included as part of the Salaries and Expenses Appropriation of the U.S. Customs Service.

o FinCEN is developing an internal workload tracking system that will enable it to disaggregate workload between drug and non-drug financial crimes enforcement. Until this information is available, the methodology assumes that all resources for the FY 1990 through FY 1992 period are drug-related.

II. Program Summary

- o With the approval of Congress and in accordance with the President's National Drug Control Strategy, the Department of the Treasury established in FY 1990 the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to combat money laundering.
- o As defined in the 1990 Strategy, FinCEN's mission is to "analyze Treasury Department financial reporting information, as well as other information and intelligence provided by participating agencies, and disseminate its analytical product" (pg.61).

- o FinCEN is a multisource, multidiscipline, multiagency intelligence analysis organization that collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates intelligence on the proceeds of illicit activity to the appropriate Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement and bank regulatory agencies.
- o FinCEN provides target identification, financial research, and enforcement support to law enforcement, regulatory agencies, and, where applicable, the financial community. Its chief product is intelligence, which assists law enforcement agencies to:
  - Disrupt the money laundering mechanisms within criminal organizations;
  - Deny financial violators access to legitimate national and international financial channels;
  - Identify, freeze, seize, and forfeit the billions of dollars in illicit proceeds generated each year; and
  - Indict, arrest, and prosecute those engaged in financial crimes.
- o FinCEN also assists Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to coordinate their investigations, and to identify new methods, patterns, and trends used by money launderers.
- o FY 1990 was the start-up year for FinCEN. However, full funding was withheld by Congress until the Department of the Treasury provided an implementation plan to the Congress. Congress approved this plan in February 1990, at which time FinCEN operations began in earnest.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FY 1991 resource level is \$16.5 million and 148 FTE. FinCEN's staff will be augmented by approximately 48 special agents, who will be assigned to FinCEN from participating agencies on a nonreimbursable basis.
- o FinCEN is organized into three primary functional areas: Tactical Support, Strategic Analysis, and Systems Integration. Each area is staffed by permanent FinCEN employees as well as special agents detailed from Federal law enforcement agencies.
  - Tactical Support: This area uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) to process most of the data collected and analyzed by FinCEN staff. AI identifies potential

money laundering targets based on a variety of criteria, such as dollar tolerance, home address versus transaction address, and occupation, from currency transactions reports and currency monetary instrument reports.

This unit also provides responses to inquiries from Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies on a real-time basis using a communications facility that furnishes oral and printed information to field personnel. It aids law enforcement officers worldwide in the identification and collection of evidence of financial crimes.

- Strategic Analysis: This area develops information about emerging trends and patterns in financial investigations. This unit is the point of contact with the intelligence community, which is responsible for the review and analysis of classified information. Through various contacts with domestic and foreign law enforcement and the international financial communities, the unit keeps FinCEN at the forefront of technology designed to improve financial crimes enforcement.
- Systems Integration: This area designs, develops, and maintains all data systems and the management of data base functions. The Systems Integration unit develops, implements, and maintains the AI system and directs large FinCEN systems projects and data processing liaison efforts with international, Federal, State, and local agencies.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The FY 1992 request for FinCEN is \$18.1 million and 151 FTE, a net increase of \$1.6 million and 3 FTE above the FY 1991 level.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Salaries and Expenses: The \$1.6 million increase provides resources to expand FinCEN's operations. Base adjustments include a reduction of \$0.9 million in nonrecurring costs related to one-time ADP acquisitions, and \$0.8 million in annualizations and inflationary increases. \$1.2 million and 3 FTE is provided for an initiative to expand FinCEN's intelligence information systems. In addition, \$0.4 million is included for FinCEN administrative support.

**IV. Output Summary**

	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
Data base queries on behalf of Federal law enforce- ment agencies	32,170	100,000	150,000

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	<u>\$81.0</u>	<u>\$ 86.9</u>	<u>\$ 86.7</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$81.0	\$ 86.9	\$ 86.7
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$95.4	\$120.9	\$132.9

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Tax Fraud & Financial Invest. <u>1/</u>	\$63.3	\$68.9	\$ 67.8
Currency Transaction Report Processing	<u>17.7</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>18.9</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$81.0	\$86.9	\$ 86.7
Total (w/OCDE)	\$95.4	\$120.9	\$132.9

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,822	1,706	1,706
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	2,099	2,179	2,281
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	769	784	784
Agent Positions (w/ OCDE)	995	1,155	1,240
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,719	1,609	1,609
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,979	2,029	2,116
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	725	740	740
Agent FTE (w/ OCDE)	940	1,073	1,143

Information

Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$5,499.8	\$6,111.0	\$6,732.9
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	2%	1%	1%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$5,514.2	\$6,145.0	\$6,779.1
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	2%	2%	2%

1/ In FY 1991, \$3.1 million was transferred to IRS from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund to assist in meeting the increased costs of pay and Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO). Of this total, \$1.0 million is scored by IRS as drug-related under the Tax Fraud and Financial Investigations budget decision unit.

o Based on IRS analyses of its drug-related workload, the Service's anti-drug program is computed as a proportion of the Tax Fraud and Financial Investigations budget decision

unit (approximately 34 percent), plus 100 percent of Currency Transaction Report Processing.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Internal Revenue Service is responsible for administering and enforcing the internal revenue laws, except those relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and explosives. There are three IRS organizational levels: the National Office; 7 Regional Offices, each headed by a Regional Commissioner; and 62 District Offices, each managed by a District Manager.
- o Individuals owe taxes on earned income, from whatever source -- even criminal drug enterprises. Criminals rarely pay taxes on illegal profits, and often attempt to "launder" illegal revenues through legitimate businesses. Failure to report income, willfully attempting to conceal income, or failure to pay taxes, are all violations of the Internal Revenue Code which gives the IRS jurisdiction in drug-related cases.
- o IRS plays a role in the Treasury Department's initiatives for Operation Alliance (a joint anti-drug law enforcement effort on the Southwest Border of the U.S.) and Title 31 investigations of money laundering schemes. Further, IRS has statutory authority to investigate nearly all violations of the Bank Secrecy Act under Title 31.

## III. Budget Summary

### 1991 Base Program

- o In FY 1991, funding for IRS anti-drug activities (excluding OCDE) totals 1,706 positions (784 agent positions), 1,609 FTE, and \$86.9 million.
- o IRS will continue to concentrate its anti-drug efforts on the financial operations of major drug trafficking organizations. Drug traffickers and those in the financial services industry who facilitate the transfer of illegal drug profits will come under increased scrutiny from the Service in FY 1991.

### 1992 Summary of Request

- o In total, the Strategy requests (excluding OCDE) 1,706 positions (784 agent positions), 1,609 FTE, and \$86.7 million. These resources represent the same program levels as FY 1991.

- o The Strategy requests a 1992 OCDE increase over 1991 totalling 102 positions (85 agent positions), 87 FTE, and \$12.2 million. A description of OCDE resources is provided elsewhere in this document.

1992 Highlights

- o Adjustments to Base Program: Net changes include a decrease of \$0.2 million. This change is accounted for by a decrease from non-recurring equipment expenses and increases relating to the 1992 pay raise, Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform, and inflation.

IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
Investigations Initiated	1,174	1,254	1,334
Currency Transaction Reports Processed	6,675,577	7,300,000	8,000,000

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$ 94.2	\$113.7	\$125.3
Regulatory & Compliance	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$ 96.4	\$117.2	\$128.3
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$105.0	 \$127.2	 \$139.7

Drug Resources <u>By Decision Unit</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Law Enforcement <u>1/</u>	\$ 94.2	\$113.7	\$125.3
Compliance Operations	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$ 96.4	\$117.2	\$128.3
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$105.0	 \$127.2	 \$139.7

Drug Resources <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,314	1,544	1,577
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,449	1,681	1,725
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	900	1,150	1,179
Agent Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,013	1,265	1,304
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,224	1,429	1,461
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,352	1,559	1,596
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	852	1,041	1,068
Agent FTE (w/ OCDE)	959	1,150	1,182

Information

Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$263.5	\$305.7	\$316.8
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	37%	38%	41%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$272.1	\$315.7	\$328.2
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	39%	40%	43%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- 1/ In FY 1991, \$3.9 million was transferred to ATF from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund to assist in meeting the increased costs of pay and Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO).
- o Based on the Bureau's evaluation of resources devoted to the anti-drug effort, the ATF drug control program is computed as approximately 52 percent of the Bureau's Law Enforcement budget function, and 4 percent of the Compliance Operations

budget function. Overall, approximately 41 percent of ATF's FY 1992 budget request is drug-related.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) was established in 1972 when the statutory functions, powers, and duties relating to alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives were transferred by Treasury Order from the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau. ATF operates nationally, with 22 district Law Enforcement offices in principal cities and 5 Compliance Operations regional offices. Since many crimes of violence involving firearms are drug-related, the Bureau directs a significant portion of its resources to fighting the war on drugs. Generally, over half of the defendants arrested by ATF are involved in illegal drug activity.
- o The Bureau's law enforcement objectives are to:
  - Detect and prevent the distribution of firearms into illegal channels and into the possession of prohibited persons;
  - Investigate arson-for-profit schemes;
  - Suppress trafficking in illicit distilled spirits;
  - Suppress interstate trafficking in contraband cigarettes;
  - Assist State and local law enforcement agencies in reducing crime and violence; and
  - Eliminate illegal trafficking, possession and use of firearms, destructive devices, and explosives.

## III. Budget Summary

### 1991 Base Program

- o ATF's drug-related resources (excluding OCDE) for FY 1991 total 1,544 positions (1,150 agent positions), 1,429 FTE and \$117.2 million. This funding level will allow the Bureau to continue its efforts against drug organizations through the Armed Career Criminal Program by targeting firearms-related crimes committed by career recidivist criminals involved in drug distribution and trafficking, illegal international trafficking in arms, and the misuse of firearms along the Southwest border.

- o ATF's law enforcement resources include undercover agents, national response bomb scene investigation teams, an international firearms identification and tracking system, a worldwide explosives incident data bank and tracking capability, and agents with experience in investigating complex RICO and conspiracy cases.
- o ATF's compliance efforts also support the Armed Career Criminal Program by providing a deterrent to diversion of firearms from legitimate channels to criminal misuse.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The Strategy requests a 1992 increase over 1991 (excluding OCDE) of 33 positions (29 agent positions), 32 FTE and \$11.1 million.
- o The Strategy requests a 1992 OCDE increase over 1991 totalling 11 positions (10 agent positions) 5 FTE and \$1.5 million. A description of OCDE resources is provided elsewhere in this document.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Armed Career Criminal Program: An increase is requested for ATF's Law Enforcement budget activity of 23 FTE and \$2.5 million. ATF will use this enhancement to help identify and investigate the top 500 violent armed career criminals located within major metropolitan areas of the country. These additional resources will be applied to violent crime areas and high intensity drug trafficking areas. The total request (drug and non-drug) for this initiative is 31 FTE \$3.4 million.
- o International Traffic in Arms (ITAR) Program: An increase is requested of 8 FTE and \$0.7 million. With these resources, ATF will initiate contracts with foreign countries involving recovered weapons, train foreign law enforcement officials, and gather important investigative leads resulting from arrests of large-scale arms smugglers. The total request (drug and non-drug) for this initiative is 10 FTE and \$1.0 million.
- o Information Systems: An increase is requested of 2 FTE and \$1.1 million. This initiative will provide additional mainframe computer capacity to serve both ATF's Law Enforcement and Compliance Operations functions. The total request (drug and non-drug) is 5 FTE and \$3.0 million.
- o Adjustments to Base Programs: Net changes total -1 FTE and \$6.7 million. These are other changes from FY 1991 that are not included in the program increases described above. Included in these base changes are decreases from non-recurring equipment expenses, increases to annualize

positions funded in FY 1991, and increases relating to the FY 1992 pay raise and Federal Law Enforcement Pay Reform.

**IV. Output Summary**

	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
Investigations	7,000	8,200	8,200
Suspects Recommended for Prosecution	4,600	5,400	5,400
Inspections	2,000	3,000	3,000

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Investigations	\$47.3	\$53.8	\$38.6
Total	\$47.3	\$53.8	\$38.6

Drug Resources <u>By Decision Unit</u>			
Investigations <u>1/</u>	\$44.1	\$50.5	\$34.2
Administration	1.6	1.4	1.8
Protective Operations	1.6	1.9	2.6
Total	\$47.3	\$53.8	\$38.6

Drug Resources <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	466	485	340
Agent Positions	337	351	245
Total FTE	466	485	340
Agent FTE	337	351	245

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$366.1	\$406.7	\$475.4
Drug Percentage	13%	13%	8%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- 1/ In FY 1991, \$91,000 was transferred to USSS from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund to assist in meeting the increased costs of pay and Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO).
- o Resources identified are based on a revised methodology which incorporates pay, benefits, and support costs of FTE devoted to drug enforcement activities. These include investigations, Federal, State and local task force involvement, employee and applicant drug testing, and security for protectees involved in anti-drug-related activities.
- o The drug-related percentage estimated for the Investigations activity (35 percent) is based on actual staff hours expended in the same year of 1990. The Secret Service assumes that the caseload will continue to reflect this proportion of drug cases to staff hours expended.

- o The decrease in drug resources in FY 1992 reflects the reallocation of personnel and associated support costs from the Investigations activity to Protective Operations for the Presidential campaign and political conventions.

## II. Program Summary

- o 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 and their spouses; minor children of a former President; and visiting heads of foreign states or governments.
  - Provide security at the White House complex and other Presidential offices, the official residence of the Vice President, and foreign diplomatic missions.
  - Detect and arrest any person committing an offense relating to currency, coins, obligations, and securities of the United States or foreign governments.
  - Detect and arrest offenders of laws pertaining to electronic funds transfer frauds, credit card and debit card frauds, false identification documents or devices, and computer access fraud.
- o The Service's anti-drug activities are associated with ongoing criminal investigations involving counterfeiting, money laundering and other financial crimes, computer fraud, and false identification.

## III. Budget Summary

### 1991 Base Program

- o Secret Service base drug program resources in FY 1991 are 485 positions (351 agent positions), 485 FTE and \$53.8 million, or approximately 13 percent of the Service's budget. The Service identifies these resources as devoted to continuing participation at EPIC, drug-related workload, investigations, task force involvement, and drug deterrence programs, which include urinalysis and public information.

### 1992 Summary of Request

- o In total, in FY 1992 the Strategy requests 340 positions (245 agent positions), 340 FTE, and \$38.6 million.

## 1992 Highlights

- o In FY 1992, the Secret Service will be responsible for the security of Presidential candidates and nominees. This added responsibility will result in a major shift in resources from Investigations to Protective Operations. This equates to a reallocation of 106 FTE and \$15.2 million from drug investigations to candidate protection. This will result in a drug-related caseload decrease of approximately 31 percent.

### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
Counterfeiting	230	260	179
Forgery	60	75	52
Fraud	30	35	24
Other	7	10	7

**FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER**

**I. Resource Summary** (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Request</u>
Investigations	<u>\$17.2</u>	<u>\$20.8</u>	<u>\$15.2</u>
Total	\$17.2	\$20.8	\$15.2
<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$12.1	\$13.7	\$13.3
Acquisition & Construction	<u>\$ 5.1</u>	<u>\$ 7.1</u>	<u>\$ 1.8</u>
Total	\$17.2	\$20.8	\$15.2
<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	154	167	167
Total FTE	145	150	150
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$50.5	\$61.0	\$44.6
Drug Percentage	34%	34%	34%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o FLETC computes its drug program as approximately one-third of its budget. Drug awareness and identification training are provided in the Center's basic programs. In addition, many of the generic skills taught at FLETC, such as execution of a search warrant, laws of arrest, self defense, and others, are essential to prepare properly all officers to deal with drug-related crime.

**II. Program Summary**

- o The Center is an interagency training facility serving 68 Federal law enforcement organizations. The major training effort is in the area of basic programs to teach law enforcement skills to police and investigative personnel. The Center also conducts advanced programs in areas of common need, such as courses in white-collar crime, the use of microcomputers as an investigative tool, advanced law enforcement photography, procurement/contract fraud, marine law enforcement, and several instructor training courses. In addition, the Center offers approximately 30 programs to State and local law enforcement officers.

- o FLETC is headed by a Director, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Center conducts operations at its training facility near Glynco, Georgia. In addition, FLETC has two satellite operations located at Pinal Air Park, Marana, Arizona, and Artesia, New Mexico.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o FLETC drug program resources for FY 1991 consist of 150 FTE and \$20.8 million. These support the Center's continuing training efforts (Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Account of \$13.7 million and 150 FTE), as well as construction and facility maintenance (Acquisition, Construction, Improvement and Related Expenses (ACI) Account of \$7.1 million).
- o During FY 1991, in support of agency drug enforcement activities, the Center expects to conduct:
  - Basic training for approximately 4,700 students, involving almost 27,000 student-weeks;
  - Advanced training for approximately 5,100 students involving about 9,100 student-weeks; and
  - State and local training for about 1,200 students, involving almost 1,700 student-weeks.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o In total, the Strategy recommends a 1992 funding level that is \$5.6 million below the FY 1991 level.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Salaries and Expenses: An increase is requested for this budget activity of \$0.2 million. This enhancement will fund a cross-service agreement with the Financial Management Service for state-of-the-art software and time-sharing on a mainframe computer.
- o Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (ACI): An increase is requested of \$0.5 million. Construction improvements at Glynco have been planned in three phases. Phase I projects alleviate current facility shortfalls but do not appreciably enhance the ability of the Center to expand its program. Phase II projects begin to address reconfiguration of the facilities to provide for more efficient operations, and Phase III projects expand the Center in anticipation of increased future workload requirements. All of Phase I and approximately 1/2 of Phase II construction has been funded. This enhancement will fund

the Architectural and engineering portion of the remaining Phase II projects, as well as the maintenance costs for additional facilities (Dormitory #2, Building 46 renovation, Building 260 renovation, Procurement relocation, and the Classroom Building).

- o Adjustments to Base Program: Net changes include a decrease of \$6.3 million. These are other changes from FY 1991 that are not included in the program increases described above. Included in these base changes are decreases from non-recurring construction-related expenses (92 percent of the net decrease), increases to annualize positions funded in FY 1991, and increases to account for the effects of inflation.

IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Basic Training	14,746	26,706	27,760
Advanced Training	6,858	9,134	10,062
State & Local Training	1,367	1,676	1,706

(All reported in terms of student-weeks)

## U.S. COAST GUARD

### I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$661.2	\$714.6	\$698.9
Research and Development	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$665.2	\$718.6	\$704.1
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$665.8	 \$719.4	 \$705.0

#### Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Operating Expenses	\$542.4	\$602.6	\$626.7
Acquisition, Construction and Improvement	118.8	112.0	72.3
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$665.2	\$718.6	\$704.1
 Total (w/ OCDE)	 \$665.8	 \$719.4	 \$705.0

#### Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	4,645	4,727	4,863
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	4,652	4,737	4,873
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	4,645	4,671	4,870
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	4,652	4,681	4,880

#### Information

Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$3,170.2	\$3,407.6	\$3,676.8
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	21%	21%	19%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$3,170.9	\$3,408.5	\$3,674.0
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	21%	21%	19%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o Estimates of drug-program resources are based on estimates of time spent by Coast Guard operational facilities, aircraft, and vessels in the performance of drug-related missions.

### II. Program Summary

- o The Coast Guard was founded in 1790 to enforce Federal law in maritime jurisdictions. For 200 years, the Coast Guard

has been the Nation's principal maritime law enforcement agency, with jurisdiction on and over the high seas, as well as in the territorial waters of the U.S.

- o The Coast Guard is responsible for a wide range of Federal maritime programs, including search and rescue, aids to navigation, icebreaking, marine safety, and, as an armed service, military readiness. As such, most of its ships, aircraft, and shore facilities exist to support a variety of missions, not just drug interdiction.
- o Interdiction of illegal drugs bound for the U.S. is an important Coast Guard mission. Coast Guard ships, boats, planes, and helicopters conduct routine law enforcement patrols and special operations throughout the maritime arena, both in waters adjacent to principal source countries, transit countries, and in U.S. coastal waters.
- o The Coast Guard's program emphasis is on interdicting vessels and aircraft smuggling cocaine and marijuana in transit to the U.S. and in tracking, monitoring, and apprehending aircraft suspected of carrying drugs from source and transit countries over the high seas. The Coast Guard maintains an intelligence capability to assist this program.
- o The Coast Guard's Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (RDT&E) program examines problems encountered in, and opportunities for improving, the performance of Coast Guard missions, and develops solutions based on the latest scientific and technological advances.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The 1991 level of \$718.6 million enables the Coast Guard to maintain its 1990 level of operations. The 1991 Operating Expenses program level of \$602.6 million meets the Congressionally-mandated statutory floor.
- o Included in the 1991 drug program is \$112.0 million in the Construction, Acquisition, and Improvements account for items such as HH-60 replacement helicopters to support drug operations in the Bahamas (OPBAT Program), completion of the Fleet Renovation and Modernization program (FRAM) for the 378-foot cutters, continuation of the Major Maintenance Availability Program (MMA) for the 210-foot cutters, and upgrades to command, control, and communications systems, and shore facilities.
- o Funding also supports the operation of equipment provided in earlier years. This includes operating costs for follow-on

support of law enforcement air crews, and modernization of facilities at Air Station Clearwater to support dedicated law enforcement aircraft.

- o Research and development funding of \$4.0 million supports evaluations of state-of-the-art equipment for detection/identification of marine targets, including a variety of radar arrays and current unmanned aerial vehicle concepts, and other activities in the drug law enforcement area. The program also includes evaluations of forward-looking airborne radar, drug sensors, intelligence equipment, and tactical communications technology.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The Coast Guard's FY 1992 drug-program request is \$704.1 million and 4,870 FTE, a net decrease of \$14.5 million in total budget resources and a net increase of 199 FTE over the FY 1991 level.
- o No new major interdiction systems are proposed for FY 1992. The request enables the Coast Guard to maintain its interdiction efforts at its current level of operations.
  - Maintaining interdiction efforts at current levels means operating and maintaining the anti-drug asset base at the same level, including replacing assets that reach the end of their useful service lives. The costs reflected in the FY 1992 request represents drug interdiction's pro-rata share of the costs of conducting the Coast Guard's multi-missions.
- o The request includes funding in the Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements account to complete the Fleet Renovation and Modernization program (FRAM) for the 378-foot cutters, provides resources for the OPBAT Helicopter program, continues the Major Maintenance Availability (MMA) for the 210-foot cutters, and upgrade the command, control, and communication (C3) systems, and shore facilities.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Operating Expenses: The request for this decision unit is \$626.7 million and 4,862 FTE, a net increase of \$24.1 million and 198 FTE over the FY 1991 Congressionally-mandated floor of \$602.6 million, with a total increase of \$52.9 million over a FY 1991 adjusted base level of \$573.8 million.
- o The \$52.9 million increase over the FY 1992 adjusted base is comprised of \$21.1 million for program enhancements and \$31.8 million for adjustments to the base. Resources for program enhancements are grouped into four separate elements:

Operate New Facilities: The request represents an increase of \$17.4 million and 159 FTE. These resources are for the following purposes:

- Operate the Gulf Coast land-based aerostats (\$7.0 million).
- Crew, operate and maintain 12 new 110-foot Island class patrol boats (\$8.1 million).
- Operate and maintain 14 HH-60J helicopters that will be placed in service in FY 1992 (\$0.8 million).
- Crew, operate, and maintain newly installed equipment and weapons systems on the 378-foot high endurance cutter, and cover miscellaneous operation and maintenance expenses for the C-130 AEW, housing costs, minor construction and information resources management follow-on costs (\$1.5 million).

Increase or Restore Operational Capacity: The request is an increase of \$0.6 million and 1 FTE to:

- Provide for the costs of relocating Supply Center Brooklyn from New York to Baltimore, Maryland -- these costs include the installation of telecommunications equipment and personnel relocation (\$0.5 million).
- Provide for miscellaneous costs (\$0.1 million).

Maintain Capability of Capital Equipment: The request is for an increase of \$1.0 million and 5 FTE. These resources are requested for vessel maintenance and personnel shortfalls (\$0.6 million), and to help reduce the backlog in shore facilities maintenance and rehabilitation (\$0.4 million).

Recruit, Train, and Maintain Service in All-Volunteer Environment: The requested increase is \$2.1 million and 6 FTE. This initiative would fund the shortfall in the health care funding base (\$0.9 million), provide more resources for the leased-housing program (\$0.9 million), and provide for other miscellaneous expenses (\$0.3 million).

- o Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements: The total request for this decision unit is \$72.3 million, a decrease of \$39.7 million from the FY 1991 level. This account provides for new, replacement, or renovated vessels, aircraft, and the other equipment necessary to carry out Coast Guard's multiple missions. Highlights of the request for this decision unit include:

- Vessels: This request of \$27.1 million will complete the 378-foot cutter FRAM, continue the MMA for the 210-foot cutters (\$29.6 million), and provide for a shipboard tactical computer system (\$0.4 million).
  - Aircraft: This request of \$39.5 million will provide for new aircraft. Most of the request is for the OPBAT Helo program (\$34.0 million) to procure two new HH-60J helicopters.
  - Other Equipment: The request of \$2.7 million will provide for improvements to the law enforcement information system and other miscellaneous communications system improvements.
  - Other: The request of \$3.0 million will permit the Coast Guard to modify and expand Coast Guard Air Station Clearwater, Florida to accommodate the new, advanced aircraft that will be based at these stations.
- o Research, Development, Test and Evaluation: The request for this decision unit is \$5.2 million and 9 FTE, an increase of \$1.2 million and 1 FTE.
- This provides for the evaluation of state-of-the-art equipment for detection/identification of marine targets, including a variety of radar arrays and unmanned aerial vehicle concepts.
  - Among other things, the request provides for the assessment of non-lethal weapon systems, image collection/processing equipment, and an evaluation of prototype operational information system.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Drug Seizures:			
Cocaine (lbs)	30,181	35,000	38,000
Marijuana (tons)	27	25	25
Assets Seized:			
Vessels	96	120	150
Arrests	182	240	300
Drug Cases with Coast Guard Involvement	192	200	200

**FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION**

**I. Resource Summary** (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$ 9.3	\$18.3	\$22.8
Prevention	<u>9.1</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>13.2</u>
Total	<u>\$18.4</u>	<u>\$29.2</u>	<u>\$36.0</u>

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Operations	\$14.6	\$19.2	\$25.7
Facilities & Equipment	<u>3.8</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.3</u>
Total	<u>\$18.4</u>	<u>\$29.2</u>	<u>\$36.0</u>

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions	118	180	319
Total FTE	102	137	252

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$7,140.0	\$7,937.0	\$9,267.0
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

- o The drug percentage is based on the number of workyears dedicated to drug-related activities.

**II. Program Summary**

- o The Federal Aviation Administration was created by the Federal Aviation Act of 1958. It controls the use of navigable air space, the development and operation of a common system of air traffic control and navigation for both civil and military aircraft, regulates air commerce, and coordinates R&D that pertains to air navigation facilities.
- o The FAA assists in identifying airborne drug smugglers by using radar, posting aircraft lookouts, and tracking the movement of suspect aircraft.
- o 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."
- o The FAA has numerous drug-related programs primarily in the areas of drug prevention and interdiction.

- Random Drug Testing: Each year, the FAA tests approximately 15,000 employees who are designated to be in safety-related and critical positions.
- Interdiction: This includes 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 C3I Facilities. It also assists in identifying airborne drug smugglers by using radar, posting aircraft lookouts, and tracking the movement of suspect aircraft.
- Intergovernmental Assistance: FAA established a drug interdiction unit to provide assistance to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies that investigate and interdict drug smuggling by general aviation aircraft.
- Airmen and Aircraft Registry Program Improvements: This program is aimed at improving the registration process of general aviation aircraft and the certification process of airmen.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Resources: The FY 1991 budget includes \$29.2 million and 137 FTE focused in the areas of prevention and interdiction. \$18.3 million supports interdiction and \$10.9 million supports drug-prevention efforts.
- o The Interdiction program is comprised of the following key elements:
  - \$12.1 million supports improvements in the Airmen and Aircraft Registry program (the Registry).
  - \$4.8 million supports the development and correlation of flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between Air Route Traffic Control Centers and U.S. Customs facilities and to provide other services as part of the Air Traffic Program's involvement in the interdiction program.
  - \$1.4 supports FAA's Drug Investigation Support Units.
- o The Prevention program is comprised of the following key elements:

- \$7.0 million provides for random drug testing of approximately 15,000 employees, who are designated to be in critical-safety positions.
- \$3.8 million supports FAA regulatory oversight of the drug testing program administered by the approximately 20,000 aviation industry entities and individual commercial operators.

### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The FY 1992 request for the FAA is \$36.0 million and 252 FTE, a net increase of \$6.8 million and 115 FTE above the FY 1991 level. \$1.4 million of this increase represents net adjustment to the FY 1991 base and \$5.4 million represents new initiatives.

### 1992 Highlights

- o Operations: FAA is requesting \$25.7 million and 252 FTE for this decision unit, an increase of 115 FTE and \$6.5 million over the FY 1991 level. It is comprised of \$5.5 million of initiatives and \$1.0 million of adjustments to the base. Program highlights include:
  - \$5.8 million to support the workload associated with the drug-abatement program (pertaining to the drug testing program for personnel engaged in the aviation industry) and to ensure a responsive review and processing of the expected 15,000 drug abatement plans and reports that will be submitted by the airline industry.
  - \$1.8 million to augment the investigative support provided to all Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies involved in drug interdiction. This effort is the responsibility of the Drug Investigation Support Units (DISU) established in 12 locations throughout the U.S.
  - \$7.4 million for random drug testing of employees who are in critical-safety positions.
  - \$5.0 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 facilities.
  - FAA will also implement a program for the periodic reregistration of airmen and aircraft certification. The total program level of \$5.7 million in FY 1992 for the Registry is comprised of \$3.5 million expected from user fee collections and \$2.2 million in direct budget authority.

- o Facilities and Equipment: The request for this decision unit is \$10.3 million and 0 FTE to further develop the Airmen and Aircraft Registry. There are no initiatives for this decision unit. The \$0.3 million increase over the FY 1991 level of \$10.0 million represents net adjustments to the FY 1991 base.

IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Airmen Certifications	806,729	814,797	1,147,039
Aircraft Registrations	763,756	779,720	1,090,802
Drug Interdiction Investigations	773	850	935
Drug Testing	15,000	15,000	15,000

**NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION**

**I. Resource Summary** (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	\$5.1	\$6.7	\$7.5
Research	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$5.3	\$7.2	\$7.8

**Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit**

Research and Analysis	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$0.3
Highway Safety Programs	2.8	3.3	4.5
402 Formula Grants	2.1	3.0	3.0
408 Alcohol Safety Incentive Grants	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$5.3	\$7.2	\$7.8

**Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary**

Positions	6	9	11
FTE	6	9	11

**Information**

Total Agency Budget	\$229.3	\$244.7	\$292.2
Drug Percentage	2%	3%	3%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o Drug-related resources for grants under Sections 402 and 408 are based on National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) estimates of the amount of grants used by States for drugged driving programs. The drug portion of Operations and Research for 1990, 1991, and 1992 is 3, 3, and 4 percent, respectively, of the total for that decision unit.

**II. Program Summary**

- o NHTSA administers several programs that encourage and assist the States in the development and implementation of highway safety programs to reduce traffic accidents and the resulting deaths, injuries, and property damage.
- o Formula grants (under Section 402 of the Highway Safety Act) can be used to fund various types of projects which have been proven to be effective, including countermeasures to drunk and drugged driving. Typical uses of these funds include public information campaigns, chemical testing

programs, youth and adult prevention programs, and improved training for police, prosecutors and courts. Section 408 Alcohol Safety grants provide funds to States to implement certain programs which are designed to reduce drunk and drugged driving by encouraging States to adopt stronger sanctions against these drivers, including prompt mandatory license suspension for all offenders and mandatory sentencing for repeat offenders.

- o Other NHTSA drug-related programs provide for the training of State and local police in drug recognition procedures referred to as the Drug Evaluation and Classification project (DEC), evaluation of the training, Public Information and Education campaigns regarding drugged driving, judicial and prosecutorial training, technology assessment of instruments and procedures intended to identify and/or document drug impairment, and other research in drugged driving countermeasures.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FY 1991 enacted level for NHTSA's drug-related activities is \$7.2 million, 9 positions, and 9 FTE. This represents an increase of \$1.9 million, 3 positions, and 3 FTE over 1990.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The 1992 request is for \$7.8 million, 11 positions, and 11 FTE. This represents an increase of \$0.6 million and an increase of 2 FTE and 2 positions over the 1991 enacted level.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Highway Safety Programs: The 1992 request for this decision unit is for a \$1.2 million increase, resulting in 20 additional DEC project sites.
- o Formula Grants: A decrease of \$0.3 million in formula grant funding is due to the proposed termination of the Section 408 Alcohol Safety Incentive Grant program.

### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Drug Evaluation and Classification:			
Training Sites	29	50	70
Number of States	18	30	35

**BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS**

**I. Resource Summary**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Request</u>
International	<u>\$129.5</u>	<u>\$150.0</u>	<u>\$171.5</u>
Total	\$129.5	\$150.0 <u>1/</u>	\$171.5

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Latin America	\$ 72.0	\$ 86.6	\$ 99.9
East Asia	4.1	4.5	7.0
Southwest Asia	5.7	8.4	9.9
Regional Aviation Support	32.7	33.5	37.8
International Organizations	3.1	5.1	4.6
Interregional Programs	6.2	7.0	7.0
Program Development and Support	<u>5.7</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Total	\$129.5	\$150.0	\$171.5

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	89	102	102
Total Positions	114	114	114

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$129.5	\$150.0	\$171.5
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

1/ A restoration of the FY 1991 sequester of accounts in the international discretionary category (pursuant to PL 101-508) is proposed. The FY 1991 and 1992 budgets assume a restoration of the FY 1991 sequester.

o All INM resources are drug-related.

**II. Program Summary**

o The Department of State has primary responsibility for developing, implementing, and monitoring U.S. international counternarcotics strategies in support of the President's National Drug Control Strategy. Responsibilities for international narcotics control have been delegated to the Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics Matters. INM functions include: international drug policy formulation

and coordination, program management, and diplomatic initiatives.

- o Major INM programs are primarily concerned with:
  - Bilateral and multilateral assistance in Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Southwest Asia for crop control, interdiction, and related enforcement activities in producer and transit countries.
  - A regional aviation support program funding overall maintenance, and operational costs in support of Department-owned aircraft engaged in support of narcotics law enforcement and aerial eradication activities.
  - Narcotics-related development assistance, technical assistance for demand reduction programs, and training through U.S. law enforcement agencies for foreign personnel in narcotics enforcement and related procedures.
  - Funding for regional and international narcotics control via various international organizations including the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), the Organization of American States, and the Pan American Health Organization.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o \$86.6 million -- over 57% of the FY 1991 budget -- will be directed to bilateral programs in Latin America:
  - In accordance with the President's Andean Strategy, the focus is on the coca producing countries of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia which are to receive \$54.7 million in INM bilateral program funds. These funds will provide a variety of support including, aviation, vehicles, boats, communications equipment, troop supplies and field equipment, maintenance, operational, and project support costs. The major coca-producing countries of the Andes will also receive significant support from INM's airwing.
  - \$31.9 million in program funds will support other anti-drug efforts throughout other parts of Latin America: marijuana eradication programs in Mexico, Jamaica, Belize, Brazil, Paraguay and several Central American countries; opium poppy eradication in Mexico and Guatemala; interdiction and eradication in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil and Venezuela; enforcement and

interdiction support in the Caribbean, Mexico, Central America, Venezuela, and the Southern Cone; and joint interdiction operations in the Bahamas and the Caribbean.

- o \$4.5 million is planned for the East Asian countries of Thailand and Laos:
  - In Thailand, INM crop control assistance will provide agricultural supplies, construction materials, vehicles, eradication equipment, technical assistance and training, agricultural extension and marketing support, drug awareness and education, enforcement and other support costs. Vehicles, communications equipment, investigative support equipment and training will be provided for law enforcement.
  - Funding for Laos will expand a small crop substitution, training, drug abuse, and infrastructure development project begun in late FY 1989.
- o The Near East, Southwest Asia, and Africa will receive \$8.4 million:
  - Crop production control and agricultural outreach programs in Pakistan will help to extend Pakistani enforcement of the ban on opium poppy cultivation in the primary growing areas of the Northwest Frontier Province -- especially the primary growing areas of Bajaur and Mohmand. A variety of equipment will support enforcement against production, distribution and trafficking, while some funds will expand drug awareness/education programs.
  - Assistance to Turkey will provide vehicles, communications and other enforcement equipment.
  - The Asia/Africa regional program will provide commodities, training and technical assistance for enforcement and public awareness to countries in West and East Africa, the Pacific and Asia.
- o Focusing almost entirely on Latin America, the estimated \$33.5 million for the INM airwing (Regional Aviation Support) will support the overall maintenance, hangaring, and operation costs for 55 INM-operated air assets used in interdiction operations, aerial and manual eradication, and survey and logistical support.
- o \$5.1 million for International Organizations will provide funding for UN drug control agencies, and for programs under the auspices of other international organizations such as the Colombo Plan.

- o Interregional Programs will provide \$7.0 million world-wide for training conducted by DEA, Customs and Coast Guard, as well as dog detector training; it will also support a centrally-managed public awareness and demand reduction program, and provide for herbicide research.
- o Finally, \$5.0 million will cover technical and administrative support (Project Development and Support/PD&S) for the overall program. A total of 114 INM positions are planned for FY 1991.

### 1992 Summary of Request

- o For 1992, INM requests a total of \$171.5 million and 114 positions -- an increase of \$21.5 million over 1991.

### 1992 Highlights

- o Latin America: An enhancement of \$13.3 million will provide resources to the cocaine transit countries of Brazil, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Jamaica as well as to the Latin America Regional account to support the cocaine transit strategy. It will further support additional helicopters provided to the cocaine-targeted Northern Border Response Force in Mexico, and other associated costs.
  - Support for the Andean Strategy countries of Colombia and Bolivia will be maintained at FY 1991 levels. Pending progress in counterdrug efforts by the Government of Peru, funding planned initially in the Andean Strategy for Peru will be maintained in the Latin America Regional account for possible use in Peru on condition of a satisfactory counternarcotics program, or in other countries.
- o East Asia: An increase of \$2.5 million will expand the Laos crop control and substitution projects into crop research and infrastructure development, and initiate a law enforcement project. In Thailand it will be used to emphasize law enforcement efforts because crop control (including both local development and eradication) efforts have basically been successful, and to increase public awareness.
- o Southwest Asia: An enhancement of \$1.6 million will fund the Asia/Africa Regional account for various counternarcotics opportunities in Southeast and Southwest Asia, and programs aimed at the growing trafficking problem -- particularly in Africa, including Nigeria -- and possibly for programs in Afghanistan or Burma if conditions permit. An increase for Turkey will help prevent diversion from licit poppy cultivation. The Pakistan program will continue.

- o Regional Aviation Support: An increase of \$4.4 million for the INM airwing will provide maintenance, overhaul, and training support for additional INM fixed wing aircraft and for additional helicopters loaned to Latin American countries.
- o International Organizations: Support for selected international organizations, including UNFDAC and the Colombo Plan, will continue with particular emphasis on support for multilateral heroin initiatives.
- o Interregional Programs: Training, demand reduction, and public awareness programs in this account will be maintained.
- o Project Development and Support: An enhancement of \$0.3 will support increased operating costs.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
<u>Eradication (hectares)</u>			
Coca	23,633	24,900	27,200
Opium	8,204	10,200	11,900
Marijuana	11,600	11,000	13,400
<u>Seizures (metric tons)</u>			
Coca Leaf	647	710	780
Cocaine HCL/Base	123	135	148
Other Coca Derivatives	14	16	18
Heroin	7	10	11
Opium	6	7	8
Marijuana	511	580	640
<u>Arrests</u>	126,894	135,300	147,500
<u>Labs Destroyed</u>			
Cocaine	1,901	2,100	2,300
Heroin	15	17	19
Other	1	1	2

- o All of the above data are efforts made by the following twelve major INM program countries: The Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru, Laos, Thailand, and Pakistan. These are preliminary figures which will be reviewed and published in the March 1991 International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR). The INCSR will include similar output data for a number of other countries with INM-funded programs as well as additional, less quantitative, output data, such as progress on treaties and other agreements.

- o It should be noted that there are difficulties in interpreting these estimates and projections. An increase in a number does not necessarily indicate progress. For example, in one country an increase in hectares eradicated may indicate greater effort by the government. In another country, a decrease in eradication may reflect success by the government in reducing cultivation of the illicit crop. Similarly, a decrease in arrests may result from a decision by the government to focus on major traffickers rather than street dealers. While the number of arrests might decline, the effect of arresting fewer, but more important, offenders may improve interdiction.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>1/</u> <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>1/</u> <u>Request</u>
International	\$54.5	\$201.8	\$288.5
Prevention	<u>5.4</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Total	\$59.9	\$208.3	\$294.1

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Economic Support Fund	\$42.7	\$193.5	\$283.8
Development Assistance	<u>17.2</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>10.3</u>
Total	\$59.9	\$208.3	\$294.1

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE <u>2/</u>	8	12	14
---------------------	---	----	----

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$6,516.0	\$6,341.0	\$6,515.0
Drug Percentage	0.9%	3.2%	4.5%

1/ Final decisions on FY 1991 allocations and the FY 1992 economic assistance request have not been made.

2/ AID's FTE estimate includes only U.S. direct hires who spend 50 percent or more of their time directly on narcotics-related activities. These FTE are supplemented by U.S. Personal Service Contractors (PSCs) or institutional contractors. For example, in Bolivia, there are ten individuals under PSC or institutional contracts who are working on alternative development projects in FY 1991.

o The drug percentage is derived by determining the amount of drug-related economic assistance being provided to countries receiving AID funds.

II. Program Summary

o AID's mission is to administer economic assistance programs that combine an American tradition of international concern and generosity with the active promotion of America's national interest.

-- These objectives are accomplished through several forms of assistance. Development Assistance (DA) is designed

to accelerate economic growth, alleviate hunger, improve health and education, and alleviate unmanageable population pressures.

- The Economic Support Fund (ESF) advances U.S. economic, political and security interests by offering economic assistance to allies and developing countries of strategic importance to the U.S. A portion of ESF is used to finance project activities, but the primary use is to provide balance of payments support through the provision of direct financial assistance (cash transfer) or the financing of commodity imports to ensure the acquisition of critical raw materials and capital goods when foreign exchange is not readily available.
- Other AID bilateral programs include: the Development fund for Africa, Food for Peace (PL 480), the Housing Guaranty Program, International Disaster Assistance, Private Voluntary Organizations, and others.
- o AID plays a major role in the U.S. Government's overall international drug control strategy by providing grants to developing countries for drug awareness programs and economic development.
  - In certain countries there are some AID development projects and balance of payments support that are part of the international component of the National Drug Control Strategy. As part of this effort, AID works in concert with the State Department, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) and other concerned agencies.
  - AID economic assistance contributes to the U.S. Government's strategy of encouraging and, when necessary, assisting source and transit countries in meeting their responsibilities for reducing cultivation, production and trafficking in illicit narcotics.
  - There are five principal types of AID narcotics-related program activities: area-targeted development, narcotics awareness programs, balance of payments support, improvements in the administration of justice, and projects to provide alternative sources of income and foreign exchange as counternarcotics efforts succeed. They are funded with ESF and DA assistance.
  - In FY 1990, AID established in the Science and Technology Office a central bureau program for narcotics awareness and education designed to: strengthen the capabilities of developing countries to design, implement and evaluate effective drug awareness and education programs; reduce the demand for drugs;

and increase public support and the political commitment necessary for effective counterdrug efforts. The principal source of funding for in-country activities will be "buy-ins" from AID missions or possibly other USG agencies.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o A total of \$208.3 million in economic assistance, of which \$193.5 million is ESF and \$14.8 million is DA, will be provided world-wide in FY 1991.
- o In this first year of significantly enhanced economic assistance under the Andean Strategy, AID will provide \$187.0 million in ESF and \$11.1 million in DA to the countries participating in this initiative.
  - The preponderance of ESF will be for quick disbursing balance of payments support to supplant illicit inflows, generate jobs and income, solidify the economic stabilization programs, and finance productive imports and/or service of debt to the U.S. Government or international financial institutions.
  - Approximately \$4.4 million in ESF will support an enhanced program effort in narcotics awareness and education programs essential to building a sustainable host country commitment to counterdrug efforts as well as improvements in the administration of justice and judicial security to enhance prospects for effective prosecution of drug traffickers.
  - DA funds will also be used for narcotics-related economic development activities.
- o In other Latin American and Caribbean countries, approximately \$1.3 million will fund narcotics awareness and education projects in Belize, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Jamaica, and Mexico.
- o Subject to Presidential certification concerning nuclear non-proliferation and elections, approximately \$6.5 million in ESF will support rural development and narcotics awareness in Pakistan.
  - The program anticipated will include construction of roads, schools, health centers, veterinary dispensaries, irrigation systems, and potable water supply systems. Selected area residents will also receive skills training. Technical assistance and program support will be provided to the Pakistan

Narcotics Control Board's Drug Abuse Prevention  
Resource Center.

- o Political and security conditions in Afghanistan permitting, \$2.0 million in assistance will be provided. Area development activities may be launched in three to four pilot areas. Prevention education and awareness activities will also be targeted at Afghans living in Pakistan.
- o \$0.4 million will provide initial support for the narcotics awareness and education program under the Science and Technology Office.
- o Using prior year obligations, training, technical assistance, and program support in seven Asian countries will be provided.

1992 Summary of Request

- o Drug-related economic assistance will increase by \$85.8 million over FY 1991 to \$294.1 million. Staffing will increase by two, to a total of 14 FTE.

1992 Highlights

- o ESF will increase by \$90.3 million and DA programs will be reduced by \$4.5 million.
  - \$280.5 million in ESF and \$5.0 million in DA will be provided to the Andean Strategy countries, contingent on their effective counternarcotics performance and a sound economic program. (An ESF increase of \$93.5 million for the Andean countries is partially offset by a \$3.2 million decrease in ESF for Pakistan, noted below. Most of the \$4.5 million world-wide decrease in DA reflects a shift to more ESF, and less DA, for Andean Strategy narcotics-related programs.)
  - Narcotics awareness initiatives in other parts of Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to be funded by DA at a slightly reduced level.
  - Pending Presidential certification, funding for the Northwest Frontier Area Development Project in Pakistan will total \$3.3 million in ESF -- \$3.2 million less than the 1991 level due to the current project drawing to a conclusion.
  - Contingent upon political and security considerations, support for the Narcotics Awareness and Control program in Afghanistan will increase by \$2.4 million in DA to \$4.4 million.

-- The DA-funded narcotics awareness and education program under the auspices of the Science and Technology Office will continue with possible "buy-ins" by AID missions.

#### IV. Output Summary

- o Output measures for AID's programs vary greatly by project type. World-wide, AID has more than 40 separate projects related to supporting U.S. counterdrug objectives; each individual project may include numerous discrete and diverse subprojects. Where appropriate, AID often furnishes detailed project output data for its projects such as numbers of farmers assisted, types of assistance offered, roads built, or schools and clinics opened. The development of the key indicators of performance is a major priority of AID.
- o Because projections of output or performance are affected by a range of political, financial and security variables outside of AID's control, AID projects involve significant uncertainties both in planning and implementation. Nevertheless, AID is developing for the Andean Strategy a major new management information system to capture better the diverse data and measures of AID's counternarcotics programs. It is anticipated that the system will be in place by the fall of 1991.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources By Function	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
International	<u>\$3.4</u>	<u>\$3.8</u>	<u>\$4.5</u>
Total	<u>\$3.4</u>	<u>\$3.8</u>	<u>\$4.5</u>

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Program Coordination, Production & Support	\$0.8	\$0.9	\$1.6
Overseas Missions	1.3	1.5	1.5
Other Activities	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Total	<u>\$3.4</u>	<u>\$3.8</u>	<u>\$4.5</u>

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	40	41	43
-----------	----	----	----

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$926.9	\$1,006.0	\$1,059.0
Drug Percentage	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The drug percentage is based on estimates provided by each USIA program office and post.

II. Program Summary

- o The U.S. Information Agency is an independent organization that is responsible for the U.S. Government's overseas informational, exchange, and cultural programs. Its Director reports to the President and receives guidance from the Secretary of State.
- o USIA activities related to controlling the supply of, and demand for, illegal drugs form part of the overall mission to further U.S. foreign policy objectives, inform foreign publics about the U.S., and report foreign opinion to U.S. government officials. USIA seeks to increase world-wide support for supply and demand reduction efforts.
- o Agency operations in the narcotics area consist of the following major elements:

- Program Coordination, Production, and Support: Primarily supports overseas missions by coordinating program planning, and by producing, acquiring, and adapting various program materials for their use; coordinates the International Narcotics Information Network (ININ), as well as international demand reduction/public awareness conferences and other initiatives. In order to provide an Agency-wide focus for USIA's contribution, a Drug Unit was established within the Programs Bureau in FY 1990. This office will manage and provide guidance to all Agency drug-related operations.
- Overseas Missions: 205 posts in 128 countries. In the narcotics area, posts administer exchange-of-persons programs and conduct information programs using materials prepared locally and in Washington. USIA has placed emphasis on the cocaine producing and transit countries in Latin America, Pakistan, India, and Egypt.
- Other Activities: Includes: radio and television broadcasts with drug-related information in English and other languages; live interactive programming, via satellite transmission, to a number of U.S. Information Service (USIS) posts; videotapes and documentaries; educational and cultural exchange programs; research into foreign public opinion; and radio broadcasting to Cuba.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Program Coordination, Production, and Support will be funded at \$944,000 for pamphlets, the Satellite Speaker program, American participants, International Narcotics Information Network (ININ) support, activities of the Drug Unit, and salary and benefit costs for the Programs Bureau and the Wireless file.
- o \$1.4 million will be spent on Overseas Missions in support of drug-related activities. The coca producing, refining and transshipment countries of Latin America have become the focus of a major effort designed to build public support for international cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs.
- o Drug-related programming for the Voice of America will be supported with \$532,000. Drug workshops conducted by VOA for foreign journalists are funded primarily by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters.

- o \$410,000 will support the work of the Television and Film Service which provides videotapes and films to a number of USIS posts and foreign media, as well as live programming through an international TV satellite network. With Department of Defense (DoD) funding, a Spanish language video program on U.S. demand reduction and law enforcement efforts for overseas placement is being produced.
- o Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs will receive \$318,000 to support seminars, lectures, and participation of international visitors in the programs.
- o \$100,000 will fund public opinion polls on foreign attitudes on international drug issues while \$22,000 will support Radio Broadcasting to Cuba.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o USIA drug-related spending will increase by \$0.7 million to a total of \$4.5 million in FY 1992 to support a broad spectrum of worldwide information programs. FTE will increase by two, to 43.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Program Coordination, Production, and Support: Most of the enhancement of \$0.6 million will permit the Drug Unit to allocate funds Agency-wide for major specialized drug-related projects, including: regional conferences; world-wide technical support and training to establish a world-wide distribution channel for drug information using the ININ database; a pilot for an on-going drug-related fellowship program; and supplemental funding for on-going Agency activities, such as American Participant (AMPART) tours. In addition, the Agency would assume funding for VOA-sponsored media workshops on drugs that are currently funded through the State Department.
- o Other Decision Units: The remaining increase of \$0.1 million will enable USIA to continue the 1991 level of effort for on-site overseas missions support for the Andean Strategy and counternarcotics programs in other parts of the world; seminars, conferences, lectures, and pamphlets; the Satellite Speaker and American participants programs; videotapes, documentaries, and films; live interactive television programming; public opinion polls on foreign attitudes; and drug-related radio programming on VOA and Radio Marti.

#### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
Participants in:			
Youth Exchange Program	10	10	20
Citizen Exchange Conferences	30	39	39
International Visitor Program	83	83	83
American Participants Program	30	30	40
International Narcotics Information Network (ININ):			
# Posts Equipped with ININ Workstation Hardware	94	94	120
Drug-related Audio Teleconferences	28	28	28
VOA-Sponsored Media Workshops on Drugs:			
Number of Workshops	2	2	2
Participating Foreign Journalists	50	50	50
VOA Drug-Related News Reports on the Illegal Drug Crisis in Latin America	950	950	950

In addition to the above output measures:

- o VOA produces and broadcasts "Doble Filo," a weekly program in Spanish that deals exclusively with the drug problem, to Latin American countries.
- o VOA's Spanish Branch produces a 15 minute weekend program on drugs featuring interviews with Latin American officials and their efforts to combat the drug flow.
- o FY 1992 funds will provide for a pilot drug-related fellowship program.

## MILITARY ASSISTANCE

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991 <sup>1/</sup></u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992 <sup>1/</sup></u> <u>Request</u>
International	<u>\$114.5</u>	<u>\$100.4</u>	<u>\$141.1</u>
Total	<u>\$114.5</u>	<u>\$100.4</u>	<u>\$141.1</u>

#### Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Foreign Military Financing	\$112.0	\$ 96.1	\$137.0
International Military Education and Training	<u>2.5</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Total	<u>\$114.5</u>	<u>\$100.4</u>	<u>\$141.1</u>

#### Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Total Positions <sup>2/</sup>	36	48	48
-------------------------------	----	----	----

#### Information

Total Agency Budget	\$4,875.8	\$4,710.6	\$4,976.5
Drug Percentage	2.3%	2.1%	2.8%

<sup>1/</sup> Final decisions on the FY 1991 allocations and the FY 1992 military assistance request have not been made.

<sup>2/</sup> These represent military and civilian personnel funded by military assistance funds and permanently assigned to security assistance offices in U.S. Embassies in Colombia, Bolivia, and Peru.

o The drug percentage was derived by determining the amount of drug-related FMF and IMET resources being provided to countries receiving funds from those two accounts.

### II. Program Summary

o U.S. military assistance accounts include Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET). The U.S. military assistance program is designed to promote regional stability, maintain the cohesion and strength of U.S. alliances and cooperative relationships, enhance self-defense capabilities, and defend democratic values and institutions.

- FMF enables U.S. allies and friends to strengthen their self-defense capabilities by acquiring U.S.-origin military articles, services, and training.
- IMET establishes valuable friendships and channels of communication with foreign governments and military forces by providing training and exposure to U.S. democratic values. The training provides host governments with knowledge and skills that improve their military forces, contribute to their security, and promote their self sufficiency.
- o Directed to counternarcotics purposes:
  - FMF provides modern military equipment, permitting host government militaries to engage in the defense of their countries against drug traffickers.
  - IMET provides a variety of training to host government forces, including aviation operations and maintenance, and boat handling in support of counternarcotics operations.
- o In addition, under section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by Section 551 of PL 101-167, and under Section 573 of PL 101-167 and Section 5 of PL 101-231, the President was granted authority to combat international narcotics trafficking by drawing down equipment, services, and excess defense articles from U.S. forces. This assistance can supplement the provision of other narcotics-related military assistance in those instances in which appropriated funds do not meet program needs. (These provisions, which are being used for counterdrug purposes, are discussed in the DoD narrative.)

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o \$96.1 million in FMF and \$4.3 million in IMET will be used to support counterdrug activities in the Andean Strategy countries of Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, as appropriate.
  - These funds will be used to provide military assistance to support activities against drug trafficking. In accordance with Section 10 of PL 101-623, a portion of the FMF funds may be made available for programs authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (FAA). Section 559 of PL 101-513 further provides a waiver of FAA section 660 in order that FMF funds may be provided to law enforcement agencies in Andean Strategy countries.

- Purposes for which these funds will be used include: procurement of spare parts for aircraft, the rehabilitation and overhaul of existing equipment, maintenance, vehicles, boats, weapons and training.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The total request for military assistance in 1992 is \$141.1 million, an increase of \$40.7 million over 1991.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o As in FY 1991, all military assistance will support the Andean Strategy.
- o FMF: For the Andean Strategy countries, an enhancement of \$40.9 million will provide equipment and related training.
- o IMET: Military training for the Andean countries will continue at \$4.1 million, a reduction of \$0.2 million below the 1991 level.

#### **IV. Output Summary**

- o Narcotics-related military assistance is intended to support counterdrug activities in the Andean Strategy countries. Output measures for U.S. and host government efforts will be shown by country in the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR), scheduled for publication March 1, 1991.

EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources By Function	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
International Total	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.5 \$0.5
Drug Resources By Decision Unit			
Narcotics Rewards Total	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.0 \$0.0	\$0.5 \$0.5
Drug Resources Personnel Summary			
Total FTE <u>1/</u>	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget Drug Percentage	\$4.6 0%	\$4.9 0%	\$8.0 6%

1/ There are no FTE associated with the rewards program.

o The narcotics rewards request, as well as the drug percentage, represent approximately one half of the \$1.0 million requested by the Department of State for combined narcotics trafficking and terrorism rewards.

II. Program Summary

o Narcotics rewards are located in the Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service (K Account) appropriation of the U.S. Department of State. The K account is used to meet unforeseen emergency requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs.

-- Funds are available under this appropriation for evacuations of American citizens from areas of political unrest or natural disaster; for relief and repatriation loans to destitute Americans abroad; and for funding of rewards for information concerning both international terrorist and narcoterrorist activities.

o Authorization to make narcoterrorist reward payments is detailed in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (PL 100-690) and the International Narcotics Control Act of 1989 (INCA--PL 101-231).

- The current authorized funding level is \$10.0 million for international terrorist and narcoterrorist reward payments.
- Although the 1989 INCA increased the individual ceiling on these rewards to \$2.0 million, the last appropriation was of \$1.0 million in FY 1985. These funds have been depleted.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FY 1991 Congressional appropriation for the Department of State allows the Department to spend up to \$2.0 million of the Department's Salaries and Expenses account for international terrorist and narcoterrorist reward payments.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o \$0.5 million represents one half of the total State Department K Account request for international terrorist and narcoterrorist reward payments.

### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
Total Number of Narcotics Rewards	0	1	1
Total Dollar Amount of Narcotics Rewards	\$0	\$500,000	\$500,000

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Research and Development	<u>\$1.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>
Total	\$1.5	\$6.5	\$6.5

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Research & Development	<u>\$1.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.5</u>
Total	\$1.5	\$6.5	\$6.5

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions	12	15	15
Total FTE	12	15	15

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$585.9	\$624.1	\$663.1
Drug Percentage	0.3%	1.0%	1.0%

- o The drug percentage is based on the number of workyears dedicated to drug-related research.

II. Program Summary

- o The Agricultural Research Service's (ARS) involvement in the drug problem dates from 1972, when it was directed by Congress to develop substitute crops for opium poppy.
- o Presently, the ARS, through its Weeds Science Laboratory (formerly the Tropical Plants Research Laboratory), is working to develop control agents for illicit drug crops, with emphasis on coca. Control includes identifying means of reducing growth, inhibiting production, or completely eradicating the illicit drug crop.
- o Scientists at the Weed Science Laboratory conduct research on how to control illicit drug plants and provide technical input on various aspects of control of drug plants with herbicides.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FY 1991 budget includes \$6.5 million and 15 FTE focused in the area of research and development of methods to control illicit drug crops.
- o The Laboratory has identified several herbicides and is currently evaluating the environmental impact of the leading candidates. This evaluation will also determine the optimum application methods and procedures.
- o The base program includes a \$5 million initiative to expand research on the control of coca, with emphasis on expediting the development of available technology.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o ARS' FY 1992 request totals 15 FTE and \$6.5 million, which will continue the 1991 program level.
- o The Weed Science Laboratory will perform environmental and toxicological testing and evaluation of the efficiency of control agents to assure the host country that the agents are safe.

### IV. Output Summary

- o Not available.

## U.S. FOREST SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$3.0	\$5.7	\$6.0
Intelligence	0.1	0.8	0.5
State & Local Assistance	2.0	2.7	2.4
Research & Development	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	\$5.2	\$9.7	\$9.3
Drug Resources <u>By Decision Unit</u>			
Cooperative Law Enforcement	2.0	2.7	2.4
Drug Control Operations	<u>\$3.2</u>	<u>\$7.0</u>	<u>\$7.0</u>
Total	\$5.2	\$9.7	\$9.3
Drug Resources <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	70	75	82
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,473.4	\$3,271.7	\$3,391.0
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The Forest Service's drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement activities, comprising less than one percent of the agency's total budget. Principal anti-drug efforts focus on marijuana eradication.

### II. Program Summary

- o The Forest Service manages 156 national forests, 19 national grasslands, and 15 land utilization projects on 191 million acres in 44 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Most of this land is generally located in extremely rural areas of the United States.
- o State and local law enforcement agencies have jurisdiction over violations of State and local laws and ordinances on National Forest System lands; however, the numbers of law enforcement personnel in these areas is often quite small. Most local jurisdictions are willing to assist in drug control activities in National Forests, but they do not have

the personnel or time necessary to handle these vast areas on their own.

- o There are 150 criminal investigators and approximately 600 uniformed law enforcement officers employed by the Forest Service. These agents are highly skilled in enforcement operations unique to remote wildland areas. Since the Forest Service was authorized in 1986 to enforce Federal drug laws, the amount of cannabis destroyed in the National Forest System has doubled, and arrests have increased by more than 400 percent.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Forest Service drug program resources in FY 1991 total 75 FTE and \$9.7 million. Activities focus on investigations involving large amounts of marijuana, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, and clandestine drug labs.
- o The Service's FY 1991 program includes the creation of special task force groups to work in areas along the Southwest Border, Kentucky, and other southern states where a dramatic increase in drug production and trafficking activities is occurring.
- o Also as part of the FY 1991 program, the Service will develop and use a system for intelligence collection and analysis of drug activities occurring on all National Forest System lands.
- o Most drug investigations pursued by the Service are multi-agency in nature, with DEA, Interior Department agencies, and State authorities participating. Drug-related assets are identified for seizure as part of the Service's investigations, and forfeiture actions occur as appropriate. Arrests associated with these cases are prosecuted in both Federal and State courts.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o In total, the Forest Service requests \$9.3 million and 82 FTE in FY 1992. This request includes no increases to program levels and net funding adjustments of -\$0.4 million and 7 FTE.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Cannabis Plants Eradicated	544,512	517,286	500,000
Number of Sites w/booby Traps	23	22	20
Number of Booby Traps	67	65	63
Clandestine Lab Sites	58	55	53
Number of Arrests	1,037	1,200	1,200
Number of Weapons Seized	436	450	475
Assets Seized	\$5M	\$5M	\$5M

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

### I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
State & Local Assistance	\$1.5	\$1.5	\$ 1.5
Investigations	5.1	5.1	9.4
Prevention	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$6.9	\$6.9	\$11.2
Drug Resources <u>By Decision Unit</u>			
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	\$6.8	\$6.8	\$11.1
General Administration	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	\$6.9	\$6.9	\$11.2
Drug Resources <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	32	43	53
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,164.3	\$910.0	\$1,019.6
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o BLM's drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement activities, comprising less than one percent of the agency's budget. The Bureau's principal efforts focus on the cultivation of marijuana, clandestine drug labs, and land and air smuggling.

### II. Program Summary

- o The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for the overall management of 272 million acres of Public Lands located primarily in the West and Alaska; scattered parcels are located in other States, however. In addition to management responsibilities on the Public Lands, BLM also is responsible for subsurface resource management of an additional 300 million acres where mineral rights are owned by the Federal Government.
- o Due to the remote and relatively uninhabited nature of these vast lands, and the proximity of much of this acreage to the U.S./ Mexico border, the BLM faces increasing problems with

drug activities on the Public Lands, which not only adversely impact resource values (e.g., diversion and fouling of water resources, contamination by abandoned toxic materials, and destruction of timber and wildlife habitat), but they also endanger visitors, users, and BLM employees.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Bureau of Land Management drug program resources in FY 1991 total 43 FTE and \$6.9 million.
- o BLM anti-drug priorities in FY 1991 are:
  - To enforce all applicable laws and regulations relating to the possession, distribution, sale, cultivation, and manufacture of controlled substances on Public Lands, as well as protecting persons and property on Public Lands from harm resulting from drug violations;
  - To intensify detection, investigations, eradication, and interdiction along the Southwest border;
  - To establish a drug communications and command center and intelligence/incident reporting network; and
  - To enter into cooperative agreements with State and local governments to assist in drug enforcement on Public Lands.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o In total, BLM requests a 1992 increase over 1991 of 10 FTE and \$4.3 million.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Resource Protection and Law Enforcement: An increase is requested of 10 FTE and \$4.3 million. This request would address Public Lands problems through increasing on-the-ground law enforcement personnel in the Southwest Border area. Efforts would include more advanced detection, surveillance and intelligence gathering methods. Also, enhanced cooperative law enforcement initiatives would increase arrests, prosecutions and property seizures. Specific activities are as follows:
  - Interdiction, Southwest Border (\$3.3 million 6 FTE): Emphasis would be placed on forming special operations groups consisting of special agents and rangers in the border areas of Arizona, New Mexico, and California. BLM would expand coordination with other Federal law

enforcement agencies to detect drug smuggling operations as part of Operation Alliance and JTF-6. These personnel increases would require additional travel, equipment, vehicles, and training.

- Investigations, Detection and Eradication (\$1.0 million 4 FTE): In FY 1992, Drug Control Coordinators would be fully functional in every BLM State Office. With this enhancement, additional law enforcement positions would be devoted to detection and special investigations in border areas. Also, field eradication and investigation teams would be added and deployed in additional areas to deal with cannabis cultivation and drug labs.

#### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
Drug Control Investigations	78	100	145

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$ 5.7	\$11.0	\$12.6
Prevention	<u>\$ 0.4</u>	<u>\$ 0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$ 6.1	\$11.3	\$12.9

#### Drug Resources By Decision Unit

Park Management	\$ 5.9	\$11.1	\$12.8
General Administration	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	\$ 6.1	\$11.3	\$12.9

#### Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Total FTE	51	108	118
-----------	----	-----	-----

#### Information

Total Agency Budget	\$1,222.8	\$1,347.9	\$1,261.9
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.8%	1.0%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The National Park Service (NPS) anti-drug program is a small portion of the Service's law enforcement activities, comprising about one percent of the agency's budget in FY 1992. NPS drug cases involve the use, possession, sale, distribution, smuggling, manufacturing, and cultivation of various controlled substances in park areas.

### II. Program Summary

- o NPS administers an extensive system of parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreation areas. The objectives of the National Park Service are to administer the properties under its jurisdiction for the enjoyment and education of all citizens; to protect the natural environment of these areas; and to assist States, local governments, and community groups in the development of park areas, the protection of the environment, and the preservation of historic properties.
- o The increased use of illicit drugs throughout the country also has had an impact on the NPS. Many park areas are located near known drug smuggling or trafficking routes.

Roughly 21 percent of the 1,700 mile border with Mexico is within the National Park System. Significant percentages of the coastlines of a number of States lie within National Parks -- 31% of Georgia, 42% of North Carolina, 50% of Maryland, 35% of Virginia, and 20% of California.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o National Park Service drug program resources in FY 1991 total 108 FTE and \$11.3 million. These funds will provide for the continuing efforts of the Park Police, as well as provide money for NPS prevention activities.
- o The specific purposes of the NPS drug law enforcement program during FY 1991 are:
  - To combat drug use, distribution, manufacture, and smuggling;
  - To locate and eradicate marijuana plants being cultivated in parks; and
  - To provide opportunities for drug awareness education in elementary schools located within or adjacent to National Parks.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o In total, the Service requests a 1992 increase over 1991 of 10 FTE and \$1.6 million.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Park Management: An increase is requested of 10 FTE and \$1.6 million.
  - Investigations: An enhancement is requested for drug-related investigations of 10 FTE and \$2.4 million. This enhancement would provide increased capabilities for field investigations and increase the level of interdiction and eradication activities. Funding would be devoted to providing additional permanent and seasonal staffing in park areas that have a history of illegal drug activities. This funding also would support undercover investigations in National Parks.
  - Equipment: An increase is sought for law enforcement equipment of \$2.5 million. This enhancement would fund the purchase of semi-automatic handguns and protective bullet proof vests for use by law enforcement rangers throughout the Park System.

-- Adjustments to Base Programs: Net changes total a decrease of \$3.4 million. This includes decreases for non-recurring equipment costs and increases for pay and to account for the effects of inflation.

IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Marijuana Plants Destroyed	350,000	375,000	375,000
Drug-Related Arrests	4,000	4,300	4,300

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Request</u>
State & Local Assistance	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.6
Investigations	11.8	13.6	15.6
Prevention	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Total	\$14.4	\$17.3	\$20.3

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Education	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.8
Tribal Services	10.8	13.8	16.7
General Administration	0.2	0.3	0.2
Construction	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total	\$14.4	\$17.3	\$20.3

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions	114	119	126
Total FTE	114	119	126

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$1,371.2	\$1,558.5	\$1,445.9
Drug Percentage	1.1%	1.1%	1.4%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

- o BIA's anti-drug efforts are a proportionate share of the Bureau's major activities and services, about one percent of BIA's budget. Functions included in the drug control program are: judicial services, law enforcement, social services, and general administrative activities.

II. Program Summary

- o The principal program objectives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) are:
  - To encourage and train Indian and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship to the Federal Government; and
  - To facilitate, with maximum involvement of Indian and Alaska Native people, full development of their human and natural resource potential.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Bureau of Indian Affairs anti-drug resources in FY 1991 total 119 FTE and \$17.3 million.
- o Law Enforcement: BIA's primary drug-related law enforcement efforts during FY 1991 will include:
  - Marijuana Eradication: BIA established a separate unit at Klamath Falls, Oregon, due to the major cultivation problems in the Pacific Northwest.
  - Investigations: Several reservations are being used as bases of operation for the sale and distribution of illegal narcotics to Indian and non-Indian people. BIA, in cooperation with other Federal and State agencies, will reduce the supply of illegal drugs through increased investigation, interdiction, and prosecution.
- o Tribal Services: Through the Office of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, BIA provides rehabilitation centers, emergency shelters, juvenile detection centers, prevention and intervention programs, and community-based aftercare programs.
- o Education: Substance Abuse Counselors -- Through a variety of educational materials made available to them, each BIA school has the option of designing its own substance abuse curriculum. Each bureau funded school has a substance abuse prevention program involving substance abuse counseling.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o In total, the Strategy requests a 1992 increase over 1991 of 7 FTE and \$3.0 million.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Tribal Services: An increase is requested of 7 FTE and \$2.9 million. This includes enhancements in the areas of law enforcement, judicial and detention services, and social services.
  - Tribal Law Enforcement Operations: An increase is sought of 7 FTE and \$2.2 million. This enhancement is to maintain the current level of tribal law enforcement activities. The total increase (drug and non-drug) is \$13.4 million.

- Special Law Enforcement: Included is a request of \$0.1 million. The Special Law Enforcement budget activity is a discretionary fund established to meet emergency situations in Indian country and for the purchase of high technology law enforcement equipment. The total increase (drug and non-drug) is \$0.5 million.
- Judicial Services: While BIA is not requesting a direct increase for Judicial Services, it is proposing a redirection of funding. The change would enable the BIA to fund a minimum of 75 proposals to address substance abuse issues at the Tribal Court level and provide increased assistance from Central Office. Approximately 23 percent of the Judicial Services budget activity is related to substance abuse.
- Operation of Emergency Shelters: To ensure continued operation of emergency shelters, an increase of \$0.6 million is requested. This enhancement will provide operating costs for two emergency shelters for substance abusers which will be completed during FY 1991. The total increase (drug and non-drug) is \$1.9 million.
- o Education: An increase of \$0.1 million is requested for this activity. This request will enhance BIA's substance abuse school counseling program. For this program, a total increase (illegal drugs and alcohol) of \$0.3 million is requested to maintain the substance abuse counselor program. Approximately \$0.1 million of the total increase is associated with illegal drug use among Native American students.
- o General Administration (Drug-Free Workplace): A decrease is recommended for this activity of \$46,000. The Department of the Interior created the Drug-Free Workplace Program to implement Executive Order 12564. The funds requested by BIA represent its share of total Interior costs. In FY 1992, the BIA share of these funds is estimated at \$246,000, a slight decrease from FY 1991 of \$46,000.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Student Counseling Referrals	6,000	6,500	7,000
Marijuana Plants Destroyed	25,000	27,000	30,000
Drug-Related Arrests	250	300	350
Value of Drugs Seized	\$120M	\$125M	\$130M

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Investigations	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
Total	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Refuges and Wildlife	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
Total	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions	0	0	0
Total FTE	0	0	0

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$534.6	\$693.9	\$670.3
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

- o The Service's drug control program is a proportionate share of its law enforcement efforts and is less than one percent of the Service's total budget. Anti-drug activities are directed principally at the detection and eradication of drug supplies on Service lands.

II. Program Summary

- o The mission of the Fish and Wildlife Service is to conserve, protect, and enhance fish and wildlife and their habitats for the continuing benefit of citizens. The Service manages a 91 million acre National Wildlife Refuge System which consists of 463 refuges, waterfowl production areas located in 150 counties, and 55 other protected areas.
- o The Fish and Wildlife law enforcement program is budgeted at approximately 14 percent of the Service's Refuges and Wildlife Activity. Law enforcement efforts provide protection for a broad spectrum of fish, wildlife, and plants through enforcement of numerous statutes.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Fish and Wildlife Service drug program resources total \$1.0 million in FY 1991. Drug enforcement is generally incidental to the normal activities of refuge personnel, and there are no staff specifically assigned to anti-drug activities. Service anti-drug efforts focus on marijuana eradication and the seizure of other drugs of refuge lands.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o In total, the Service recommends \$1.0 million for FY 1992, the same level as provided in FY 1991.

#### 1992 Highlights

The funding level recommended will allow the Service to pursue the following efforts:

- Marijuana Eradication: The Service expects to destroy 2,900 marijuana plants in FY 1992. The street value of this marijuana is about \$2.2 million.
- Priority Activities: Funding will be used for refresher and specialized training courses for refuge officers, wildlife inspectors, and special agents; equipment such as surveillance and remote sensing devices (motion detectors, infra-red and night vision equipment, and video cameras), improved communications equipment, field test kits, 300 hours of fixed wing aircraft support for surveillance and detection of marijuana; travel; supplies; and other services.

### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Marijuana Plants Destroyed	2,500	2,900	2,900
Drug-Related Arrests	50	60	60
Interdictions Conducted	100	115	115
Value of All Drugs Seized	\$4.5M	\$5.0M	\$5.0M
Value of Marijuana Destroyed	\$1.9M	\$2.2M	\$2.2M

OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources By Function	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
Interdiction	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.3
Prevention	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.7

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Administration of Territories	<u>\$ 1.1</u>	<u>\$ 1.7</u>	<u>\$ 1.7</u>
Total	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.7

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	1	1	1
-----------	---	---	---

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$132.7	\$179.0	\$125.5
Drug Percentage	0.8%	0.9%	1.4%

- o OTIA's anti-drug program consists of providing drug control funds to insular areas identified in Statute to receive such money. Overall, OTIA's drug efforts represent approximately one percent of the office's budget.

II. Program Summary

- o The functions and responsibilities of the Secretary of the Interior with regard to the territories of the United States and the freely associated states have been assigned to the Assistant Secretary for Territorial and International Affairs. Although the Congress has placed with the Secretary certain authority and responsibility concerning the territorial governments, those governments are not entities of the Department of the Interior, nor are they agencies or instrumentalities of the Federal government.
- o OTIA has the responsibility for promoting the economic, social, and political development objectives of the territories, leading toward a goal of self-government. The degree to which the Office conducts activities to further these objectives in a specific territory depends on the status of the territorial government and the extent of

development already achieved within the territory. The Office:

- Studies the economic, social, and other political problems of the territories and proposes policies, programs, legislation, and other actions for their solution; and
  - Provides budgetary and certain other administrative services to the Governors of the territories.
- o In terms of anti-drug assistance, eligible insular areas include the U.S. territories of the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and American Samoa; and the freely associated states of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau. Funds are provided for the following purposes:
- Interdiction: The major efforts of the OTIA anti-drug program are directed toward providing training of local government law enforcement officers and departments in the areas of general law enforcement, law enforcement management, anti-drug enforcement, and interdiction. Training provided through OTIA assists in preventing entry of drugs from South America and Asia.
  - Prevention: OTIA also provides funds to local governments in the area of prevention. Assistance to local educational and health systems is provided by law enforcement departments through this portion of the OTIA program.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Office of Territorial and International Affairs resources for FY 1991 consist of 1 FTE and \$1.7 million.
- o These drug-related funds will provide assistance to U.S. Territories and freely associated states to aid in their drug interdiction and prevention programs. Funding will be provided as follows:
  - \$1.0 million for regional anti-drug programs of Pacific insular areas;
  - \$0.4 million for the Republic of Palau; and
  - \$0.3 million in technical assistance.

1992 Summary of Request

- o In total, the Strategy recommends 1 FTE and \$1,700,000.

1992 Highlights

- o Administration of Territories: In total, the Strategy requests a 1992 increase over 1991 of \$50,000. OTIA proposes no program change from FY 1991. This modest increase is to adjust for the effects of inflation and will be used to increase technical assistance from \$250,000 to \$300,000.

IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
Officers Trained	69	80	80
Anti-Drug Operations Conducted	10	20	30

ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Prevention:			
Services	\$325.7	\$395.8	\$403.3
Research	<u>127.7</u>	<u>150.7</u>	<u>166.0</u>
Subtotal	\$453.4	\$546.5	\$569.3
Treatment:			
Services	\$556.9	\$638.2	\$707.4
Research	<u>158.1</u>	<u>185.8</u>	<u>201.1</u>
Subtotal	\$714.6	\$824.0	\$908.5
 Total ADAMHA	 \$1,168.3	 \$1,370.5	 \$1,477.8

Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit

NIDA:			
Research	\$255.4	\$301.4	\$332.0
Demonstrations	128.2	118.7	118.5
Homeless	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.4</u>
Subtotal	\$391.8	\$428.3	\$457.9

OSAP:

High Risk Youth	\$ 39.0	\$ 50.7	\$ 54.8
Pregnant Women/Infants	32.6	45.7	52.4
Community Youth Activities	19.8	20.2	0.0
Community Partnerships	49.5	99.1	113.9
Other	14.8	15.7	18.3
Training	26.0	26.0	26.0
Management	<u>11.8</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>16.2</u>
Subtotal	\$193.4	\$271.5	\$281.6

OTI:

ADMS Block grant (Drugs only)	\$485.9	\$512.3	\$512.3
Waiting List Reduction <u>1/</u>	25.8	38.5	0.0
Capacity Expansion Program <u>2/</u>	0.0	0.0	99.0
Crisis Areas	29.7	31.3	32.5
Treatment Improvement	39.6	83.4	86.7
Management	<u>2.1</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>7.7</u>
Subtotal	\$583.1	\$670.8	\$738.3

Total ADAMHA \$1,168.3 \$1,370.5 \$1,477.8

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE 514 672 698

<u>Information</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Total Agency Budget	\$2,605.4	\$2,947.5	\$3,079.3
Drug Percentage	45%	47%	48%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- 1/ Congress appropriated a total of \$65 million for this program for FY 1990, however, only \$25 million of this total was authorized to be spent by the original authorization. The remaining \$40 million was authorized later that year (less a \$1.5 million sequester). That legislation allowed the Department to obligate the \$65 million during FY 1991 (by the end of December, 1990). Accordingly, \$38.5 million (\$40 million less \$1.5 million) is technically considered "reappropriated" and, therefore, is scored as part of the FY 1991 budget authority.
  - 2/ Includes \$31.0 million to be transferred from the Special Forfeiture Fund in FY 1992.
- 
- o The estimate for drug-related activities includes funding for programs administered by NIDA, OSAP and OTI. Approximately 40 percent of ADMS block grant funds are spent on drug-related activities.
  - o The estimate for prevention services includes funding for NIDA demonstrations, OSAP High Risk Youth, Pregnant Women and Infants (these are comprehensive programs involving treatment and prevention activities), Community Partnership, Communications, and Training programs, and the ADMS block grant (20% of the drug portion). The estimate for prevention research includes funding for NIDA activities.
  - o The estimate for treatment services includes funding for NIDA demonstrations (including homeless demonstrations), OTI Crisis Area and Treatment Improvement programs, and the ADMS block grant (75% of the drug portion for treatment and 5% for administration). The estimate for treatment research includes direct funding for NIDA activities as well as funding from the block grant set-aside for services research, data collection and technical assistance, most of which is allocated to NIDA.
  - o FTE information includes NIDA, OSAP and OTI FTE total. It does not include FTE positions for Program Management since there is no drug estimate for this activity.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) includes the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA), the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) and the newly created Office for Treatment Improvement (OTI).
- o The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) sponsors research on the nature and extent, causes and consequences, and prevention and treatment of drug abuse. NIDA's research demonstration programs generate information on promising new prevention and treatment approaches. NIDA's research program also includes studies of the role of drug abuse in the spread of HIV/AIDS, effective intervention strategies, and interactions between drug abuse, immune function, HIV infection, and AIDS.
- o The Office for Treatment Improvement (OTI) administers the ADMS Block Grant program and supports treatment projects to expand capacity and improve the quality of services. Programs include Treatment Improvement grants, Crisis Area grants, Waiting List grants, as well as related data collection and program evaluation. Beginning in FY 1992, OTI will also administer the new Capacity Expansion Program, discussed later in this paper.
- o The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) supports prevention and early intervention projects which serve as models in preventing abuse of alcohol and other drugs. Emphasis is placed on populations at risk for substance abuse. Programs include: High Risk Youth; Pregnant Women and their Infants; Community Partnerships; the National Clearinghouse of Alcohol and Drug Information (NCADI); the Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource (RADAR) Network; and the National Training System.

## III. Budget Summary

### 1991 Base Program

- o The 1991 base contains \$546.5 million for prevention activities and prevention research. This consists of \$271.5 million for OSAP discretionary grant programs, \$179.6 million for NIDA research and demonstration programs, and \$95.4 million for the prevention set-aside from the ADMS block grant program.
- o The 1991 base contains \$824.0 million for treatment services and services research. This consists of \$119.9 million for OTI discretionary programs, \$248.7 million for NIDA research and demonstration programs (including homeless demonstration

grants), \$35.1 million for the services research, data collection and technical assistance set-aside from the ADMS block grant program, \$381.8 million for State allocations from the ADMS block grant program, and \$38.5 million for the Waiting List Reduction program originally appropriated in FY 1990.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o Prevention: An increase of \$22.8 million is requested for prevention activities, including \$7.5 million for prevention services and \$15.3 million for prevention-related research. This consists of:
  - a \$15.3 million increase for NIDA research activities;
  - a \$14.7 million increase for Community Partnership grants;
  - a \$6.7 million increase attributable to prevention for Pregnant Women and Infants;
  - a \$4.2 million increase for High Risk Youth;
  - a \$2.6 million increase for other programs;
  - a \$2.0 million increase for management;
  - a \$20.2 million reduction due to the discontinuation of Community Youth Activities; and
  - a \$2.6 million reduction in NIDA demonstrations.
  
- o Treatment: An increase of \$84.5 million is requested for treatment activities, including \$69.2 million for treatment services and \$15.3 million for treatment-related research. This consists of:
  - \$99.0 million for the new Capacity Expansion Program;
  - a \$15.3 million increase for NIDA research;
  - a \$3.3 million increase for Treatment Improvement grants;
  - a \$2.5 million increase for NIDA demonstration grants;
  - a \$2.5 million increase for management;
  - a \$1.3 million increase for Crisis Area grants;
  - a \$38.5 million reduction due to the expiration of the Waiting List Reduction grant program; and

-- a \$.8 million reduction for Homeless Demonstration grants.

- o Treatment Slots: The FY 1992 budget requests a significant funding increase for treatment services. Under the Administration's proposal, the Federal Government will fund an additional 8,997 slots entirely through increases provided for the Capacity Expansion Program (CEP). States, cities, private insurance, and other non-federal entities are challenged to keep pace with the Federal effort. If all parties increase their funding at the same rate as the Federal government, national treatment capacity will increase by 10 percent, providing treatment to an additional 200,000 persons, and enabling the treatment system to serve a total of 2.2 million Americans annually.

The Administration's Capacity Expansion Program (CEP) will be a new categorical grant program designed to supplement funding received by the States from the ADMS block grant and other programs. The Administration will shortly submit legislation to authorize the CEP program as part of the National Drug Control Strategy Implementation Act of 1991. This proposal will be coupled with legislation calling for State Treatment and Prevention Plans, thus allowing the States to do a single needs assessment for the block grant and the categorical grant programs.

### 1992 Highlights

- o National Institute on Drug Abuse: The Administration requests an increase of \$30.6 million for research activities and a decrease of \$1.0 million for demonstration projects for a net change of \$29.6 million. The bulk of the NIDA request is for additional resources for treatment-related activities (\$14 million). Formal mechanisms are being developed by NIDA, OTI, and OSAP to promote the evaluation and replication of promising programs. NIDA will receive approximately \$32.7 million from the ADMS block grant set-aside which will be used for data collection.

#### Funding for NIDA Research Activities

<u>Type of Activity</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>
Basic Biomedical	\$ 68.0	\$ 72.0	\$ 4.0
Neuro-Behavioral	53.0	56.0	3.0
Prevention	43.0	46.0	3.0
Treatment	61.0	75.0	14.0
Epidemiology	17.2	18.6	1.4
Subtotal: Extramural	\$242.2	\$267.6	\$25.4
Intramural Research	23.0	24.5	1.5
Mgmt. and Support	32.2	35.6	3.4
Treatment Outcome	4.0	4.3	0.3
Total	\$301.4	\$332.0	\$30.6

Funding for NIDA Demonstration Activities

<u>Type of Activity</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Change</u>
Treatment Enhancement	\$ 73.1	\$ 76.0	\$ 2.9
Outreach	13.3	10.2	- 3.1
IV Treatment	8.4	7.9	- 0.5
Other Demos	<u>23.8</u>	<u>24.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Subtotal	\$118.7	\$118.5	\$- 0.2
Homeless Demos	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>- 0.8</u>
Total	\$126.9	\$125.9	\$- 1.0

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

o Office for Substance Abuse Prevention: The Administration requests an increase of \$10.1 million and 5 additional FTE. This increase consists of two parts: Discretionary Grants (\$8.1 million) and Management (\$2.0 million).

-- Discretionary grants: The Administration requests an increase of \$8.1 million. The amount of funding for each program and the number of grants to be funded is shown in the table below. Most of the increase is for the Community Partnership Program (\$14.7 million), including \$10.0 million for a Target City initiative and \$3.0 million to annualize the cost of a volunteer training center. Additional funding is provided for Pregnant Women and their Infants (\$6.7 million), High Risk Youth (\$4.2 million), and other programs (\$2.6 million). The Community Youth Activities program is discontinued (-\$20.2 million) to provide funding for these higher priority, more effective and better targeted programs.

A number of national cross-site evaluations are underway in each major demonstration program. The cross-site evaluation undertaken in FY 1987 on the first cohort of 130 High Risk Youth grants is expected to be completed by FY 1991. In addition, ADAMHA will bring together a Blue Ribbon Panel during FY 1991 to review OSAP operations.

-- Management: The Administration requests a total of \$16.2 million and 140 FTE, an increase of \$2.0 million and 5 FTE. These resources and positions will assist with the program monitoring and management of the Community Partnership program.

Funding for OSAP Discretionary Grant Programs  
(dollars in millions)

<u>Grant Program</u>	1991		1992		Change	
	<u># of Awards</u>	<u>Dollar Amount</u>	<u># of Awards</u>	<u>Dollar Amount</u>	<u># of Awards</u>	<u>Dollar Amount</u>
High Risk Youth	151	\$50.7	163	\$54.8	12	\$ 4.2
Pregnant Women	140	45.7	153	52.4	13	6.7
Community Youth	96	20.2	0	0.0	- 96	- 20.2
Com. Partnerships	290	99.1	330	110.9	<u>1/</u> 40	11.7
Other	63	15.7	65	18.3	2	2.6
Training	36	26.0	36	26.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>257.3</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>262.4</b>	<b>- 29</b>	<b>5.1</b>

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

1/ Does not include \$3.0 million for the Volunteer Training Center.

o Office for Treatment Improvement: The Administration requests an overall increase of \$67.6 million, including increases requested for the Capacity Expansion Program (\$99.0 million), existing Discretionary Grants (\$4.6 million), and Management (\$2.5 million). An offsetting reduction of \$38.5 million resulting from the expiration of the Waiting List Reduction program is also proposed.

-- ADMS Block Grant: Level funding is requested for this program. Under the Administration's proposal, the block grant interstate allocation formula will continue its fourth and final year phase-in of the formula established by the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act. Changes will be proposed in the appropriations language which will modify the intrastate allocation formula to maintain the current distribution of funds between mental health and substance abuse.

The Administration anticipates full State cooperation in the development of voluntary State Treatment and Prevention plans during FY 1991. The Administration will include legislation mandating more rigorous plans as part of the National Drug Control Strategy Implementation Act of 1991. Assistance will be provided to the States to help implement this planning and review process.

ADMS Block Grant Components  
(dollars in millions)

<u>ADMS Block Grant</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Federal Set-Aside	\$ 35.1	\$ 35.1
Prevention Activities	95.4	95.4
Treatment Activities	357.9	357.9
State Administration	<u>23.9</u>	<u>23.9</u>
Total	\$512.3	\$512.3

-- Discretionary grants: The Administration requests an increase of \$65.1 million. The amount of funding for each program and the number of grants to be funded is shown in the table below. The bulk of the request is for the Capacity Expansion Program (\$99.0 million). Additional funds are requested for Treatment Improvement (\$3.3 million) and Target Cities (\$1.3 million).

The Capacity Expansion program (CEP) will be the major Federal funding vehicle for expanding treatment services. Under the Administration's proposal, these funds will only be available for increasing treatment slots. States will apply for funds and make grants to local projects based on relative need. States will assess their needs and, based on an array of factors which could include waiting lists and utilization rates, target funds to particular user groups, treatment modalities, or geographical areas.

Funding for OTI Discretionary Grant Programs  
(dollars in millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>1991</u>		<u>1992</u>		<u>Change</u>	
	<u># of Awards</u>	<u>Dollar Amount</u>	<u># of Awards</u>	<u>Dollar Amount</u>	<u># of Awards</u>	<u>Dollar Amount</u>
Capacity Exp.	0	\$ 00.0	*	\$ 99.0	n/a	\$99.0
Waiting Lists	39	38.5	0	0.0	-39	-38.5
Crisis Areas	15	31.3	15	32.6	0	1.2
Treatment Improvement:						
Critical Pop.	56	38.0	56	39.6	0	1.6
Criminal Justice	40	15.9	40	16.5	0	0.6
Treatment Campus	4	18.0	4	18.7	0	0.7
Other Programs	<u>33</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	187	\$153.1	n/a	\$218.2	n/a	\$65.1

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

\* Not yet determined.

-- Management: The Administration requests a total of \$7.7 million and 91 FTE over the 1991 level, an

increase of \$2.5 million and 21 additional FTE. These resources will be used for program development, implementation and evaluation, grant monitoring, contract and grant administration, grantee technical assistance, and general administration. Of this amount, \$1.5 million will be used to administer the new Capacity Expansion Program.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Treatment Equivalent Slots (Federal)			
- Block grant	70,870	71,653	68,895
- Capacity Expansion grants	0	0	19,057
- Waiting List Reduction grants	4,261	7,127	0
- Other Demonstration grants	<u>16,440</u>	<u>18,697</u>	<u>18,522</u>
- Total	91,571	97,477	106,474
Treatment Equivalent Slots (US Total)			
- Estimate	678,052	725,236	796,886
Number of Persons Served	1,898,646	2,030,661	2,231,280
OTI Awards			
- New/Competing	121	124	n/a
- Continuations	<u>0</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>100</u>
- Total	121	187	n/a
OSAP Awards			
- New/Competing	394	365	137
- Continuations	<u>141</u>	<u>411</u>	<u>610</u>
- Total	535	776	747
NIDA Research Project Grants			
- New/Competing	238	251	194
- Continuations	<u>448</u>	<u>538</u>	<u>598</u>
- Total	686	789	792
NIDA Demonstration Grants			
- New/Competing	0	0	0
- Continuations	<u>133</u>	<u>125</u>	<u>122</u>
- Total	133	125	122

HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Treatment	\$170.0	\$190.0	\$200.0
Total	\$170.0	\$190.0	\$200.0

Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit

Medicaid	\$120.0	\$130.0	\$140.0
Medicare	50.0	\$ 60.0	\$ 60.0
Total	\$170.0	\$190.0	\$200.0

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	0	0	0
-----------	---	---	---

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$150,846	\$167,905	\$187,503
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

- o Reflects an estimate of both the hospital and non-hospital treatment costs for Medicaid and only the hospital treatment costs for Medicare. These drug-related expenditures have been estimated using the results of various surveys. Only direct treatment costs have been estimated, to the exclusion of costs associated with the treatment of drug-associated conditions.

II. Program Summary

- o The Health Care Financing Administration is responsible for the oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs and related Federal medical care quality control staffs.
- o The Medicare Program is a Federal health insurance program for persons over 65 years of age and certain disabled persons. It is funded through social security contributions, premiums, and general revenue. The Medicaid Program, through grants to States, pays for medical services to the financially needy.
- o Medicare and Medicaid eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and non-hospital services required to treat their condition.

- o Under current law, Medicaid must pay 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 for 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).

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The Department estimates that \$190 million will be spent by both programs on direct drug treatment costs, consisting of \$60 million for Medicare and \$130 million for Medicaid.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Increases in funding for drug-related treatment costs reflect overall projected increases in Medicare and Medicaid funding. Total grants to States for drug-related Medicaid benefits are expected to rise by 7.6 percent in 1992.
- o Many States have not utilized their options under the Medicaid system to make a wide range of drug treatment services available. Therefore, HHS will provide technical assistance to make State governments aware of how Medicaid can help to pay for drug treatment in their States, and how States can benefit from the Federal cost-sharing under Medicaid.
- o The Administration will continue to explore ways to improve Medicaid's coverage of drug treatment. HHS is conducting studies to look at the cost effectiveness of the IMD exclusion as a whole and the effect of waiving the IMD exclusion for a limited number of States to provide residential drug treatment services to pregnant women on a demonstration basis.

### IV. Output Summary

- o Not Available

## CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

### I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>by Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Prevention	\$ 25.2	\$ 29.3	\$ 29.3
Total	\$ 25.2	\$ 29.3	\$ 29.3

#### Drug Resources by Decision Unit

AIDS Drug Counseling	\$ 25.2	\$ 29.3	\$ 29.3
Total	\$ 25.2	\$ 29.3	\$ 29.3

#### Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Total FTE	2	4	4
-----------	---	---	---

#### Information

Total Agency Budget	\$442.8	\$494.7	\$494.7
Drug Percentage	5.7%	5.9%	5.9%

- o These funds are exclusively allocated for the prevention of HIV among injecting drug users (IDUs) and represent 5.9 percent of CDC's total HIV budget. The amount of funding for these activities is discretionary and reflects the priorities of CDC.

### II. Program Summary

- o The Office of Deputy Director (HIV), within the Centers for Disease Control, administers several drug-related HIV prevention activities. Funds exclusively directly to IDUs support HIV counseling, testing, referral and partner notification services for IDUs in drug treatment centers.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The Department estimates that a total of \$25.4 million is used for drug-related activities, including HIV testing, counseling, and partner notification. In addition, CDC will allocate \$3.9 million to evaluate its current street outreach efforts to prevent HIV infection among IDUs not in treatment.

1992 Summary of Request

o No increases are requested for this program.

IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Number of HIV tests:			
- Drug users	93,100	111,700	123,000
- percent positive	11.1	12.0	13.0
- Sex partners of drug users	56,150	67,300	74,000
- percent positive	3.6	4.0	4.0

## INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

Drug Resources <u>by Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Treatment	\$ 32.8	\$ 35.3	\$ 44.3
Total	\$ 32.8	\$ 35.3	\$ 44.3

#### Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Anti-Drug Program	\$ 32.8	\$ 35.3	\$ 44.3
Total	\$ 32.8	\$ 35.3	\$ 44.3

#### Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Total FTE	3	3	3
-----------	---	---	---

#### Information

Total Agency Budget	\$1,349.6	\$1,721.1	\$1,656.1
Drug Percentage	2.4%	2.1%	2.7%

- o These funds represent the total amount of funding available to the Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Programs branch. Totals for FY 1992 reflect the budget authority plus additional private insurance collection for services and facilities.

### II. Program Summary

- o The Indian Health Service provides a comprehensive health services delivery system for American Indians and Alaska Natives with the opportunity for maximum tribal involvement in developing and managing programs to meet their health needs.
- o As part of its broad mandate to provide health care services, the IHS supports substance abuse treatment and prevention services. Specific anti-drug abuse activities are administered by the Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Programs Branch within IHS. These activities include anti-drug abuse education for, and information dissemination to, parents, schools, and community groups, and efforts to foster support for drug-free communities and work places.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The Department estimates that a total of \$35.3 million will be used for drug-related activities, including treatment, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention, Adolescent Regional Treatment Centers, Community Rehabilitation and Aftercare, Training/Community Education, Health Promotion/Disease Prevention, Navajo Rehabilitation Program Urban Programs, and Contract Health Services.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The Administration requests an increase of \$9.0 million for this program.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o The Department plans to provide drug-related activities, including treatment, Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Prevention, Adolescent Regional Treatment Centers, Community Rehabilitation and Aftercare, Training/Community Rehabilitation Program, Urban Programs, Contract Health Services, Evaluation Studies, and Emergency Placement Group Homes.

### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
Regional Centers	7	8	11
Drug-related admissions	1,900	1,950	2,000
Aftercare Services	504	1,109	1,835
Emergency Placements	-0-	-0-	363

## FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

### I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Regulatory & Compliance Total	<u>\$7.2</u> \$7.2	<u>\$7.4</u> \$7.4	<u>\$7.6</u> \$7.6

#### Drug Resources by Decision Unit

Regulation of Methadone and Steroids Total	<u>\$7.2</u> \$7.2	<u>\$7.4</u> \$7.4	<u>\$7.6</u> \$7.6
--	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

#### Drug Resources Personnel Summary

Total FTE	90	90	90
-----------	----	----	----

#### Information

Total Agency Budget	\$601.0	\$690.5	\$770.2
Drug Percentage	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%

- o FDA's drug control budget represents about one percent of its total budget, and approximately five percent of its Human Drugs Program.

### II. Program Summary

- o The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is a scientific regulatory agency responsible for the safety of the nation's foods, cosmetics, drugs, medical devices, and radiological products. As part of its responsibilities, the FDA:
  - Ensures that practices of narcotic treatment programs comply with Federal regulations which establish standards for registration and treatment of addicts; and
  - In conjunction with DEA, investigates the illegal marketing and misuse of anabolic steroids.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The FDA determines the compliance status of drug abuse treatment programs for annual registration with the DEA and for continued FDA approval. Registration is dependent upon a determination by the Secretary of HHS that applicants for these programs are qualified to engage in the treatment of narcotic addiction, based on the narcotic treatment standards established by the Secretary.
- o Section 2503 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 increased the penalties for the illegal distribution of anabolic steroids under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. FDA is assisting the Department of Justice in coordinating anabolic steroid investigations and litigations, and an increasing number of indictment are pending. Comprehensive investigations into the illegal use and distribution of steroids will be continued, as will public education efforts for health professionals and for consumers and users.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The Administration requests an additional \$0.2 million to adjust for the effects of inflation.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o The Department plans to continue ongoing operations.

### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
Inspection Program:			
- Narcotic treatment centers	363	363	363
- Hospital detox centers	<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>
Total	498	498	498
Anabolic Steroid Investigations:			
- Inspections	10	10	10
- Domestic sample collections	<u>660</u>	<u>660</u>	<u>660</u>
- Domestic sample analysis	465	465	465

OFFICE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Prevention	\$ 34.5	\$ 34.4	\$ 34.4
Treatment	<u>4.9</u>	<u>30.2</u>	<u>30.2</u>
Total	\$ 39.5	\$ 64.6	\$ 64.6

Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit

Runaway Youth	\$ 14.8	\$ 14.8	\$ 14.8
Gang Youth	14.8	14.8	14.8
Crack Babies	0.0	5.9	5.9
Abandoned Infants	9.9	9.6	9.6
Emergency Protection	<u>0.0</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>19.5</u>
Total	\$ 39.5	\$ 64.6	\$ 64.6

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	4	4	4
-----------	---	---	---

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$7,073.1	\$8,845.7	\$8,834.4
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o All funds spent for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Drug Program, for the Drug Program for Youth Gangs, and for Emergency Protective Services for Children of Substance Abusing Parents are used exclusively for drug-related prevention activities.
- o Funding for Abandoned Infants and Crack Baby activity is used to support demonstration projects that met the immediate, non-medical needs of drug-exposed infants, with a special focus on the particular problems of babies born to crack-cocaine using mothers.

II. Program Summary

- o The Administration for Children, Youth, and Families, part of the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS), administers five programs that are considered drug-related.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o OHDS estimates that a total of \$34.4 million will be used for drug-related prevention activities, including the development, implementation, and operation of projects that will prevent the abandonment of infants, identify and address their needs, and conduct early intervention, education, and diversion of at-risk, runaway, and homeless youth.
- o OHDS estimates that a total of \$30.2 million will be used for drug-related treatment activities involving drug-affected infants. These activities include child care, specialized foster parent training, and other child development and medical services.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o Level funding is requested for these programs.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Runaway Youth Drug Abuse Prevention: Funds will support 200 new drug abuse prevention projects across the country. Funding will also support an evaluation study of drug abuse and prevention strategies used by private and public drug prevention programs for dissemination to runaway and homeless youth providers. The program will continue training activities for runaway and homeless youth shelter staff in drug abuse prevention.
- o Youth Gang Drug Prevention: Funds will continue to support comprehensive activities for reducing and preventing involvement of youth in gang activities. The program will continue to provide technical assistance to organizations implementing gang-prevention strategies including prevention, intervention and referral services for gang member committing drug-related crimes.
- o Abandoned Infants and Crack Babies Activities: Funding will continue to support grants to develop and demonstrate strategies to prevent abandonment of infants and young children and to provide necessary and appropriate care for those that are abandoned or drug exposed as a results of drug abuse by mothers.

#### IV. Output Summary

<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
Runaway Youth			
- New	62	0	0
- Continuations	<u>102</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	164	164	200
Youth Gang			
- New	20	0	15
- Continuations	<u>52</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>60</u>
Total	72	72	75
Abandoned Infants			
- New	40	20	20
- Continuations	<u>0</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Total	40	40	40

FAMILY SUPPORT ADMINISTRATION

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Prevention	\$ 2.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Total	\$ 2.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0

Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit

National Youth Sports	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Community Block Grant	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total	\$ 2.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	1	0	0
-----------	---	---	---

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$14,694.2	\$18,564.4	\$18,321.0
Drug Percentage	*	*	*

\* Note: less than 0.01 percent.

- o Approximately 0.3 percent of the Community Services Block Grant funds and 9.4 percent of the National Youth Sports funds were appropriated in a FY 1990 drug-related appropriations act.

II. Program Summary

- o The Office of Community Services, within the Family Support Administration, administered two grant programs which received funding in a drug-related appropriation act. These additional funds in the Community Services Block Grant and the National Youth Sports Program were used for drug abuse prevention services.

III. Budget Summary

1991 and 1992 Budget Summary

- o Congress provided no funding in FY 1991 for these activities, nor is any recommended for FY 1992.

**IV. Output Summary**

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
Youth Day Camps:			
Youth participants (a)	4,000	0	0

(a) The number of additional youth supported by earmarked drug funds.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$543.4	\$775.8	\$ 825.4
State & Local Assistance	107.4	163.3	154.4
Prevention	66.8	71.2	85.6
Treatment	16.6	14.8	16.3
Research and Development	11.6	59.0	76.9
Interdiction & Other Activities	<u>\$745.8</u>	<u>\$1,084.1</u>	<u>\$1,158.6</u>
International [506(a)(2) & EDA]	53.3	21.2	--
Total, Defense	<u>\$799.1</u>	<u>\$1,105.3</u>	<u>\$1,158.6</u>

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Decision Unit</u>			
Detection & Monitoring	\$528.0	\$778.8	\$ 892.6
Comms Network (C3I Integration)	27.0	56.0	9.7
National Guard (State Plans)	107.4	163.3	154.4
Demand Reduction	83.4	86.0	101.9
Interdiction & Other Activities	<u>\$745.8</u>	<u>\$1,084.1</u>	<u>\$1,158.6</u>
506(a)(2) & Excess Defense Articles	53.3	21.2	--
Total, Defense	<u>\$799.1</u>	<u>\$1,105.3</u>	<u>\$1,158.6</u>

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE (National Guard only)	N/A	2,276	2,646

Information

Total Department Budget	\$292,999	\$272,953	\$278,282
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%

- o The FY 1990 level represents budget authority plus Foreign Assistance Act 506(a)(2) authority. The FY 1991 level represents budget authority plus Excess Defense Articles (EDA) authority provided under the Foreign Assistance Act. The FY 1992 drug program represents budget authority only. [506(a)(2) authority and EDA authority are explained below.]
- o Active duty military personnel funds, with the exception of the National Guard, continue to be budgeted in the Service's military personnel accounts and are not included in the drug program estimates.

## II. Program Summary

- o DoD's involvement in the drug war prior to FY 1989 was largely limited to providing equipment to assist law enforcement agencies in their detection and monitoring efforts. This included the loan of P-3's, E-2C's, and other aircraft, helicopters, and communications assets. DoD also flew detection missions in support of Federal agencies' drug law enforcement needs.
- o The FY 1989 National Defense Authorization Act departed from the past with the explicit assignment of three additional responsibilities to DoD:
  - To act as the lead federal agency for the detection and monitoring of aerial and maritime transit of illegal drugs into the United States;
  - To integrate command, control, communications, and technical intelligence assets of the Federal Government dedicated to drug interdiction into an effective communications network; and
  - To approve and fund state governors' plans for expanded use of the National Guard in support of state drug interdiction and enforcement operations.
- o Commencing in FY 1989, DoD significantly expanded its counterdrug efforts. Its plans and programs constitute an important and integral part of the President's multi-agency and multi-national approach to counter the flow of illegal drugs into the United States. DoD's counterdrug activities can be divided into the following national drug control functional areas:
  - Interdiction resources are required to detect and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs. This detection and countering is a high priority national security mission of the Department of Defense;
  - State & Local Assistance resources support primarily the State governors' plans for use of the National Guard in drug interdiction efforts;
  - DoD's drug abuse prevention and treatment programs are aimed at reducing the use of illegal drugs within the DoD community. Drug abuse awareness education will include programs for all DoD military personnel and their families, students attending DoD schools, and DoD civilian employees. Prevention of drug abuse is a combination of education and deterrence. Scheduled and random urinalysis testing will continue to be a major focus for deterring drug use. The Department's

treatment and rehabilitation program is designed to diagnose, treat, and return to full productivity as many people as possible with drug abuse/dependence problems.

- DoD continues to expand its counterdrug research and development activities. These activities include development of specialized automated data processing systems, advanced detection systems and improved sensor systems. In Fiscal Year 1991, for example, the Department has significantly increased technology development in the areas of contraband detection/cargo container detection technologies.
- o International resources are used to help eliminate foreign drug production and processing. Under Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended by Sections 551 and 573 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 (P.L. 101-167), and Section 5 of the International Narcotics Control Act of 1989 (P.L. 101-231), the President has been granted authority to provide additional narcotics-related defense assistance.
  - Section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act authorizes the President to draw down defense articles and services, and provide military education and training for counternarcotics purposes if he determines that doing so is in the national interest. The aggregate value of this draw down authority may not exceed an annual ceiling of \$75 million.
  - Section 573 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990, authorizes the President to transfer excess defense articles (EDA) to encourage the militaries of eligible states in Latin America and the Eastern Caribbean to participate with local law enforcement agencies in comprehensive counternarcotics programs. The aggregate value of EDA transferred to any one country in any fiscal year may not exceed \$10 million. However, this ceiling is waived selectively by Section 3(f)(1) of the International Narcotics Control Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-623) which states that the aggregate acquisition cost of EDA to Colombia, Bolivia and Peru may not exceed an annual ceiling of \$60.0 million.
- o The Department of Defense and other Federal, State, and local drug law enforcement agencies depend heavily on intelligence to monitor the activities and movements of drug traffickers and their cargoes.
  - DoD intelligence assets will be used to collect, analyze, coordinate, and rapidly disseminate

counternarcotics trafficking information for use by operational commanders in formulating sound policy and for conducting counternarcotics operations.

- o The provisions of the Posse Comitatus statute place strict limitations on the authority of the Armed Forces to make arrests and to conduct searches and seizures. While members of the Armed Forces of the United States will be actively involved in the support of law enforcement agencies, the DoD will not act with the same authorities as a law enforcement agency.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o Resources: The DoD drug-related resources for 1991 total \$1,105.3 million. This represents a 38 percent increase in funding over 1990 for drug-related activities.
- o Detection and Monitoring: This program includes \$778.8 million for detection and monitoring and includes:
  - \$227.2 million for operating Tempo (flying hours, steaming days, ground training days) for Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force units of various types (both active and reserve) in countering the flow of illegal drugs to the United States.
  - \$55.0 million for programs that attack the flow of illegal drugs at the source including: \$5.1 million for mobile radar support; \$13.2 million for SOUTHCOM Command Management System and ADP upgrades; \$6.0 million for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles; and \$30.7 million for other intelligence and host country related anti-drug programs.
  - \$127.3 million for activities designed to stop the flow of illegal drugs in transit to the United States including: \$61.8 million to support the land-based aerostats including \$28.0 million for operation of U.S. Customs Service aerostats; \$23.5 million for the Small Aerostat Surveillance System (SASS); \$7.2 million for deployed mobile radar systems; \$3.3 million for Caribbean Basin Radar Network spares; \$18.0 million for Navy Patrol Hydrofoils; and \$13.5 million for other DoD initiatives, including intelligence activities and air crew costs.
  - \$26.0 million for Department programs that counterdrug trafficking into the United States, including operations on the Southwest Border, as directed by Joint Task Force 6.

- \$16.2 million for departmental command, control, and communications activities, including \$7.3 million for establishment of a data network between law enforcement and DoD facilities and \$8.9 million for programs in support of improving counterdrug command and control among the Military Departments, Defense Agencies and Commanders-in-Chief.
  - \$17.0 million in support of other detection and monitoring programs and activities of the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, and the various Unified and Specified Commanders-in-Chief.
  - \$1.0 million for continued funding for anti-drug related missions of the Civil Air Patrol.
  - \$50.0 million to support drug law enforcement agencies' (LEAs') interdiction efforts under authority provided in Section 1004 of the FY 1991 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 101-510).
  - \$5.0 million for mapping both present and forecasted primary production and trafficking areas.
  - \$25.9 million to enable the reserve forces of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force to carry out counterdrug activities, including \$14.0 million for procurement of equipment.
  - \$159.2 million to provide a full range of intelligence support from both departmental and national level organizations to the regional level where operational and tactical level intelligence can ultimately be integrated. This includes \$123.0 million for transfer to the National Foreign Intelligence Program. Of the foreign intelligence funds, \$20 million will be provided to the Drug Enforcement Administration, subject to the provisions of Congressional authorization and transfer authority.
  - \$10.0 million for establishment of the National Drug Intelligence Center.
  - \$59.0 million for the research, development, technology, and evaluation (RDT&E) programs of the department, including \$6.5 million for the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.
- o Communications Network: \$56.0 million will be used for enhancement of the operational effectiveness of interagency communications, which support the implementation of a standards-driven, interoperable, secured/protected communications capability among the numerous agencies and

operational facilities involved in drug enforcement activities.

- o National Guard Operations: \$163.3 million is designated for the National Guard under the command of state authorities for operations, personnel, and associated administrative costs, including an estimated \$38.0 million for procurement of National Guard equipment.
- o Demand Reduction: \$86.0 million continues DoD's demand reduction efforts in drug abuse prevention and treatment.
- o Excess Defense Articles(EDA): Congress has been notified that under the authority to provide EDA for anti-drug purposes to Latin American and Eastern Caribbean states, vehicles with an aggregate acquisition cost of \$21.2 million may be provided to Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Jamaica, and Colombia.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o Resources: The DoD drug-related resources for 1992 total \$1,158.6 million. This represents a 5 percent increase in funding over 1991 for drug-related activities.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Detection and Monitoring: \$892.6 million is requested for DoD programs in support of the department's detection and monitoring mission and will build on and expand those initiatives begun in FY 1991. These programs include:
  - \$302.1 million for air, sea, and land operating tempo (flying hours, steaming days, ground training days) costs of the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force for use in countering the flow of illegal drugs to the United States.
  - \$78.5 million in support of new and ongoing initiatives in source countries, including \$15.6 million for radar support, \$5.0 million for SOUTHCOM Command Management and ADP system upgrades, and \$31.3 million for counterdrug related intelligence programs and initiatives.
  - \$25.0 million for mapping both present and forecasted primary production and trafficking areas.
  - \$187.9 million for programs aimed at stemming the flow of illegal drugs in transit to the United States. Included within this request is \$35.2 million for continued funding of the Small Aerostat Surveillance System (SASS), \$46.9 million for continued implementation of the Caribbean Basin Radar Network (CBRN), \$44.6 million for operation of the land based Aerostats, including those

Customs Aerostats transferred to DoD in FY 1991, and \$22.8 million to support various intelligence activities.

- \$57.8 million to counterdrug trafficking into the United States, including \$14.9 million for mobile radars and remote sensors and \$36.8 million for operations and intelligence activities on the Southwest Border by Joint Task Force 6.
- \$97.5 million to provide the full range of intelligence support from both departmental and national level organizations to the regional level where operational and tactical level intelligence can ultimately be integrated. Additional funds for the National Foreign Intelligence Program's counterdrug efforts are included elsewhere in the President's budget.
- \$1.0 million for continued support to the Civil Air Patrol.
- \$49.7 million for improved command, control, and communications, including \$3.9 million to continue efforts on developing a data network between LEA's and DoD facilities, \$17.0 million for establishing communication links within the U.S. Southern Command's area of responsibility, \$16.2 million for continuing the upgrade of SOUTHCOM command and control systems.
- \$16.2 million in support of other detection and monitoring initiatives of the Military Departments and Defense Agencies.
- \$76.9 million for research, development, technology, and evaluation. Included are funds for the design, rapid prototyping, and testing and evaluation of promising technologies with direct application to the DoD mission in counternarcotics. All phases of counterdrug related research will be probed and exploited for potential contributions to the detection and monitoring mission of the Department.

o Communications Network: The request for this functional area is \$9.7 million. DoD has been instrumental in establishing the National Anti-Drug Network (ADNET), an effective communications network for Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies. During fiscal years 1989, 1990, and 1991, DoD allocated substantial funds for the procurement of necessary equipment. Beginning in FY 1992, responsibility for additional procurement will be assumed by the Federal LEAs. DoD's FY 1992 request provides operations and maintenance funds for program support.

o National Guard Operations: The request for this functional area is \$154.4 million. Under the command of state

authorities, various types of operations will be conducted by the National Guard, including: ground and aerial reconnaissance and surveillance; transportation of LEA officers, evidence, seized property, and contraband; radar operations; cargo and container searches; joint training for National Guard personnel and law enforcement officers; and administrative, intelligence, engineering, communications, and maintenance support to law enforcement agencies. This funding level represents a decrease of \$8.9 million from the FY 1991 program. This decrease is attributable to reduced equipment procurement requirements for FY 1992.

- o Demand Reduction: The request for this area is \$101.9 million, an increase of \$15.9 million over 1991 level. Prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation programs will continue to be the focus of the Department's demand reduction efforts with \$85.5 million designated for prevention and \$16.4 million for treatment programs.

**IV. Output Summary**

	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Projection</u>
DoD Flight Hours	100,399	138,236	146,896
National Guard Man Days (Container Searches)	191,600	356,000*	363,000*
Other National Guard Man Days	340,710	487,000	501,000
Ship Days	3,610	4,636	4,663

\* As the above numbers indicate, these figures represent 42% of the total National Guard mandays and account for 35% of the National Guard (State Plans) Budget Authority.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 1/ Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Prevention	<u>\$106.5</u>	<u>\$150.0</u>	<u>\$165.0</u>
Total	\$106.5	\$150.0	\$165.0

Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit

Office of Public and Indian Housing	<u>\$106.5</u>	<u>\$150.0</u>	<u>\$165.0</u>
Total	\$106.5	\$150.0	\$165.0

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	9	9	9
-----------	---	---	---

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$17,302.0	\$28,931.0	\$24,811.0
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%

1/ Includes \$8.2 million appropriated in a 1989 supplemental which contained language allowing the funds to be spent over a two year period. Funds were obligated and grants were awarded during FY 1990.

o These grants are devoted entirely to drug-related activities.

II. Program Summary

o The Office of Drug-Free Neighborhoods, within the Office of General Counsel, administers the Drug Elimination grant program. The Office of Public and Indian Housing obligates the funds for the program although the Office of Drug-Free Neighborhoods develops regulations and funding notices, administers grant competitions, and provides training and technical assistance.

o Drug Elimination grants provide funds for drug prevention, control and elimination activities at Public and Indian Housing developments to help mobilize communities against drugs by increasing security and ridding such projects of drug dealers and drug use. These grant funds can be used to develop and implement various activities, including project security, innovative drug education and treatment,

counseling, referral, and outreach efforts to reduce the use of drugs in and around public housing projects.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The 1991 base contains \$150 million for the drug elimination grants. Most of these funds, \$144.3 million or 96 percent, are used for grants to public housing. The remaining funds are used for technical assistance and training (\$5.4 million) and for a drug information clearing house (\$0.3 million).

The 1991 Appropriations Act delayed the availability of the \$149 million appropriated for drug elimination grants until September 1, 1991. Delaying the next round of awards until the end of the fiscal year will severely hamper the program. The Administration is investigating ways of minimizing the impact of this Congressional mandate on the program.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o A total of \$165 million is requested for Drug Elimination Grants reflecting a \$15 million increase for the program.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Office of Public and Indian Housing/Office of Drug-Free Neighborhoods: The Administration requests an increase of \$15 million. These funds will be used to increase the number of grants to Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and Indian Housing Authorities (IHAs). There are over 3,300 housing authorities in the Nation. Of these, 540 applied for grants in FY 1990 and 365 actually received awards. The Administration anticipates the number of applications to increase in FY 1991 and FY 1992. The Department will be working with national associations of PHAs and IHAs during FY 1991 to determine the extent of need.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
PHA Grants:			
- New	350	*	*
- Continuation	<u>0</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Total	350	*	*
IHA Grants:			
- New	15	*	*
- Continuation	<u>0</u>	<u>*</u>	<u>*</u>
Total	15	*	*

\* Data not yet available.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Prevention	\$541.7	\$609.7	\$635.5
Treatment	<u>61.2</u>	<u>69.4</u>	<u>77.9</u>
Total	\$602.8	\$679.1	\$713.4

Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit

OESE:			
DFSC State Grants	\$435.9	\$497.7	\$497.7
Training Grants	23.7	23.4	23.4
National Programs	54.0	60.9	60.9
Emergency Grants	24.7	24.3	49.5
National Commission	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal	\$539.2	\$606.3	\$631.5

OSERS:

RSA			
VR State Grants	\$ 52.0	\$ 55.5	\$ 60.7
OSEP			
Grants for Infants/Families	8.0	11.7	12.8
Early Childhood Education	0.8	1.7	2.6
NIDRR			
RRTCs	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Subtotal	\$ 60.9	\$ 69.1	\$ 77.5

Program Administration	\$ 2.8	\$ 3.7	\$ 4.3
Total Education	\$602.8	\$679.1	\$713.4

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	50	59	67
-----------	----	----	----

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$24,732.4	\$27,201.0	\$29,207.2
Drug Percentage	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o Virtually all funds spent pursuant to the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act are used exclusively for drug-related prevention activities.

- o RSA has modified the methodology used to estimate the portion of the VR State grants used for persons whose drug-dependency is considered a primary or secondary disability. This percentage has been increased from 1.5 percent (referred to in the President's 1991 Budget) up to 3.4 percent in fiscal years 1990 and 1991 and 3.5 percent in FY 1992.
- o OSEP programs are identified for the first time as drug-related activities. Funding for early intervention and early education reflects estimates of the amount of funds spent on infants, toddlers, and young children who have drug-related disabilities.
- o NIDRR programs are identified for the first time as drug-related activities, including research relating to treatment, prevention, and training. Funding for NIDRR activities reflects the estimated costs of specific drug-related initiatives.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Department of Education administers programs to improve and expand elementary and secondary education, special education, bilingual education, vocational and adult education, higher education, and vocational rehabilitation.
- o The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act authorizes funding for drug education and prevention activities as a means of reducing the demand for illicit drugs. The majority of funds are allocated to States and Territories on the basis of school-aged population. These programs are administered by the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE).
- o The Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) State Grant Program provides funding for activities to rehabilitate disabled individuals. Funds are allocated to States and Territories on the basis of their population and per capita income. Persons who are considered drug dependent can qualify for VR services if their disability constitutes a substantial handicap to employment. This program is administered by the Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA).
- o The Office of Special Education (OSEP) administers programs for children with disabilities including assistance to States for programs that address the developmental needs of infants, toddlers, and young children who have drug-related problems, and related research and demonstration activities.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The 1991 base contains \$609.7 million for prevention activities. This includes a total of \$497.7 million for State grants, \$60.9 million for national programs, \$24.3 million for emergency grants, and \$23.4 million for training grants, and the remainder for program administration.
- o The 1991 base contains \$69.4 million for treatment activities. This includes a total of \$55.5 million for vocational rehabilitation, \$13.4 million for early intervention and early childhood education services, \$0.2 million for research activities and the remainder for program administration.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o An increase of \$25.8 million is requested for prevention activities, including \$25.2 million for emergency grants.
- o An increase of \$8.5 million is reflected for treatment activities, including \$5.2 million for VR State grants, \$2.1 million for early intervention and early childhood education, and \$1.2 million for research and training.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Office of Elementary and Secondary Education: The Administration requests an increase of \$25.2 million for emergency grants.
  - State Formula Grants: Additional funding is not requested for this program. Rather, additional resources will be directed to supplement State grant allotments for areas in greatest need.
  - National Programs: No net increase is requested for these programs. Zero funds are requested for program for Hawaiian Native and level funding is proposed for programs for Indian Youth. Remaining activities funded during FY 1991 would receive small increases.

Funding for National Programs  
(dollars in millions)

<u>Program</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Federal Activities	\$19.1	\$19.5	\$ 0.4
IHE Student Programs	14.1	14.4	0.3
IHE Demo Programs	5.0	5.1	0.1
Indian Youth	5.7	5.7	0.0
Hawaiian Natives	1.1	0.0	-1.1
Five Regional Centers	15.9	16.2	0.3
Drug-Free Zone Demos	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dissem. Info. & TA	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	\$60.9	\$60.9	\$ 0.0

-- Emergency Grants: The Administration requests an increase of \$25.2 million for this program. The request for this program will be earmarked in appropriation language in order to override the \$25 million authorization in the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act (DFSCA). Selection criteria for this competition give priority to proposals which specifically link funding to the development and implementation of the school-based prevention plans required by the 1989 Amendments to the DFSCA. These grants will be used to supplement funding to school districts in greatest need.

-- Training Grants: No increase is requested for this program.

o Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Research Services: The Administration requests an increase of \$8.5 million for RSA, OSEP and NIDRR. The Administration will propose legislation to reauthorize and revise expiring authorities for the State Vocational Rehabilitation State grants and for the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. The requested amounts discussed below are for illustrative purposes only and may be revised based on the final form of legislation to be proposed by the Administration.

-- Rehabilitation Services Administration: The Administration requests an increase of \$5.2 million for the State Vocational Rehabilitation grant program. The law requires that funding for this program increase commensurate with the increase in the CPIU for the previous year.

-- Office of Special Education Programs: The Administration requests an increase of \$2.1 million. These funds will be used to assist States to provide services to drug-exposed infants and toddlers and to

conduct research and demonstration projects addressing the needs of infants, toddlers and young children prenatally exposed to drugs.

- National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research: The Administration requests an increase of \$1.2 million for two Rehabilitation Research and Training Centers to dealing with issues related to substance abuse, and for a forum to determine the needs for technical assistance and training for South American rehabilitation workers to treat persons injured in drug traffic interdiction.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
DFSC grants:			
- State grants	57	57	57
- Emergency Grants	--- (a)	50	100
- School Personnel Training Grants	175	172	172
- Prevention Programs for IHE students	151	151	153
- Demonstration Grants conducted by IHEs	21	21	21
- Federal Activities Grants	24	20	20
- Indian Youth Grants	1	1	1
- Native Hawaiians Grants	1	1	0
DFSC per pupil funding			
- State grants to SEA and LEA	\$7.23	\$8.50	\$8.50
- State grants to LEAs only	6.81	8.07	8.07
VR drug-dependent clients:			
- Case Closures (b)	21,900	22,400	22,400
- Rehabilitation Rate (c)	62.3%	62.4%	62.4%
Early Education & Intervention Services:			
- Total Children Served (d)	247,477	438,720	434,960
- Number with Drug-Related Disabilities	24,748	43,872	43,496

- (a) These grant were administered in FY 1990 as part of the State grant program.
- (b) Number of cases closed during the year where drug dependency as reported as the primary or secondary disability.
- (c) Number of cases successfully rehabilitated during the year where drug dependency was reported as the primary or secondary disability divided by the total number of cases closed during the year where drug dependency was reported as the primary or secondary disability.

(d) Revised 1990 child count for the Grants for Infants and Families program. These numbers are based on child counts provided by the States.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Prevention	\$ 46.0	\$ 74.5	\$83.0
Total	\$ 46.0	\$ 74.5	\$83.0

Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit

Employment and Training Administration	\$ 42.7	\$ 70.8	\$ 79.3
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bureau of Labor Statistics	0.2	0.0	0.0
Departmental Management	2.4	2.8	2.8
Other Activities	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total	\$ 46.0	\$ 74.5	\$ 83.0

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	10	10	10
-----------	----	----	----

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$8,488.2	\$8,949.4	\$9,177.9
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.8%	0.9%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The President's 1991 budget scored a percentage of the State grants awarded under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) as drug prevention activities. This percentage corresponded to an estimate of the percentage of clients believed to have used illicit drugs preceding program entry. Although States are not required to provide education and counselling services, DOL assumed that any services provided to this potentially "at-risk" group constitute drug-related prevention.

The President's 1992 budget uses a different methodology for the JTPA program. The Department estimates the costs incurred in developing and maintaining drug-free workplace programs for State and local employees and estimates the costs to counsel and educate all program participants on the effects of substance abuse. Instead of basing the estimate of prevention services on the percentage of program participants considered "at-risk" of drug use, the Department bases its estimate on the assumption that all

program participants receive an average of three hours of counseling services.

- o The Job Corps Program is divided into two components. The Substance Use and Abuse Prevention Program (SUAP) involves the administration of drug tests and educational programs which increase knowledge about drug and alcohol abuse. The Substance Intervention Program (SIP) focuses on drug treatment by assigning enrollees, whose drug test results were positive, to participate in intervention treatment activities.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Employment and Training Administration administers the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs. Amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act were proposed in 1990 but were not enacted by Congress. These amendments would require individual assessments for each program participant and specifically include drug and alcohol abuse counseling and referral as reimbursable services. The amendments would also create the Youth Opportunities Unlimited Program (YOU) which would specifically address the training needs of at-risk youth. The law currently authorizes the Job Corps program to screen trainees for drug and alcohol problems and provide prevention and intervention services.
- o The Employment Standards Administration will mobilize its nationwide network of compliance officers and equal opportunity specialists and take other specific actions to disseminate information and encourage employers to establish comprehensive substance abuse programs. Such activities will include the dissemination of information kits during on-site investigations, on-site compliance reviews, speaking engagements and other meetings.
- o The Occupational Safety and Health Administration, in conjunction with the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Policy, administers a grant program dealing with substance abuse. The current program initiated during 1989 awards grants to non-profit employers and employer representatives to help establish or expand employee assistance programs in the workplace.
- o The Bureau of Labor Statistics conducted a survey on the incidence of drug abuse in the workplace and the efforts to assist workers in FY 1988 and completed a follow-up survey in 1990. The BLS plans to conduct annual surveys if funds become available.
- o The Departmental Management includes the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy and the Working Capital Fund. The former provides leadership to the Department's substance

abuse programs and directs a variety of activities. The latter includes the Office of Safety and Health which administers the Department's Drug-Free Workplace (DFW) Plan and its Employee Assistance Program (EAP).

- o The Veterans Employment and Training Service provides education, counseling, referral, and treatment services to unemployed veterans through the Homeless Veterans' Reintegration Program and the National Veterans' Training Institute, and to military service members who are separating from active duty through the Transition Assistance Program.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The 1991 base contains \$74.5 million, of which 95 percent is for the Job Training Partnership program.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o An increase of \$8.5 million is requested for prevention activities for the Employment and Training Administration.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o Employment and Training Administration: An additional \$8.5 million is requested for the JTPA program to reflect additional workload. The Administration will continue to propose legislation to amend the JTPA to encourage the provision of more intensive services for at-risk youth and adults. Of the total \$7.9 billion being requested for all ETA programs, it is estimated that \$79.3 million will be spent for substance abuse control activities, including \$7.7 million for drug-free workplace programs and the remaining \$71.6 million for substance abuse education, awareness, and counseling. These numbers are based on the revised cost estimating methodology mentioned previously.

The ETA budget includes funding for "other programs", including funding for JTPA pilot and demonstration projects. The Department plans to use a portion of these funds to test a variety of training and employment approaches which can be linked to drug treatment facilities.

**ETA Funding summary**  
(in millions of dollars)

<u>Program Component</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Block Grant	\$24.0	\$31.9	\$ 0
Summer Youth	10.3	23.2	0
Year-Round Youth	0	0	27.3
Adult Opportunities	0	0	33.1
Native Americans	2.0	2.5	3.8
Migrants	2.0	2.7	3.1
Job Corps	3.3	9.5	10.9
Other	<u>1.0</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.1</u>
Total	\$42.6	\$70.8	\$79.3

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o Departmental Management: An additional \$34,000 is requested for mandatory increases. The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy will provide information and materials to small and medium sized businesses on the problems of substance abuse in the workplace and what can be done to most effectively address that problem. The Office will explore the use of creative, effective methods of communicating this information to the largest possible segment of the targeted population. The EAP grant program will be discontinued.

**IV. Output Summary**

	<u>1990(a)</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991(b)</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992(c)</u> <u>Projection</u>
ETA/TES: JTPA participants			
- II A Block Grant	n/a	721,000	-0-
- II B Youth	n/a	523,000	-0-
- Adult	6,300	-0-	417,400
- Youth	19,800	-0-	502,900
- Native Americans	n/a	40,300	47,400
- Migrants	n/a	57,200	44,700
- Job Corps	<u>n/a</u>	<u>67,800</u>	<u>68,600</u>
Total	26,100	1,409,300	1,081,000

O/ASP:

- EAP grants	22	22	-0-
--------------	----	----	-----

- (a) FY 1990 methodology estimates the number of youth and adult participants who have used drugs and will likely receive services.
- (b) FY 1991 and FY 1992 methodology assumes that all participants will receive services.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Request</u>
Prevention	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7
Treatment	303.5	365.4	404.2
Research	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total	\$305.6	\$368.2	\$407.1

Drug Resources  
by Decision Unit

Veterans Health Service and  
Research Administration:

Medical Care	\$303.5	\$366.1	\$404.9
Medical Research	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Total	\$305.6	\$368.2	\$407.1

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total FTE	6,148	6,699	6,894
-----------	-------	-------	-------

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$30,461.0	\$32,086.0	\$33,245.0
Drug Percentage	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%

(Budget detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

- o The drug percentage represents the drug treatment costs for all primary and secondary drug diagnoses in all hospital bed sections, including costs of specialized drug dependence treatment units which account for approximately one-third of total treatment costs.

The drug portion of medical care costs is broken down into four general components: 100 percent of the medical costs of patients participating in drug treatment programs; 100 percent of the medical costs of patients with a primary diagnosis of drug abuse but who are not participating in drug treatment programs; 50 percent of the costs of patients with a secondary diagnosis of drug abuse; 25 percent of the costs of patients with a secondary diagnosis of substance abuse.

- o The drug percentage also includes funding for the VA Drug-Free Workplace Program. These activities include: collection of specimens, medical review officer duties; employee assistance, and supervisory/employee training.

## II. Program Summary

- o The Department of Veterans Affairs, through its Veterans Health Services and Research Administration, operates a network of drug abuse treatment programs located in the Department's medical centers and outpatient clinics. The VA plays a major role in the provision of services to veterans who are "service connected" or indigent. (The term "service connected" usually refers to injuries sustained while in military service, especially those injuries sustained as a result of military action.) The Department also provides drug treatment services to patients being served outside of specific drug treatment units.

## III. Budget Summary

### 1991 Base Program

- o The 1991 base contains \$366.1 million for medical care. This includes \$132.0 million for drug dependency treatment programs (\$107.8 million for inpatient and \$24.2 million for outpatient programs), \$1.4 million for compensated work therapy, \$3.8 million for halfway house placements, and \$228.9 million for medical related costs (\$164.3 million for inpatient and \$64.6 million for outpatient costs.) A portion of the funding available for the evaluation of substance abuse programs (approximately \$1.0 million) will be used to study the effectiveness of drug programs. A portion of the funding (\$0.7 million) is also available for drug-free workplace programs.
- o The 1991 base contains \$2.1 million for research and development to continue ongoing drug-abuse research.

### 1992 Summary of Request

- o An increase of \$38.8 million is requested for treatment activities, including \$23.8 million for payroll and inflationary adjustments and \$15.0 million to expand inpatient and outpatient drug treatment activities.
- o An increase of \$80,000 is requested to maintain the current level of medical research.

### 1992 Highlights

- o Veterans Health Services and Research Administration: The Administration requests an increase of \$38.8 million including 195 additional FTE.

-- Current Services: Most of the increase for medical care, \$23.8 million, is requested to maintain current levels of service. This constitutes a 6.5 percent adjustment in overall funding based on increases projected for the medical consumer price and payroll indices. These adjustments will not result in any increase in the number of inpatient visits, outpatient visits, or halfway house placements.

The following is a breakdown of the funding projected for drug dependent treatment programs and for medical related costs.

Drug Portion Estimates  
(Dollars in Millions)

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Drug Treatment Programs:			
Inpatient	\$ 60.6	\$107.8	\$122.9
Outpatient	<u>27.2</u>	<u>29.5</u>	<u>32.8</u>
Subtotal	87.8	137.2	155.7
Medical Related Costs:			
Inpatient	154.6	164.3	175.3
Outpatient	<u>61.1</u>	<u>64.5</u>	<u>73.9</u>
Subtotal	215.7	228.8	249.2
Total	\$303.5	\$366.1	\$404.9

Of the amount requested for medical related costs, about one-half of the total is associated with patients treated in specialized drug dependence treatment programs (as the table below shows).

Drug Portion Estimates of Medical Related Costs  
(Dollars in Millions)

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>
Patients treated in drug treatment programs	\$116.3	\$123.3	\$134.3
All other patients	<u>99.4</u>	<u>105.5</u>	<u>114.9</u>
Total	\$215.7	\$228.8	\$249.2

-- Drug Program Enhancement: The Administration requests \$15.0 million to expand drug treatment programs for veterans. Funds will be used to expand inpatient, outpatient, and domiciliary services and should result in 2,970 additional inpatients and 182,000 additional outpatient visits.

-- No increases are requested for the Compensated Work Therapy and Research programs.

IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Drug and Drug-related Diagnoses:			
- Inpatients	57,206	62,740	65,710
- Patient Visits	1,273,224	1,529,143	1,711,143
- Halfway house placements	2,795	2,803	2,803
- Compensated work therapy patient visits	-0-	49,000	49,000

## ACTION

### I. Resource Summary (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources by Function</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
Prevention	<u>\$10.5</u>	<u>\$10.9</u>	<u>\$11.1</u>
Total	\$10.5	\$10.9	\$11.1
 <u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Drug Alliance	\$ 1.3	\$ 2.2	\$ 1.5
Supplemental Drug Program	1.5	0.0	0.0
Other Programs	<u>7.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>9.6</u>
Total	\$10.5	\$10.9	\$11.1
 <u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	25	26	25
 <u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$175.7	\$192.3	\$198.6
Drug Percentage	6%	6%	6%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o Drug-related resources include funds appropriated specifically for Drug Alliance grants and for Supplemental Drug Program grants, both of which are used exclusively for drug-related activities.
- o Other ACTION programs are also involved in drug-related activities, including about 15 percent of VISTA funds.

### II. Program Summary

- o ACTION's mission is to expand the involvement of volunteers in responding to a wide range of community issues and needs. ACTION programs help to identify innovative approaches, fund demonstration projects, and encourage replication of strategies to mobilize volunteers at the community level across the country.
- o ACTION's drug-abuse prevention programs are designed to reach high-risk youth and the communities in which they live. A secondary focus is preventing the abuse of prescription drugs by senior citizens.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The 1991 base provides \$10.9 million for prevention activities as follows: \$4.5 million for Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$2.2 million for the ACTION Drug Alliance, \$1.7 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$0.5 million for the Senior Companion Program (SCP), \$0.4 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and \$1.7 million for administration.

#### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The Administration requests a net increase of \$0.2 million reflecting a \$0.9 million increase for various drug related programs offset by a \$0.7 million decrease for the Drug Alliance program.

#### 1992 Highlights

- o The 1992 request of \$11.1 million for prevention activities consists of \$5.2 million for Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$1.4 million for the Action Drug Alliance, \$1.7 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$0.5 million for the Senior Companion Program (SCP), \$0.4 million for the Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and \$1.8 million for administration.

### IV. Output Summary

	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Estimate</u>	1992 <u>Projection</u>
Drug-Related Activities:			
VISTA Volunteer Service Years	410	430	470
Drug Alliance grants	52	86	52
Supplemental Drug Program grants	28	0	0

**UNITED STATES COURTS**

**I. Resource Summary** (Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Drug Resources</u> <u>By Function</u>	<u>1990</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1991</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Request</u>
Prosecution	\$152.8	\$189.8	\$258.2
Corrections	73.4	98.6	109.0
Treatment	<u>31.9</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>57.2</u>
Total	\$258.1	\$337.0	\$424.4

Drug Resources  
By Decision Unit

Salaries and Expenses	\$192.2	\$260.0	\$315.9
Defender Services	39.8	46.6	70.5
Fees of Jurors	17.7	19.2	23.9
Court Security	5.6	7.5	9.2
Administrative Office	2.6	3.3	4.5
Federal Judicial Center	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	\$258.1	\$337.0	\$424.4

Drug Resources  
Personnel Summary

Total Positions	3,202	3,845	3,951
Total FTE	3,202	3,845	3,951

Information

Total Agency Budget	\$1,645.2	\$1,982.1	\$2,484.8
Drug Percentage	16%	17%	17%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- o The drug percentage is based on review of prior year expenditures for drug-related activities and information from DOJ that affects the number of drug-related defendants entering the system.

**II. Program Summary**

- o The U.S. Courts are 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, and Probation and Pretrial Services, as well as 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. The Judiciary also covers the costs of civil and criminal trials including jurors, defense

attorneys for defendants financially unable to obtain adequate representation, court reporting and interpreting, and perimeter court security, including x-ray machines and building security.

- o The U.S. Courts main function is to decide civil and criminal cases. In 1990, about 18 percent of all cases filed in the U.S. District Courts were criminal and approximately 26 percent of these were drug-related. However, due to the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (which set time limits for criminal cases) and other factors, 44 percent of all the trials that began in 1990 were criminal, an increase of 4 percent over 1989. Civil cases, which are the majority of cases filed in the U.S. Courts, are being pushed further back on the court trial calendar due to the resources and time required for the drug-related criminal cases which can include several defendants per case and complex legal issues.
- o The U.S. Courts, through a national Pretrial/Probation system, recently completed a Congressionally mandated drug testing demonstration project in 8 Districts. A report to Congress on the results of this project will be available after March 31, 1991. U.S Courts also operate a drug abuse treatment program for all defendants awaiting trial and all convicted defendants under court supervision, including parolees, probationers, and supervised releasees.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1991 Base Program

- o The 1991 level provides for a drug-related total of 2,013 FTE in Pretrial and Probation Services and 1,832 FTE for the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial activities to handle the drug-related workload, estimated to be 14,200 or 28 percent of all criminal cases in 1991.
- o Additional resources provide for other drug abuse services, including contractual services for urinalysis, counseling, vocational services, therapy and residential treatment for the estimated 19,000 persons on probation and 25,600 new defendants designated by the court or probation officers to receive services.
- o The 1991 amount includes a request for supplemental funding for newly authorized judgeships and their support costs, among other activities, which are needed to increase the courts' capacity to handle the increasing caseload.

### 1992 Summary of Request

- o The 1992 request is for \$424.4 million and 3,951 FTE. This represents an increase of \$87.4 million and 106 FTE over 1991.

### 1992 Highlights

- o In FY 1992, drug-related cases are expected to total 15,400 or 29 percent of all criminal cases within the U.S. Courts, a 22 percent increase since 1990.
- o The additional resources proposed for 1992 will provide 106 additional FTE in the Judiciary to handle the anticipated 27,800 new drug-related defendants in 1992. 73 FTE are designated for prosecution, defense, and related activities, and 33 FTE are for pretrial and probation services, which includes correction and treatment activities. This provides a total of 3,951 drug-related FTE in 1992.
- o The proposed FY 1992 amount includes salaries and expenses for additional judgeships authorized by the Congress in FY 1991.

### IV. Output Summary

<u>Drug Offenders</u>	<u>1990 Actual*</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Projection</u>
- Files (New)	23,193	25,600	27,800
- Pending Trial (on Pretrial Release) & Pretrial Diversion Supervision	4,600	5,000	5,200
- In Treatment (via Probation and Pretrial Services)	16,170	19,000**	22,000
<u>Cases Filed</u>			
Total cases	266,783	271,000	280,000
Criminal cases	48,904	51,000	53,000
Percentage that are criminal	18%	19%	19%
Number of criminal cases that are drug-related	12,592	14,200	15,400
Percentage of criminal cases that are drug-related	26%	28%	29%

\* As of 12 months ending 6/30/90.

\*\* As of 12 months ending 3/31/90.

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>			
Salaries & Expenses	\$36.9	\$99.0	\$69.2
Gift Fund	0.2	0.6	1.0
Special Forfeiture Fund 1/	<u>0.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total, ONDCP	37.1	105.6	70.2
<b>Department of Justice</b>			
<b><u>DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION</u></b>			
Domestic Enforcement	140.0	185.9	214.0
Special Enforcement Operations/Prog.	51.9	70.9	76.8
Foreign Cooperative Investigations	55.1	53.3	57.6
Diversion Control	34.0	37.2	44.0
State & Local Task Forces	31.5	44.0	55.1
Intelligence	29.4	42.7	45.3
DEA Laboratory Services	17.3	20.7	23.3
DEA Training	15.2	21.2	21.7
Research, Engineering & Tech. Oper.	66.8	95.7	74.1
ADP & Telecommunications	54.0	55.8	59.8
Records Management	9.0	9.3	9.7
State and Local Training	4.2	4.0	4.2
State and Local Laboratory Services	2.1	2.3	2.4
Executive Direction and Control	30.5	32.9	35.7
Administrative Services	<u>17.2</u>	<u>18.5</u>	<u>24.4</u>
Subtotal, DEA	558.4	694.3	748.0
<b><u>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</u></b>			
Drugs	95.1	111.3	133.4
Organized Crime	3.4	4.1	5.0
Violent Crime and Major Offenses	1.6	1.7	1.7
White-Collar Crime	3.2	3.8	4.7
ADP & Telecommunications	12.7	9.0	10.6
FBI Applicants	2.5	1.7	2.7
Training	1.5	1.8	2.4
Forensic Services - Federal	1.5	9.8	9.9
Records Management	1.6	1.9	2.2
Technical Field Support & Equipment	5.6	20.8	23.4
Fingerprint Identification	4.3	4.4	4.5
National Crime Information Center	0.2	0.4	0.4
Executive Direction and Control	2.2	2.0	2.6
Administrative Services	<u>3.4</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Subtotal, FBI	138.7	175.0	206.4

1/ Resources have been appropriated to the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) and transferred to other Federal agencies (with the drug-related budget authority displayed in the receiving agencies' accounts) in the amounts of: FY 1990 -- \$115M, FY 1991 -- \$46M (\$6M of which is reflected in the SFF budget) and FY 1992 -- \$77M.

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
<b><u>ORG. CRIME DRUG ENFORCE. TASK FORCES</u></b>			
Drug Enforcement Administration	68.5	93.3	107.2
Federal Bureau of Investigation	51.5	89.9	107.2
Immigration & Naturalization Service	8.0	10.3	11.5
U.S. Marshals Service	1.0	1.1	1.1
U.S. Customs Service	14.5	25.8	30.8
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	8.6	10.0	11.4
Internal Revenue Service	14.4	34.0	46.2
U.S. Coast Guard	0.7	0.9	0.9
U.S. Attorneys	45.2	66.7	82.4
Criminal Division	0.7	0.7	0.7
Tax Division	1.0	1.2	1.2
Task Force Administrative Staff	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>
Subtotal, OCDETF	214.9	334.9	402.0
<b><u>CRIMINAL DIVISION</u></b>			
Organized Crime Prosecution	1.8	1.6	1.7
Narcotics Prosecution	3.0	5.7	6.8
Prosecution Support	4.5	7.3	8.1
Management and Administration	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Subtotal, Criminal Division	10.6	16.5	18.5
<b><u>TAX DIVISION</u></b>			
	0.9	1.1	1.2
<b><u>U.S. ATTORNEYS</u></b>			
Criminal Litigation	119.0	171.9	188.3
Legal Education	1.7	2.6	3.2
Management/Administration	<u>6.1</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>9.2</u>
Subtotal, U.S. Attorneys	126.8	181.5	200.8
<b><u>U.S. MARSHALS</u></b>			
Salaries and Expenses			
Protection of Judicial Process	70.6	87.8	114.2
Prisoner Trans. & Detention	29.3	44.0	44.7
Fugitive Apprehension	33.1	33.8	28.5
Seized Assets Management	14.0	21.2	27.7
DC Superior Court	4.1	5.9	7.8
Field Support & Training	1.0	1.1	1.2
ADP & Telecommunications	4.1	5.9	6.9
Management & Administration	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Subtotal, US Marshals	158.0	201.9	233.4

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

<u>Budget Authority (\$ Millions)</u>	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
<b><u>PRISONS</u></b>			
Salaries & Expenses	594.2	785.1	1,060.1
Buildings & Facilities	967.7	243.3	315.7
National Institute of Correct.	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.8</u>	<u>8.1</u>
Subtotal, Prisons	1,566.9	1,034.2	1,383.9
<b><u>SUPPORT OF PRISONERS</u></b>			
Care of U.S. Prisoners	99.1	124.6	156.2
Cooperative Agreement Program	<u>12.9</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Subtotal, Support of Prisoners	112.0	135.1	159.7
<b><u>IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE</u></b>			
Inspections	9.6	11.7	13.3
Border Patrol	37.7	43.9	47.6
Investigations	25.6	27.7	32.5
Anti-Smuggling	3.7	4.2	4.6
Detention & Deportation	41.5	43.6	56.2
Data & Communications	1.3	0.9	1.4
Intelligence	0.8	0.8	0.9
Research and Development	0.1	0.4	0.4
Construction & Engineering	0.0	3.2	3.0
Administrative Services	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.5</u>
Subtotal, INS	120.2	138.3	161.4
<b><u>OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS</u></b>			
National Institute of Justice	10.7	12.9	15.1
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1.5	1.9	2.5
Office of Juvenile Justice & Deliq. Prevention	8.2	8.1	7.5
Bureau of Justice Assistance			
Regional Information Sharing System	12.1	12.6	0.0
Anti-drug Abuse Program Grants	444.7	490.0	490.0
Management and Administration	<u>8.9</u>	<u>9.2</u>	<u>10.6</u>
Subtotal, OJP	486.2	534.6	525.7
<b><u>FORFEITURE FUND</u></b>			
Definite Budget Authority	98.9	100.0	100.0
Permanent Indefinite BA	<u>234.4</u>	<u>272.0</u>	<u>282.5</u>
Subtotal, Forfeiture Fund	333.3	372.0	382.5
<b><u>INTERPOL</u></b>			
Drug-related Activities	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Subtotal, INTERPOL	1.1	1.4	1.9
<b>Total, Justice</b>	<b>3,827.8</b>	<b>3,821.0</b>	<b>4,425.3</b>

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>			
<u><b>CUSTOMS</b></u>			
Salaries and Expenses	360.2	413.7	447.4
Operations & Maintenance	221.2	104.8	115.4
Forfeiture Fund	<u>83.5</u>	<u>86.9</u>	<u>101.0</u>
Subtotal, Customs	664.9	605.4	663.7
<u><b>FINCEN</b></u>			
	0.0	16.5	18.1
<u><b>INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE</b></u>			
Tax Fraud and Financial Investigations	63.3	68.9	67.8
Currency Transaction Report Processing	<u>17.7</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>18.9</u>
Subtotal, IRS	81.0	86.9	86.7
<u><b>ALCOHOL, TOBACCO &amp; FIREARMS</b></u>			
Law Enforcement	94.2	113.7	125.3
Compliance Operations	<u>2.2</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>2.9</u>
Subtotal, BATF	96.4	117.2	128.3
<u><b>SECRET SERVICE</b></u>			
Investigations	44.1	50.5	34.2
Administration	1.6	1.4	1.8
Protective Operations	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Subtotal, USSS	47.3	53.8	38.6
<u><b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCE. TRAINING. CTR.</b></u>			
Salaries & Expenses	12.1	13.7	13.3
Construction	<u>5.1</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Subtotal, FLETC	17.2	20.8	15.2
<b>Total, Treasury</b>	<b>906.8</b>	<b>900.5</b>	<b>950.6</b>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
<u><b>COAST GUARD</b></u>			
Operating Expenses	542.4	602.6	626.7
Acquisition, Const. & Improv.	118.8	112.0	72.3
Res., Develop., Test & Eval.	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Subtotal, Coast Guard	665.2	718.6	704.1
<u><b>FEDERAL AVIATION ADMIN.</b></u>			
Operations	14.6	19.2	25.7
Facilities & Equipment	<u>3.8</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.3</u>
Subtotal, FAA	18.4	29.2	36.0

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

<u>Budget Authority (\$ Millions)</u>	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
<b><u>NAT. HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMIN.</u></b>			
Research and Analysis	0.2	0.6	0.3
Highway Safety Programs	2.8	3.3	4.5
402 Formula Grants	2.1	3.0	3.0
408 Alcohol Safety Incentive Grants	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal, NHTSA	5.3	7.2	7.8
<b>Total, Transportation</b>	<b>688.8</b>	<b>755.0</b>	<b>747.9</b>
<b>Department of State</b>			
<b><u>INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS</u></b>			
Latin America	72.0	86.6	99.9
East Asia	4.1	4.5	7.0
Southwest Asia/Africa	5.7	8.4	9.9
Regional Aviation Support	32.7	33.5	37.8
International Organizations	3.1	5.1	4.6
Interregional Programs	6.2	7.0	7.0
Program Development and Support	<u>5.7</u>	<u>5.0</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Subtotal, INM	129.5	150.0	171.5
<b><u>EMERG. IN THE DIPLO. &amp; CONSULAR SERVICE</u></b>			
	0.0	0.0	0.5
<b><u>AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u></b>			
Economic Support Fund	42.7	193.5	283.8
Development Assistance	<u>17.2</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>10.3</u>
Subtotal, AID	59.9	208.3	294.1
<b><u>U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY</u></b>			
Prog. Coord, Production & Support	0.7	0.9	1.6
Overseas Missions	1.3	1.4	1.5
Other Activities	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Subtotal, USIA	3.4	3.8	4.5
<b><u>MILITARY ASSISTANCE</u></b>			
Foreign Military Financing	112.0	96.1	137.0
Int'l Military Education & Training	<u>2.5</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>4.1</u>
Subtotal, Military Assistance	114.5	100.4	141.1
<b>Total, State</b>	<b>307.3</b>	<b>462.4</b>	<b>611.7</b>

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

<u>Budget Authority (\$ Millions)</u>	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
<u>AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE</u>			
Research & Development	1.5	6.5	6.5
<u>U.S. FOREST SERVICE</u>			
Cooperative Law Enforcement	2.0	2.7	2.4
Drug Control Operations	<u>3.2</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Subtotal, Forest Service	5.2	9.7	9.3
<b>Total, Agriculture</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Department of the Interior</b>			
<u>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</u>			
Resource Protect. & Law Enforcement	6.8	6.8	11.1
General Administration	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Subtotal, BLM	6.9	6.9	11.2
<u>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</u>			
Park Management	5.9	11.1	12.8
General Administration	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Subtotal, NPS	6.1	11.3	12.9
<u>BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS</u>			
Education	0.8	0.7	0.8
Tribal Services	10.8	13.8	16.7
General Administration	0.2	0.3	0.2
Construction	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Subtotal, BIA	14.4	17.3	20.3
<u>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</u>			
Refuges and Wildlife	0.8	1.0	1.0
<u>OFFICE OF TERR. &amp; INT'L. AFFAIRS</u>			
Admin. of Territories	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>
<b>Total, Interior</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>47.1</b>
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>			
<u>ADAMHA</u>			
NIDA:			
Research	255.4	301.4	332.0
Demonstrations	128.2	118.7	118.5
Homeless Demonstrations	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>7.4</u>
Subtotal, NIDA	391.8	428.3	457.9

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

<u>Budget Authority (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
<b>OSAP:</b>			
High Risk Groups	39.0	50.7	54.8
Pregnant Women	32.6	45.7	52.4
Community Youth Program	19.8	20.2	0.0
Community Partnerships	49.5	99.1	113.9
Other Grants	14.8	15.7	18.3
Training	26.0	26.0	26.0
Management Support	<u>11.8</u>	<u>14.2</u>	<u>16.2</u>
Subtotal, OSAP	193.4	271.5	281.6
<b>OTI:</b>			
Waiting List Grants	25.8	38.5	0.0
Block Grant (Drugs only)	485.9	512.3	512.3
Crisis Area Grants	29.7	31.3	32.5
Treatment Improvement Grants	39.6	83.4	86.7
Capacity Expansion Program	0.0	0.0	99.0
Management Support	<u>2.1</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>7.7</u>
Subtotal, OTI	583.1	670.8	738.3
Subtotal, ADAMHA	1,168.3	1,370.5	1,477.8
<b>HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMIN.</b>			
Medicaid	120.0	130.0	140.0
Medicare	<u>50.0</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>60.0</u>
Subtotal, HCFA	170.0	190.0	200.0
<b>CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL</b>			
AIDS Drug Counseling	25.2	29.3	29.3
<b>INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE</b>			
Anti-drug Program	32.8	35.3	44.3
<b>FOOD &amp; DRUG ADMIN.</b>			
Reg. of Methadone/Steroids	7.2	7.4	7.6
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SERVICES</b>			
Runaway Youth	14.8	14.8	14.8
Gang Youth	14.8	14.8	14.8
Crack Babies	0.0	5.9	5.9
Abandoned Infants Assist.	9.9	9.6	9.6
Emergency Protection	<u>0.0</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>19.5</u>
Subtotal, HDS	39.5	64.6	64.6

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

<u>Budget Authority (\$ Millions)</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
<b><u>FAMILY SUPPORT ADMIN.</u></b>			
National Youth Sports	1.0	0.0	0.0
Community Block Grant	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal, FSA	2.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total, Health and Human Services</b>	<b>1,445.0</b>	<b>1,697.1</b>	<b>1,823.6</b>
<b>Department of Defense</b>			
Detection & Monitoring	528.0	778.8	892.6
Communications Network (C3I Integration)	27.0	56.0	9.7
National Guard Activities (State Plans)	107.4	163.3	154.4
Demand Reduction	<u>83.4</u>	<u>86.0</u>	<u>101.9</u>
Subtotal, Interdiction and Other Activities	745.8	1,084.1	1,158.6
506(a) and Excess Defense Articles (EDA)	<u>53.3</u>	<u>21.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>
<b>Total, Defense</b>	<b>799.1</b>	<b>1,105.3</b>	<b>1,158.6</b>
<b>Department of HUD</b>			
Drug Elimination Grants	106.5	150.0	165.0
<b>Department of Education</b>			
<b><u>OFFICE OF ELEM. &amp; SEC. EDUCATION</u></b>			
<b>Drug Free Schools &amp; Communities</b>			
State Grants	435.9	497.7	497.7
School Personnel Training Grant	23.7	23.4	23.4
National Programs	54.0	60.9	60.9
Emergency Grants	24.7	24.3	49.5
National Commission	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal, (OESE)	539.2	606.3	631.5
<b><u>OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION &amp; REHAB. SERVICES</u></b>			
<b>Rehab. Services Administration</b>			
<b>Vocational Rehabilitation</b>			
State Grants	52.0	55.5	60.7
<b>Office of Special Education Programs</b>			
Grants for Infants/Families	8.0	11.7	12.8
Early Childhood Education	<u>0.8</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Subtotal, (OSEP)	8.8	13.4	15.4

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	0.1	0.2	1.4
<b><u>PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION</u></b>	<b><u>2.8</u></b>	<b><u>3.7</u></b>	<b><u>4.3</u></b>
<b>Total, Education</b>	<b>602.8</b>	<b>679.1</b>	<b>713.4</b>
<b>Department of Labor</b>			
Employment Training Administration	42.7	70.8	79.3
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bureau of Labor Statistics	0.2	0.0	0.0
Departmental Management	2.4	2.8	2.8
Other	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<b>Total, Department of Labor</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>83.0</b>
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>			
<b><u>VETERANS HEALTH SERVICE &amp; RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION</u></b>			
Medical Care	303.5	366.1	404.9
Research	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Subtotal, VHS & RA	305.6	368.2	407.1
<b>Total, Veterans Affairs</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>368.2</b>	<b>407.1</b>
<b>ACTION</b>			
Drug Alliance	1.3	2.2	1.5
Supplemental Drug Program	1.5	0.0	0.0
Other Programs	<u>7.7</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>9.6</u>
<b>Total, ACTION</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.1</b>
<b>U.S. Courts</b>			
Salaries & Expenses	192.2	260.0	315.9
Defender Services	39.8	46.6	70.5
Fees of Jurors	17.7	19.2	23.9
Court Security	5.6	7.5	9.2
Administrative Office	2.6	3.3	4.5
Federal Judicial Center	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<b>Total, U.S. Courts</b>	<b>258.1</b>	<b>337.0</b>	<b>424.4</b>
<b>TOTAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET</b>	<b><u>\$9,377.7</u></b>	<b><u>\$10,521.1</u></b>	<b><u>\$11,654.9</u></b>

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY**

<u>Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Request</u>
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>	88	118	133
<b>Department of Justice</b>			
Drug Enforcement Administration	5,103	5,697	6,200
Federal Bureau of Investigation	1,760	1,945	2,155
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	2,723	3,610	4,265
Criminal Division	134	193	202
Tax Division	14	14	14
U.S. Attorneys	1,507	2,085	2,096
U.S. Marshals	2,014	2,219	2,341
Prisons	8,051	11,413	14,014
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1,782	1,850	1,988
Office of Justice Programs	120	128	133
Interpol	11	15	16
<b>Total, Justice</b>	<b>23,219</b>	<b>29,169</b>	<b>33,424</b>
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>			
Customs Service	5,335	5,863	5,920
FinCEN	0	148	151
Internal Revenue Service	1,719	1,609	1,609
Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	1,224	1,429	1,461
U.S. Secret Service	466	485	340
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	145	150	150
<b>Total, Treasury</b>	<b>8,889</b>	<b>9,684</b>	<b>9,631</b>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
Coast Guard	4,645	4,671	4,870
Federal Aviation Administration	102	137	252
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	6	9	11
<b>Total, Transportation</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>4,817</b>	<b>5,133</b>
<b>Department of State</b>			
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	89	102	102
Agency for International Development	8	12	14
U.S. Information Agency	40	41	43
Military Assistance	36	48	48
<b>Total, State</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
Agricultural Research Service	12	15	15
U.S. Forest Service	70	75	82
<b>Total, Agriculture</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>97</b>

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY**

<u>Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)</u>	1990 Actual	1991 Estimate	1992 Request
<b>Department of the Interior</b>			
Bureau of Land Management	32	43	53
National Park Service	51	108	118
Bureau of Indian Affairs	114	119	126
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1	1	1
<b>Total, Interior</b>	<u>198</u>	<u>271</u>	<u>298</u>
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>			
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	514	672	698
Centers for Disease Control	2	4	4
Indian Health Service	3	3	3
Food and Drug Administration	90	90	90
Human Development Services	4	4	4
Family Support Administration	1	0	0
<b>Total, Health and Human Services</b>	<u>614</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>799</u>
<b>Department of Defense</b>	n.a.	2,276	2,646
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	9	9	9
<b>Department of Education</b>	50	59	67
<b>Department of Labor</b>	10	10	10
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>	6,148	6,699	6,894
<b>ACTION</b>	25	26	25
<b>U.S. Courts</b>	<u>3,202</u>	<u>3,845</u>	<u>3,951</u>
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (FTE)</b>	<u>47,460</u>	<u>58,049</u>	<u>63,324</u>

The term "Full-Time Equivalent Position" (FTE) is a measure of average employment during a fiscal year. Example: a single individual employed for twelve full months equals one FTE, as do two individuals, each employed for six months.

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY FUNCTION  
(Budget Authority -- \$ Millions)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>INTERDICTION</b>												
Coast Guard	\$227.5	\$328.9	\$359.9	\$508.2	\$506.6	\$397.8	\$553.0	\$509.8	\$628.9	\$661.2	\$714.6	\$698.9
Customs	122.0	124.0	103.6	183.7	245.3	239.7	367.1	317.5	427.0	488.3	453.3	495.1
Payments to Puerto Rico	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DOD	0.0	4.9	9.7	14.6	54.8	105.7	405.3	94.7	329.1	543.4	775.8	825.4
INS	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	17.2	17.5	52.0	48.6	59.7	65.6
Office of Ter. & Intntl Afrs.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.3
Federal Aviation Admin.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	9.3	18.3	22.8
	349.7	458.0	473.5	706.9	807.3	744.0	1,350.5	948.1	1,440.7	1,751.7	2,022.8	2,109.2
<b>INVESTIGATIONS</b>												
DEA	124.2	140.5	143.7	178.0	211.1	252.9	325.1	327.3	375.2	338.2	432.7	471.5
FBI	7.7	11.3	101.5	84.5	103.6	103.2	134.6	172.6	198.4	127.5	162.1	191.3
Org. Crime Drug Enforce. Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.5	254.3	301.0
U.S. Marshals	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	7.4	6.8	8.8	11.2	28.7	39.1	41.9	37.9
INS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.8	17.1	28.5	29.3	31.9	37.1
IRS	28.3	34.0	41.2	43.5	48.8	53.9	61.6	70.4	84.3	81.0	86.9	86.7
Customs	11.4	13.9	30.4	39.6	44.7	52.2	63.1	75.1	83.6	130.7	96.8	108.4
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	24.6	17.6	27.7	33.7	40.4	27.6	60.1	78.6	87.4	94.2	113.7	125.3
Secret Service	10.2	12.9	18.0	22.3	27.2	28.7	37.1	40.5	46.2	47.3	53.8	38.6
Federal Law Enforce. Training Ctr.	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.4	6.5	7.3	17.7	17.2	20.8	15.2
U. S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	5.7	6.0
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	5.1	5.1	9.4
National Park Service	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	5.7	11.0	12.6
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.3	7.6	11.8	13.6	15.6
	211.3	235.9	369.1	410.1	489.0	537.8	712.2	804.8	959.7	1,090.6	1,330.3	1,456.7
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>												
DEA	31.0	34.3	36.9	42.8	51.0	67.7	91.1	97.4	97.6	141.3	166.3	168.8
FBI	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.7
U.S. Marshals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.2
INTERPOL	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.9
International Narcotics Matters	34.7	36.7	36.7	41.2	50.2	55.1	118.4	98.8	101.0	129.5	150.0	171.5
Agency for International Development	0.0	15.7	9.2	10.6	6.7	23.5	7.1	9.9	13.3	54.5	201.8	288.5
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.8	3.4	3.8	4.5
Emerg. in the Diplo. & Consular Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
Military Assistance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	114.5	100.4	141.1
DOD (506a & Excess Defense Articles)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	53.3	21.2	0.0
	66.8	87.8	83.9	95.8	109.2	147.7	220.9	209.3	304.0	500.1	646.6	778.6

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
 BY FUNCTION  
 (Budget Authority -- \$ Millions)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>PROSECUTION</b>												
U.S. Attorneys	19.5	20.9	32.7	47.7	54.8	57.3	74.2	80.7	132.0	126.8	181.5	200.8
Org. Crime Drug Enforce. Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	68.6	84.4
Criminal Division	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	9.4	13.3	10.6	16.5	18.5
Tax Division	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.2
U.S. Marshals	23.1	25.6	27.0	30.6	40.6	45.2	56.7	79.9	95.1	118.0	158.9	194.3
U.S. Courts	26.3	30.5	33.0	41.2	52.4	68.0	100.1	133.4	146.3	152.8	189.8	258.2
	70.6	78.9	95.3	122.2	152.1	175.3	236.3	305.6	388.9	455.9	616.4	757.4
<b>CORRECTIONS</b>												
Prisons	74.7	97.9	118.1	121.4	182.1	219.5	339.1	465.3	772.1	1,553.8	1,018.9	1,354.1
Support of Prisoners	5.9	8.0	13.1	16.4	19.5	21.1	27.9	53.3	77.1	112.0	135.1	159.7
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	34.5	45.0	41.5	45.5	57.4
U.S. Courts	7.0	8.2	8.8	11.0	14.0	18.2	26.8	35.7	39.2	73.4	98.6	109.0
	87.6	114.1	140.0	148.8	215.6	258.8	397.8	588.8	933.4	1,780.7	1,298.2	1,680.1
<b>INTELLIGENCE</b>												
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
DEA	20.9	23.0	21.5	23.6	25.4	25.0	36.2	34.4	32.3	39.0	53.4	57.0
FBI	0.6	0.6	5.3	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.1	9.1	10.4	9.6	12.2	14.4
Org. Crime Drug Enforce. Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.0	10.9
INS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
Customs	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	4.5	4.9	3.7	8.3	9.8	11.4	11.9	12.6
FinCEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	18.1
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5
	23.1	25.6	29.2	30.9	35.4	35.6	47.2	52.8	53.4	64.9	107.6	114.4
<b>STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE</b>												
ONDCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.0	0.0
DEA	21.6	19.2	23.9	22.6	29.2	12.5	13.2	11.4	13.8	15.6	16.0	21.0
Org. Crime Drug Enforce. Task Forces	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.0	5.6
DOJ Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	47.0	76.0	157.3	176.8	200.0	205.0
Customs Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.5	24.5	21.2	0.0	29.9	40.0	44.0
DOD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	107.4	163.3	154.4
Nat. Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	5.1	6.7	7.5
Office of Justice Programs	4.5	4.2	6.7	7.2	12.0	12.7	214.6	71.5	126.6	348.4	388.7	381.2
National Institute of Corrections	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	8.1
U. S. Forest Service	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.4

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY FUNCTION  
(Budget Authority --- \$ Millions)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.8	5.4	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Fish and Wildlife Service	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0
	27.6	25.0	32.5	33.4	51.2	61.7	307.5	186.5	334.1	696.5	863.1	832.1
<b>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>												
ONDCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5
DEA	1.4	1.8	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
Pres. Com. Organized Crime	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.2	2.2	0.3	0.9	2.7	4.7	9.6	11.6	14.7	18.3	21.0
Customs	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.6
DOD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	59.0	76.9
Coast Guard	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.5	3.6	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.2
Nat. Highway Traffic Safety Admin.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.3
Agriculture Research Service	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.5	6.5
U. S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4
ADAMHA --- Treatment	41.5	33.2	35.3	39.1	45.4	44.6	74.1	74.4	122.7	158.1	185.8	201.1
ADAMHA --- Prevention	30.1	24.1	26.4	32.0	35.8	40.8	65.9	73.4	81.0	127.7	150.7	166.0
Veterans Affairs --- Treatment	0.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2
	76.5	64.7	73.6	81.7	93.8	99.0	157.6	171.8	230.7	327.7	434.9	488.2
<b>REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE</b>												
DEA	17.0	20.3	25.0	21.9	25.0	12.3	15.3	16.9	19.1	19.1	20.8	24.4
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.5	2.9
U. S. Forest Service	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Food & Drug Admin.	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.4	7.2	7.4	7.6
	18.5	21.4	26.0	23.0	25.9	14.5	17.9	21.9	29.7	28.5	31.7	34.9
<b>OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>												
ONDCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.0	55.7	56.2
Special Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
DOJ Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	114.3	156.5	172.0	177.5
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	115.5	185.5	228.7	233.7

NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
 BY FUNCTION  
 (Budget Authority -- \$ Millions)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION</b>												
ONDCP	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.7	6.2
ADAMHA	16.1	21.4	23.4	23.1	24.5	23.4	92.0	110.1	172.2	325.7	395.8	403.3
Centers for Disease Control	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	25.2	29.3	29.3
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	34.5	34.4	34.4
Family Support Admin.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
DOD	21.2	36.2	46.4	49.8	63.0	63.4	77.8	83.8	69.7	66.8	71.2	85.6
Education	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	203.0	229.8	354.5	541.7	609.7	635.5
HUD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	106.5	150.0	165.0
Labor	43.4	25.9	35.8	36.0	37.3	33.1	41.1	37.5	38.6	46.0	74.5	83.0
Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	3.2	4.1
Office of Ter. & Intntl. Afrs.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4
ACTION	2.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.8	5.9	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.1
White House Conference	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Agency for International Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	5.2	4.5	3.1	5.4	6.5	5.6
DEA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.7	7.4	13.0	34.2	35.8	34.4
Federal Aviation Admin.	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	5.5	4.3	9.1	10.9	13.2
	86.4	93.3	115.8	119.1	136.4	135.8	437.9	489.6	733.0	1,216.9	1,441.8	1,514.7
<b>DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT</b>												
ONDCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.7	6.2
ADAMHA	156.1	85.6	93.6	92.4	98.0	93.8	187.8	175.4	340.9	556.9	638.2	707.4
Health Care Financing Admin.	70.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	110.0	120.0	130.0	140.0	170.0	190.0	200.0
Indian Health Service	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	21.7	16.2	18.7	32.8	35.3	44.3
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	30.2	30.2
Education	6.8	7.3	9.1	11.3	12.7	15.9	20.0	24.9	22.6	61.2	69.4	77.9
DOD	12.4	21.4	23.3	24.1	18.5	19.6	20.9	22.1	12.4	16.6	14.8	16.3
Bureau of Prisons	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.1	8.0	9.5	21.8
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.6	8.1	34.4	88.9	91.9	89.2
Veterans Affairs	192.1	206.2	223.5	233.9	246.1	250.9	284.1	289.7	279.7	303.5	365.4	404.2
U.S. Courts	4.2	4.9	5.3	6.6	8.3	10.8	15.9	21.2	23.3	31.9	48.6	57.2
	446.0	399.9	439.7	463.3	489.1	507.9	693.8	691.9	877.2	1,278.7	1,498.9	1,654.6
<b>TOTAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$1,464.0</b>	<b>\$1,604.5</b>	<b>\$1,878.5</b>	<b>\$2,235.3</b>	<b>\$2,604.9</b>	<b>\$2,743.9</b>	<b>\$4,652.6</b>	<b>\$4,556.2</b>	<b>\$6,400.3</b>	<b>\$9,377.7</b>	<b>\$10,521.1</b>	<b>\$11,654.9</b>