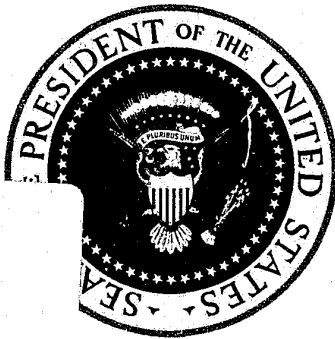


# National Drug Control Strategy

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A Nation Responds to Drug Use

Budget Summary



134373

January 1992  
The White House

# National Drug Control Strategy

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A Nation Responds to Drug Use

## Budget Summary

NCJRS

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## Foreword

This document is the companion volume to the National Drug Control Strategy, transmitted to Congress by the President in January, 1992, 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 1993 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 1993.

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# Federal Resource Priorities and Requirements

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Federal spending on drug control programs has increased more than 750 percent since 1981, to a requested total of \$12.7 billion for Fiscal Year 1993. This request represents a \$6.1 billion (93 percent) increase since the beginning of the Administration and an increase of nearly \$780 million (6 percent) over Fiscal Year 1992.

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 on page 3 displays the level of resources devoted to each of these areas from 1981 through the President's request for 1993.

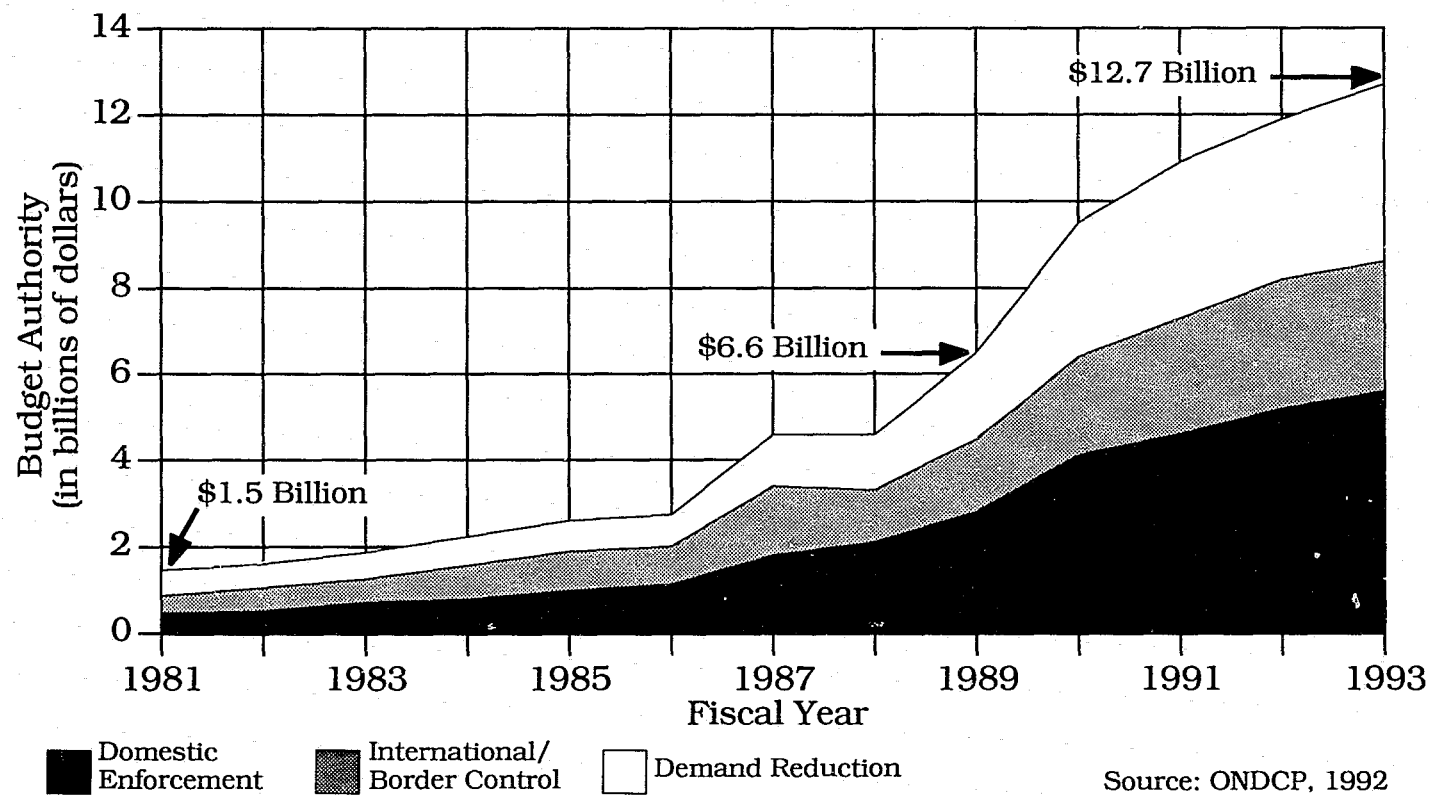
As stated in the previous Strategies, the Nation's drug control program is an integrated system. Changes made to one part of the system have an effect on the other parts of the system. Enhanced law enforcement, for example, invariably leads to increased pressure on the courts and prisons. Increased attention 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. Therefore, if we are to be successful in our fight against illegal drug use, we must view the drug control problem 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 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

effect 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 68 percent of the 1993 Federal budget is for activities traditionally thought of as supply reduction (roughly the same percentage as Congress appropriated for 1992), 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.

## National Drug Control Budget, 1981-1993



This section presents program and budget priorities for Fiscal years 1993-1995, and concludes with a presentation, by agency, of resource requirements for Fiscal Years 1991-1993. These resources are needed to implement the National Drug Control Strategy and to provide balanced funding for the overall drug program.

## National Funding Priorities for Fiscal Years 1993-1995

- Focus Federal efforts on large-scale trafficking organizations.
  - Emphasize efforts to attack money laundering.
  - Emphasize asset seizure and forfeiture efforts.
  - Strengthen Federal efforts in the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.
  - Reduce the availability of chemicals necessary for drug production.
- Improve strategic and operational intelligence capabilities and products and continue to automate information systems.
- Maintain effective programs in primary producer and transit countries.
- Emphasize multiagency and combined Federal, State, and local efforts.
- Emphasize the development and application of new research and technologies for supply and demand reduction activities.
- Focus increased efforts on prevention programs that target hard-to-reach populations, with emphasis on community-wide efforts.
- Continue to increase the availability and effectiveness of drug treatment services.
  - Address the treatment needs of hard-to-reach groups, such as those in the criminal justice system, adolescents, pregnant women, and those at risk of HIV infection.

- Focus on the secondary stages of effective drug treatment, including such efforts as vocational counseling and job training, and other efforts to “habilitate” recovering drug addicts.
- Improve and expand information and data collection programs.
- Emphasize treatment and prevention evaluations and information dissemination.

**National Drug Control Budget Summary**  
**Budget Authority (Millions of Dollars)**

	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
<b>ACTION</b>	\$12.5	\$12.3	\$13.4
<b>Agency for International Development</b>	202.9	279.0	260.9
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
Agricultural Research Service	6.4	6.7	6.7
U.S. Forest Service	9.7	9.4	9.3
	16.1	16.1	16.1
<b>Department of Defense</b>	1,042.5	1,274.6	1,223.4
<b>Department of Education</b>	683.1	715.6	751.0
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>			
Administration for Children and Families	106.3	111.0	121.5
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	1,557.0	1,609.9	1,793.9
Centers for Disease Control	29.3	28.8	31.5
Food and Drug Administration	6.5	6.7	7.0
Health Care Financing Administration	190.5	201.5	231.5
Indian Health Service	35.3	35.2	37.0
	1,924.9	1,993.1	2,222.3
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development</b>	150.0	165.0	165.0
<b>Department of the Interior</b>			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	14.7	22.7	19.4
Bureau of Land Management	6.9	8.9	10.3
Fish and Wildlife Service	1.0	1.0	1.1
National Park Service	11.3	11.1	10.8
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1.7	1.5	1.1
	35.7	45.2	42.7
<b>The Judiciary</b>	294.1	347.7	429.9
<b>Department of Justice</b>			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	421.1	421.0	439.0
U.S. Attorneys	161.6	188.7	215.9
Bureau of Prisons	1,027.5	1,293.5	1,454.4
Criminal Division	18.5	17.2	17.2
Drug Enforcement Administration	692.4	720.2	819.3
Federal Bureau of Investigation	180.3	231.4	243.7
Immigration and Naturalization Service	130.7	138.0	156.5
INTERPOL	1.3	1.8	1.9
U.S. Marshals Service	202.5	210.3	227.8
Office of Justice Programs	535.7	543.5	530.2

**National Drug Control Budget Summary**  
**Budget Authority (Millions of Dollars)**

	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
<b>Department of Justice (continued)</b>			
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	334.5	363.4	399.1
Support of U.S. Prisoners	135.1	153.4	187.9
Tax Division	1.2	1.3	1.5
	3,842.4	4,283.7	4,694.5
<b>Department of Labor</b>	67.6	73.2	72.6
<b>Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>	104.3	126.7	79.1
<b>Small Business Administration</b>	0.1	0.2	0.7
<b>Department of State</b>			
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	150.0	171.5	173.0
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	107.6	121.2	140.8
Emer. in the Dip. and Consular Service	0.0	0.5	0.8
	257.6	293.2	314.6
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
U.S. Coast Guard	718.6	672.1	679.1
Federal Aviation Administration	23.8	26.1	35.6
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	7.2	8.2	9.4
	749.6	706.3	724.1
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	123.2	131.5	141.3
U.S. Customs Service	674.1	759.3	752.9
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	20.8	16.3	18.8
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	12.8	14.4	18.2
Internal Revenue Service	93.2	102.8	111.1
U.S. Secret Service	53.6	44.7	62.9
	977.6	1,069.0	1,105.2
<b>U.S. Information Agency</b>	7.3	8.0	8.4
<b>Department of Veterans Affairs</b>	473.1	544.2	590.6
Total Federal Program	\$10,841.4	\$11,953.1	\$12,714.3
<b>Weed and Seed</b>	—	—	14.4
Total Federal Program (Incl. Weed and Seed)	\$10,841.4	\$11,953.1	\$12,728.7

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



# Agency Summaries

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**ACTION****I. Resource Summary**

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prevention	<u>\$12.5</u>	<u>\$12.3</u>	<u>\$13.4</u>
Total	\$12.5	\$12.3	\$13.4
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Drug Alliance	\$ 2.2	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.2
VISTA	6.3	6.9	7.5
Other Programs	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Total	\$12.5	\$12.3	\$13.4
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	27	27	28
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$190.9	\$198.6	\$205.1
Drug Percentage	6.6%	6.2%	6.5%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- Drug-related resources include funds appropriated specifically for Drug Alliance grants which are used exclusively for drug-related activities.
- Other ACTION programs are also involved in drug-related activities, including approximately 21 percent of VISTA resources (other than Literacy Corps).

**II. Program Summary**

- 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.
- ACTION's drug-abuse prevention programs are designed to reach high-risk youth and the communities in which they live.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1992 Base Program

- The 1992 base consist of a total of \$12.3 million for prevention activities as follows: \$6.9 million for Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$1.2 million for the ACTION Drug Alliance, \$1.8 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP); \$0.5 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and \$1.9 million for administration.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests a total of \$13.4 million, an increase of \$1.1 million, reflecting primarily a \$0.6 million increase for various legislative requirements under VISTA, including increasing the subsistence allowance for volunteers to provide an average of 105% of the poverty rate for a single individual, and covering inflationary costs for health care coverage for volunteers, \$0.2 million in RSVP, and \$0.3 million for program administration.

#### 1993 Highlights

- The 1993 request of \$13.4 million for prevention activities consists of \$7.5 million for Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA), \$1.2 million for the ACTION Drug Alliance, \$1.8 million for the Foster Grandparent Program (FGP), \$0.7 million for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP), and \$2.2 million for administration.

### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Drug-Related Activities:			
VISTA Volunteer Service Years	615	615	615
Drug Alliance Grants	97	54	54

## AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 <sup>1</sup> Estimate</u>	<u>1993 <sup>1</sup> Request</u>
International <sup>2</sup>	\$195.8	\$268.8	\$255.6
Prevention	<u>7.1</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>5.3</u>
Total	\$202.9	\$279.0	\$260.9
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Economic Support Fund <sup>2</sup>	\$186.5	\$272.6	\$251.0
Development Assistance	<u>16.4</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>9.9</u>
Total	\$202.9	\$279.0	\$260.9
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE <sup>3</sup>	12	12	12
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget <sup>4</sup>	\$7,737.6	\$6,556.3	\$6,528.6
Drug Percentage	2.6%	4.3%	4.0%

<sup>1</sup> Final decisions on FY 1992 allocations and the FY 1993 economic assistance request have not been made.

<sup>2</sup> FY 1991 Economic Support Fund and International totals include \$26.4 million of funds appropriated which will be carried over into FY 1992 for obligation.

<sup>3</sup> 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 were working on alternative development projects in FY 1991.

<sup>4</sup> FY 1991 agency total includes Dire Emergency supplemental.

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

### II. Program Summary

- The Agency for International Development (AID), the principal provider of United States overseas development assistance, has been involved with international narcotics activities since the late 1960's. From that time until the early 1990's, AID has actively financed counter-narcotics activities in more than 25 developing countries. AID funding for counter-narcotics in the 1980's

exceeded \$100 million; annual spending for narcotics programs in FY 1991 alone was twice the amount spent during the 1980's. The significant increase in funding in the 1990's is primarily the result of new resources arising from the President's Andean Initiative.

- AID's portfolio in counter-narcotics activities has evolved significantly over the last two decades from crop substitution to more recent comprehensive alternate development programs and economic policy reform such as those in Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. The increasingly comprehensive nature of AID's narcotics portfolio is part of an explicit strategy to focus not only on illicit crop areas in major supply countries, but on entire countries and subregions.
- In June 1991, the AID Administrator issued a new policy statement on counter-narcotics that further underscores the Agency's commitment to the international dimensions of the War on Drugs and the President's National Drug Control Strategy. AID's international efforts complement other U.S. Government efforts to aggressively reduce domestic demand for narcotics. AID is in the forefront in assisting countries as they struggle to:
  - Stimulate broad-based, sustainable economic growth;
  - Develop sound macroeconomic policies;
  - Create innovative alternative development programs to provide other licit income generating opportunities as cocaine production and marketing decline;
  - Foster improved administration of justice programs, particularly in drug producer, transiting, and trafficking countries; and
  - Provide support for drug education and awareness programs to help create the "political will" and institutions for countries to confront the drug industry and to respond to their own domestic use problems.
- 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.
- 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 alternative development 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 counter-narcotics efforts succeed. They are funded with ESF and DA assistance.
- The Worldwide Narcotics Awareness and Education (NAE) Project began the first year of its proposed 10 year duration in May of 1990. The NAE project seeks to strengthen the capabilities of developing country institutions to design, implement, and evaluate effective drug abuse and awareness prevention programs. The project focuses on drug demand reduction through public awareness and education. The NAE project is currently providing technical assistance, operations research and evaluation, training, and information dissemination to governmental and non-governmental agencies in Bolivia, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, and Paraguay. In addition, the NAE Project Team has assisted with epidemiology and attitudinal surveys on substance abuse in Panama, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia. Three workshops on evaluation and training in drug abuse prevention are planned for FY 1992 in locations in Central and South America.

- A number of Eastern European countries are revealing substantial drug abuse problems as they move toward democracy. AID will undertake a needs assessment for drug awareness and education activities in Eastern Europe in early 1992, which will entail assessments and possible regional training workshops in Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- A total of \$279.0 million in economic assistance, of which \$272.6 million is Economic Support Fund assistance and \$6.4 million is Development Assistance, was appropriated for worldwide activities in FY 1992. In addition, \$26.4 million in ESF assistance will be provided from funds appropriated in FY 1991, but not yet obligated.
- In this second year of significantly enhanced economic assistance under the Andean Strategy, \$272.6 million in ESF and \$2.0 million in DA appropriated in FY 1992 will be provided to the countries participating in this initiative. In addition, \$26.4 million in ESF assistance will be provided from funds appropriated in FY 1991, but not yet obligated, will be provided to the Andean countries in 1992.
  - The preponderance of ESF assistance 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 \$7.0 million in ESF assistance 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.
- In other Latin American and Caribbean countries, approximately \$1.7 million in Development Assistance funds will support narcotics awareness and education projects in Belize, Brazil, El Salvador, Paraguay, and Mexico.
- In Pakistan, AID has financed major counter-narcotics programs since 1983. This has included both narcotics awareness and education, and a substantial area development/alternative development program in Pakistan's Northwest Frontier, a major poppy growing area. This multi-million dollar investment also encompassed considerable rural infrastructure development, a key

component of the narcotics control strategy in this strategic growing and transiting area. AID's coordination with the United Nations International Drug Control Program has been particularly noteworthy. In Pakistan, AID will continue to implement a reduced counter-narcotics program using prior year ESF to support rural development and narcotics awareness in Pakistan.

- The program includes 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.
  - Political and security conditions in Afghanistan permitting, AID will provide assistance for drug education and awareness, and area development. Prevention education and awareness activities will also be targeted at Afghans living in Pakistan.
- \$0.4 million will provide core support for the narcotics awareness and education program under the worldwide NAE Project.
  - Using prior year obligations, training, technical assistance, and program support will be provided in several other countries.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- Drug-related economic assistance will include \$251.0 of Economic Support Fund assistance, and \$9.9 million of Development Assistance funds.

#### 1993 Highlights

- \$250.0 million in ESF and \$8.5 million in DA will be provided to the Andean Strategy countries, contingent on their effective counter-narcotics performance and sound economic policies. Bolivia will begin its Cochabamba Regional Development Project; and Peru will design a regional development program for the Upper Huallaga Valley.
- Narcotics awareness initiatives in other parts of Latin America and the Caribbean will continue to be funded by DA at a slightly increased level.
- New funding for the Northwest Frontier Area Development Project in Pakistan will be eliminated with a dramatic impact on the program in August 1993. For the past decade, the United States Government has been in the forefront of efforts to support the Government of Pakistan in enforcing the poppy ban and building political will to ameliorate all aspects of illicit drug cultivation, production, processing, and use. As AID programs wind down, AID is structuring the remaining counter-narcotics activities so that a sustainable development "package" is transferable to both the government and the international donor community for continuance in the near future.



- Contingent upon political and security considerations, support for the Narcotics Awareness and Control program in Afghanistan, targeted for initiation in FY 1992, will be sustained in FY 1993. The start-up dates remain dependent upon political factors beyond AID's control.
- The DA funded narcotics awareness and education program will continue with additional "buy-ins" by AID missions, already actively involved in demand reduction activities with the possible addition of new country programs in Central America.

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

- 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 sub-projects. 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 underway.
- In June 1991, AID established the Andean Alternative Development Management Information System (AAD/MIS) to institutionalize the capacity in AID and in the Andean host countries to measure and demonstrate the development impact of the AID program in the region. Contract and AID staff work together to determine project level objectives and indicators necessary to track goal/purpose and country performance. This process involves technical assistance for monitoring, evaluation, and data collection.
- Selected objectives and indicators form the basis of a computerized monitoring and evaluation system, designed to improve management and demonstrate development impact at the project and country levels. The system also tracks macro-economic data, trade data, sectoral economic data, social data, etc. The AAD/MIS will also monitor data on the Department of Cochabamba in Bolivia and the Upper Huallaga Valley in Peru, and will include information on physical infrastructure, rural income, agricultural indicators, social indicators, etc. The MIS is now in place and will be providing data and data analysis on a quarterly basis from each of the Andean Initiative countries. All the indicators for the Andean Region are included in the Andean Implementation Plan.

## AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Research and Development	\$6.4	\$6.7	\$6.7
Total	\$6.4	\$6.7	\$6.7
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Research & Development	\$6.4	\$6.7	\$6.7
Total	\$6.4	\$6.7	\$6.7
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	15	15	15
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$624.1	\$660.9	\$686.7
Drug Percentage	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

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

### II. Program Summary

- 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.
- 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. This includes identifying means of reducing growth, inhibiting production, or completely eradicating the illicit drug crop.
- 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**

#### 1992 Base Program

- The FY 1992 budget includes \$6.7 million and 15 FTE focused in the area of research and development of methods to control illicit drug crops.
- The Weed Science Laboratory will perform environmental testing and evaluation of the efficiency of control agents to assure the host country that the agents are safe.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- ARS's FY 1993 request totals 15 FTE and \$6.7 million. ARS is requesting no increase in program funds.

#### 1993 Highlights

- ARS will continue research chemical and biological methods of controlling illicit narcotics plants, with an emphasis on coca.
- ARS will continue research in the area of remote sensing, estimating biomass/yield and crop substitution.

### **IV. Output Summary**

- Not available.

**U.S. FOREST SERVICE****I. Resource Summary**

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigations	\$6.3	\$6.2	\$6.1
Intelligence	0.2	0.4	0.4
State & Local Assistance	2.7	2.3	2.3
Research & Development	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	\$9.7	\$9.4	\$9.3
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Cooperative Law Enforcement	2.7	2.3	2.3
Drug Control Operations	<u>\$7.0</u>	<u>\$7.1</u>	<u>\$7.0</u>
Total	\$9.7	\$9.4	\$9.3
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	81	85	82
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$3,176.2	\$3,291.7	\$3,431.6
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- 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**

- The Forest Service manages 156 national forests, 19 national grasslands, and 13 land utilization projects on 191 million acres in 44 States, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico. Most of this land is located in extremely rural areas of the United States.
- State and local law enforcement agencies have jurisdiction over violations of State and local laws and ordinances on National Forest System lands; however, the number 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.
- There are approximately 170 criminal investigators and 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 eradicated and the number of arrests for this criminal activity in the National Forest System has increased significantly.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- Forest Service drug program resources in FY 1992 total 85 FTE and \$9.4 million. Activities focus on investigations involving large amounts of marijuana, multiple suspects, weapons and booby trap violations, and clandestine drug labs.
- The Forest Service will continue special Federal, State, and local task force groups to work National Forests having serious drug impacts, particularly in areas along the southwest border, Kentucky, and other southern States where an increase in drug production and trafficking activities is occurring. Use of National Guard Bureau and other military support resources is increasing.
- The Service will develop and implement a data system for intelligence collection and analysis of drug activities occurring on all National Forest System lands. Data collected through this system will be coordinated with other data bases as appropriate.
- Drug-related assets will be identified for seizure as part of the Service's investigations, and forfeiture actions will be pursued when appropriate. Arrests associated with these cases will be prosecuted in both Federal and State courts. Most drug investigations pursued by the Service are multi-agency in nature, with DEA, Interior Department agencies, and State authorities participating.

#### **1993 Summary of Request**

- Forest Service requests a reduction of 3 FTE and \$0.1 million from FY 1992.

#### **1993 Highlights**

- The FY 1993 request will allow the Forest Service to continue work with special task force groups in National Forests suffering from serious drug impact.
- The Forest Service will implement its data system for intelligence collection, analysis, and information sharing in drug activities occurring on all National Forest System lands.

- The funding request includes funds to provide for the utilization of aerial herbicide eradication methodology where appropriate.
- Program outputs have increased and will continue to increase based on support provided by the Department of Defense (DoD) to the Forest Service drug enforcement efforts. DoD resources fund a broad range of activities. These include: aerial and ground reconnaissance; non-herbicidal eradication; transportation; engineering; linguistic and training support.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Cannabis Sites Eradicated	6,930	7,055	7,105
"Sinsemilla" Sites Eradicated	4,514	4,614	4,639
Cannabis Plants Eradicated	611,871	642,871	674,871
Number of Sites w/Booby Traps	48	50	52
Number of Booby Traps	142	150	155
Clandestine Lab Sites	57	50	50
Number of Arrests	1,055	1,105	1,155
Number of Weapons Seized	402	427	452
Assets Seized	\$5.3M	\$5.6M	\$5.7M

## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Request</u>
Interdiction	\$751.0	\$901.0	\$889.6
State & Local Assistance	144.0	157.8	171.3
Prevention	71.5	77.3	78.5
Treatment	15.0	14.6	14.7
Research and Development	61.0	97.9	69.3
Interdiction & Other Activities	\$1,042.5	\$1,248.6	\$1,223.4
International [506(a)(2) & EDA]	—	26.0	—
Total, Defense	\$1,042.5	\$1,274.6	\$1,223.4
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Detection & Monitoring	\$756.0	\$992.6	\$949.4
Comms Network (C3I Integration)	56.0	9.7	9.5
National Guard	144.0	154.4	171.3
Demand Reduction	86.5	91.9	93.2
Interdiction & Other Activities	\$1,042.5	\$1,248.6	\$1,223.4
506(a)(2) & Excess Defense Articles	—	26.0	—
Total, Defense	\$1,042.5	\$1,274.6	\$1,223.4
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
National Guard workyears	2,398	2,740	3,068
Civilian workyears	—	2,681	2,743
Total FTE	2,398	5,421	5,811
<u>Information</u>			
Total Department Budget	\$275,950.0	\$278,205.0	N/A
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.4%	N/A

- The FY 1992 level represents budget authority plus Excess Defense Articles (EDA) authority provided under the Foreign Assistance Act. FY 1993 represents budget authority only. [506(a)(2) authority and EDA authority are explained below.]
- Active duty military personnel funds, with the exception of the National Guard and incremental funding for reserve components (Title 10), continue to be budgeted in the Service's military personnel accounts and are not included in the drug program estimates.

## II. Program Summary

- 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, helicopters, and other aircraft, in addition to various communications assets. DoD also flew detection missions in support of Federal agencies' drug law enforcement needs.
- The FY 1989 National Defense Authorization Act provided a radical departure from the past with the explicit assignment of three new 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.
- Since FY 1989, DoD has expanded significantly 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 the State governors' plans for enhanced use of the National Guard in drug interdiction efforts and other forms of support from active and reserve component forces.
  - 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 includes programs for all DoD military personnel, their families, students attending DoD schools, and DoD civilian employees. The prevention of drug abuse involves a combination of education and deterrence. Scheduled and random urinalysis testing will continue to be a major program 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 emphasize 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 the Department significantly increased the resources dedicated to technology development in the areas of contraband detection/cargo container detection technologies. These efforts will continue to receive increased emphasis in FY 1992 and FY 1993.
- 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, disaster relief, or refugee assistance upon making a determination that it 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.
- 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 utilized as appropriate to collect, analyze, coordinate, and rapidly disseminate counternarcotics trafficking information for use by operational commanders in formulating sound policy and for conducting counternarcotics operations.
- 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

#### 1992 Base Program

- Resources: The DoD drug-related resources for 1992 total \$1,248.6 million. This represents a 19.7 percent increase over the FY 1991 level. In addition to the \$1,158.6 million requested for FY 1992 counterdrug activities, an additional \$30 million was appropriated for procurement of one HH-60J helicopter, and \$60 million was directed for transfer from the Air Force MX Missile Program to the DOD Drug Interdiction and Counterdrug Activities, Defense Account in order to provide no fewer than four aerostat radar surveillance systems.
- Detection and Monitoring: A substantial portion of the Department's resources (\$992.6 million) are allocated for Detection and Monitoring activities that are highlighted by the following:
  - \$302.2 million for operating tempo (flying hours, steaming days, ground training days) for Army, Marine Corps, Navy, and Air Force units (both active and reserve);
  - \$121.9 million for programs that attack the flow of illegal drugs at the source including: \$3.3 million for SOUTHCOM Command Management System and ADP upgrades; \$7.8 million for mobile radar support; \$10 million for the enhancement of riverine interdiction skills; and \$100.8 million for intelligence and host country related counterdrug programs;
  - \$279.3 million for activities designed to interrupt the flow of illegal drugs in transit to the United States including: \$109.9 million to support land and sea based aerostats (including the \$60 million transferred from the MX Missile Program for procurement of four additional aerostat radar systems and funding to operate assets transferred from the U.S. Coast Guard by Congressional direction); \$30 million for the procurement of one HH-60J helicopter for use by the USCG in small craft drug smuggling interdiction operations; \$7.8 million for deployed mobile radar systems; \$46.9 million for the

operation and continued development of the Caribbean Basin Radar Network (CBRN); \$13.5 million for AWACS system improvement and deployment; and \$71.2 million for other DoD initiatives, including intelligence activities and Over-the-Horizon (WARF) radar applications and a full range of intelligence support from both Departmental and national level organizations to the regional level.

- \$42 million for Department programs that focus on countering drug trafficking into the United States, including \$7.5 million legislatively-mandated by Congress to be available only for the Gulf States Counter-Narcotics Initiative, and \$34.5 million for operations on the Southwest Border as directed by Joint Task Force 6;
  - \$23.9 million in support of other detection and monitoring programs and activities of the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, and various Unified and Specified Commanders-in-Chief (CINC's);
  - \$35.9 million for Departmental Command, Control, and Communications activities, including \$20.3 million for enhanced SOUTHCOM secure communications and intelligence management/coordination systems and \$15.6 million for programs in support of improving counterdrug command and control among the Military Departments, Defense Agencies and the Unified and Specified CINC's;
  - \$1.0 million for continued funding for counterdrug related missions of the Civil Air Patrol;
  - \$15.0 million for mapping both present and forecast primary production and trafficking areas;
  - \$33.5 million for the counterdrug activities of the various reserve components including \$9.0 million for procurement of equipment;
  - \$40 million legislatively-mandated by Congress to be available only for the National Drug Intelligence Center; and
  - \$97.9 million for the Research, Development, Technology, and Evaluation (RDT&E) programs of the Department.
- Communications Network: \$9.7 million will be used to enhance 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.

- National Guard Operations: \$154.4 million is allocated to the National Guard State Plans for operations, personnel, and associated administrative costs, including an estimated \$12.6 million for procurement of National Guard equipment.
  - \$1.0 million for the Florida National Guard to establish Congressionally-directed multi-jurisdictional task force training.
- Demand Reduction: The Department's Demand Reduction Program sustained a \$10 million Congressionally-directed reduction. The approved \$91.9 million continues DoD's Demand Reduction program efforts in the areas of drug abuse Prevention and Treatment.
- Section 506 (a)(2) and EDA: Congress has been notified that under the authority to provide DOD drawdown stocks for counterdrug purposes to Latin American and Eastern Caribbean states, vehicles with an aggregate acquisition cost of \$26 million may be provided to Mexico.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- Resources: The DoD drug-related resources requested for FY 1993 total \$1,223.4 million, a decrease of \$25.2 million from the 1992 level.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Detection and Monitoring: \$949.4 million is requested for DoD programs in support of the Department's Detection and Monitoring mission. Although this total when compared to FY 1992 reflects a decrease of \$43.2 million as a result of several Congressional actions, the Department's baseline program activities actually increase for FY 1993. Congressionally directed actions, which increased the FY 1992 baseline and are not carried forward into FY 1993, included \$30 million for an HH-60J helicopter, and \$60 million for aerostat procurement. Additionally, the FY 1993 program includes \$4.3 million for the National Drug Intelligence Center, a \$35.7 million reduction from the FY 1992 level. This will be adequate to cover DoD billets (\$1.7 million) and operation and facility maintenance costs (\$2.6 million). Increases for FY 1993 include \$31.2 million for OPTEMPO, \$50.3 million for airborne reconnaissance programs and an additional \$1.0 million in miscellaneous projects. Program highlights include:
  - \$333.4 million for air, sea, and land operating tempo (flying hours, steaming days, ground training days) costs of the Military Departments;
  - \$97.5 million in support of new and on-going initiatives in source countries, including \$5.3 million for mobile radar support, \$3.3 million for SOUTHCOM Command Management and ADP system upgrades; \$21.9 million for Tactical Analysis Team support and

- continued riverine interdiction training programs; and \$67 million for counterdrug related intelligence programs and initiatives;
- \$25.3 million for mapping both present and forecast primary production and trafficking areas;
  - \$167.6 million for programs aimed at stemming the flow of illegal drugs in transit to the United States. Included within this request is \$75.5 million for continued funding of land and sea based aerostats; \$46.3 million for continued implementation of the Caribbean Basin Radar Network (CBRN); \$5.3 million for deployed mobile radar systems; \$5.8 million for AWACS system improvement and deployment; and \$34.7 million for other DoD drug interdiction support initiatives including administrative and intelligence support activities;
  - \$222.7 million to counter drug trafficking into the United States, including \$12 million for mobile radars and remote sensors and \$210.7 million for operations and intelligence activities on the Southwest Border by Joint Task Force 6;
  - \$1.0 million for continued support to the Civil Air Patrol;
  - \$32.6 million for improved Command, Control, and Communications, including \$16.6 million to continue efforts on developing a data network between LEA's and DoD facilities; \$16 million for establishing communication links within the U.S. Southern Command's area of responsibility and for continuing the upgrade of SOUTHCOM command and control systems; and
  - \$69.3 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 counterdrug mission. Additionally, all counterdrug related research will be evaluated for potential LEA application.
- Communications Network: The request for this functional area is \$9.5 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 through 1992, DOD allocated substantial funds for the procurement of necessary equipment.
  - National Guard Operations: The request for this functional area is \$171.3 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.

- **Demand Reduction:** The request for this area is \$93.2 million, an increase of \$1.3 million over the 1992 level. Prevention, education, treatment and rehabilitation programs will continue to be the focus of the Department's demand reduction efforts with \$78.5 million designated for prevention and \$14.7 million for treatment programs.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
DoD Flight Hours	102,679	116,896	140,419
National Guard WorkDays (Container Searches)	285,672	308,873	365,750
Other National Guard WorkDays	589,841	610,308	679,250
Ship Days	5,051	4,663	4,663

## DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prevention	\$608.9	\$626.8	\$656.9
Treatment	<u>74.1</u>	<u>88.7</u>	<u>94.0</u>
Total	\$683.1	\$715.6	\$751.0
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
OESE:			
DFSC State Grants	\$497.7	\$507.7	\$507.7
DFSC Training Grants	23.4	23.9	13.9
DFSC National Programs	60.9	62.1	72.1
DFSC Emergency Grants	<u>24.3</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>60.3</u>
Subtotal	\$606.3	\$624.0	\$654.0
OSERS:			
RSA			
VR State Grants	\$60.4	\$67.9	\$71.8
OSEP			
Grants for Infants/Families	11.7	17.5	18.1
Early Childhood Education	1.7	2.4	2.7
NIDRR			
RRTCs and other programs	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Subtotal	\$74.0	\$88.5	\$94.0
Program Administration	<u>\$ 2.7</u>	<u>\$ 3.0</u>	<u>\$ 3.1</u>
Total Education	\$683.1	\$715.6	\$751.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	45	46	46
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$27,503.3	\$29,440.9	\$32,338.8
Drug Percentage	2.5%	2.3%	2.3%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- Virtually all funds spent in the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education (OESE), pursuant to the Drug-Free Schools and Communities (DFSC) Act, are used exclusively for drug-related prevention activities.
- The Rehabilitation Services Administration (RSA) has modified the methodology used to estimate the portion of the Vocational Rehabilitation

State grants used for persons whose drug-dependency is considered a primary or secondary disability. The percentage of persons is estimated at 3.7% in Fiscal Year 1991, 3.8% in FY 1992, and 3.9% in FY 1993.

- The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) 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.
- The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR) programs include research relating to treatment, prevention, and training. Figures for NIDRR activities reflect the estimated costs of specific drug-related initiatives.

## **II. Program Summary**

- 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.
- 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).
- 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).
- OSEP administers programs for children with disabilities including assistance to States for early intervention programs that address the needs of developmentally-delayed infants and toddlers who were pre-natally exposed to drugs and special education programs that address the needs of children with disabilities, including drug-exposed preschoolers.

## **III. Budget Summary**

### 1992 Base Program

- The 1992 base contains \$626.8 million for prevention activities. This includes a total of \$507.7 million for State grants, \$62.1 million for national programs, \$30.3 million for emergency grants, \$23.9 million for training grants, and \$2.8 million for program administration.



- The 1992 base contains \$88.7 million for treatment activities. This includes a total of \$67.9 million for vocational rehabilitation, \$19.9 million for early intervention and early childhood education services, \$0.7 million for research activities, and \$0.2 million for program administration.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- A total of \$656.9 million is requested for prevention activities, including a \$30.0 million increase for Emergency Grants.
- A total of \$94.0 million is requested for treatment activities, including a \$3.8 million increase for VR State grants, a \$0.8 million increase for early intervention and early childhood education, and a \$0.7 million increase for research and training.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Office of Elementary and Secondary Education: The Administration requests \$60.3 million for Emergency Grants, an increase of \$30 million, almost doubling the level appropriated in 1992.
  - State Formula Grants: Funding for this program will be maintained at its 1992 level of \$507.7 million.
  - National Programs: The Administration requests a total of \$72.1 million, an increase of \$10.0 million, to expand the Federal Activities program. Requested funds will support an evaluation of the DFSC program and the establishment of a Training and Technical Assistance Center for Institutions of Higher Education. No funds are requested for programs for Hawaiian Natives because this population is eligible to receive services through the DFSC State grant program. Level funding is proposed for programs for Indian Youth. Remaining activities funded during FY 1992 would receive small increases.

Funding for National Programs (dollars in millions)			
<u>Program</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Federal Activities	\$19.6	\$30.0	\$10.4
IHE Student Programs	14.4	14.7	0.3
IHE Demo Programs	5.1	5.2	0.1
Indian Youth	5.7	5.7	0.0
Hawaiian Natives	1.1	0.0	-1.1
Five Regional Centers	<u>16.2</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$62.1	\$72.1	\$10.0

- Emergency Grants: The Administration requests a total of \$60.3 million, an increase of \$30.0 million for this program, almost doubling the FY 1992 appropriation. Under this program, funding is provided to school districts that demonstrate significant need for additional assistance in combatting drug and alcohol abuse. Such districts experience large numbers or high percentages of arrests of youth for, or under the influence of, drugs, and convictions of youth for drug or alcohol-related crimes. Schools will be encouraged to use funding for security personnel, metal detectors, and other security-related enhancements in order to promote safe, drug-free learning environments.
- Training Grants: The Administration requests a total of \$13.9 million for this program, including a \$10 million decrease which is offset by a proposed increase for National Programs. There have consistently been more high-quality applications for Federal Activities grants than for School Personnel Training grants. Federal Activities grants are more flexible — they can support training as well as other components of a program — whereas School Personnel Training grants may only support training activities. Furthermore, personnel training is also conducted as part of the State grants program and through the Regional Centers for Drug-Free Schools and Communities. A redistribution of funds between the two programs would generate more high-quality projects in a broader variety of areas and should allow all high-quality School Personnel Training applications to be funded.
- In addition to the funds displayed above, \$1.2 million is requested to support the drug prevention component of community revitalization plans approved under the new Weed and Seed initiative. This initiative is further discussed elsewhere in this document under the heading "Weed and Seed."
- Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services: The Administration requests a total of \$94.0 million, an increase of \$5.5 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 estimates and may be revised based on the final form of legislation that is proposed by the Administration.
  - Rehabilitation Services Administration: The Administration requests a total of \$71.8 million, an increase of \$3.8 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 a total of \$20.8 million, an increase of \$0.8 million. These funds will be used to assist States in providing 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 a total of \$1.4 million, an increase of \$0.7 million for one new Rehabilitation Research and Training Center (RRTC) dealing with rehabilitation issues for youthful substance abusers, continuation of the RRTC, first funded in 1992, which focuses on rehabilitation problems of substance abuse among persons with other disabilities, and continuation of the third and final year of a research and demonstration project which focuses on substance abuse as a barrier to job reentry for persons with traumatic brain injury.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
<u>DFSC grants:</u>			
- State grants	57	57	57
- Emergency Grants	71	88	175
- School Personnel Training Grants	194	197	126
- Prevention Programs for IHE students	165	168	171
- Demonstration Grants conducted by IHEs	26	27	27
- Federal Activities Grants	31	33	73
- Indian Youth Grants	1	1	1
- Native Hawaiians Grants	1	1	0
<u>DFSC per pupil funding:</u>			
- State grants to SEAs and LEAs	\$8.49	\$8.70	\$8.70
- State grants to LEAs only	8.06	8.27	8.27
<u>VR drug-dependent clients:</u>			
- Cases Closed (a)	22,000	23,100	24,300
- Rehabilitation Rate (b)	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%
<u>Early Education &amp; Intervention Services:</u>			
- Total Children Served (c)	194,363	N/A	N/A
- Number with Drug-Related Disabilities	19,436	N/A	N/A

(a) Number of cases closed during the year where drug dependency as reported as the primary or secondary disability.

(b) Percent of people successfully rehabilitated during the year whose drug dependency was reported as the primary or secondary disability.

(c) Revised 1991 child count for the Grants for Infants and Families program. These numbers are based on child counts provided by the States.

## ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prevention	\$ 74.6	\$ 79.4	\$ 89.0
Treatment	<u>31.7</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>32.5</u>
Total	\$106.3	\$111.0	\$121.5
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Runaway and Homeless Youth	\$ 38.0	\$ 40.6	\$ 40.6
Youth Gang	14.8	10.9	10.9
Crack Babies	5.9	5.9	6.1
Abandoned Infants	12.6	12.6	13.8
Head Start	15.6	21.6	30.6
Emergency Protection	<u>19.5</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>19.5</u>
Total	\$106.3	\$111.0	\$121.5
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	11	11	11
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$26,395.0	\$27,802.0	\$28,323.0
Drug Percentage	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- Funds spent for the Runaway and Homeless Youth Drug Program, for the Drug Program for Youth Gangs, and for the Head Start Program are used for drug-related prevention activities.
- Funding for Abandoned Infants and Crack Baby activity is used to support demonstration projects that meet the immediate, nonmedical needs of drug-exposed infants, with a special focus on the particular problems of babies born to crack-cocaine using mothers.

### II. Program Summary

- The Administration for Children and Families (ACF), formerly known as the Office of Human Development Services (OHDS) and Family Support Administration (FSA), administers six programs that are considered drug-related. These programs target hard to reach and at risk populations, including youth, Head Start parents, children, and families, and children and infants exposed to drugs. This includes those who may test positive for drugs at birth, who may be abandoned by drug using parents, or who are abused or at-risk of child abuse and neglect due to parental drug use and abuse.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- The base contains a total of \$111.0 million which is divided among various prevention and treatment activities addressing infants, youth, and families with drug or drug-related problems.
- ACF estimates that a total of \$79.4 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.
- ACF estimates that a total of \$31.7 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.

#### **1993 Summary of Request**

- The Administration requests a total of \$121.5 million, an increase of \$10.4 million over the 1992 appropriation. The increase will provide an additional \$9.0 million for the Head Start program, an additional \$1.3 million for the abandoned infants program, and \$0.2 million for the crack babies program. Level funding is requested to continue services for the other ACF programs.

#### **1993 Highlights**

- **Runaway and Homeless Youth Drug Abuse Prevention:** A total of \$40.6 million is requested for this program. Formerly referred to as the Runaway Youth Program, it is now the broader, consolidated, Runaway and Homeless Youth Program. This reflects a pending legislative proposal in the President's 1993 Budget. Funding will support approximately 140 new drug abuse prevention projects across the country. Funding will also support an evaluation 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 in drug abuse prevention for runaway and homeless youth shelter staff.
- **Youth Gang Drug Prevention:** A total of \$10.9 million is requested for this program. Funding 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 members committing drug-related crimes.
- **Crack Babies Activities:** A total of \$6.1 million is requested for this program, an increase of \$0.2 million. Funding will continue to support grants that

develop and provide respite care for babies, including those that are drug exposed and those with AIDS or AIDS- related conditions. Funding will also support grants to develop and provide care at crisis nurseries for abused and neglected children, including those from substance abusing families.

- Abandoned Infants Activities: A total of \$13.8 million is requested for this program, an increase of \$1.3 million, which will continue to support and provide enhancements to discretionary programs administered by States and public or non-profit entities to develop, implement, and operate model service projects that prevent the abandonment of infants and young children. These projects are also responsible for providing necessary and appropriate care for infants that are abandoned or drug exposed. Approximately 7 new projects will be awarded in FY 1993.
- Head Start Activities: A total of \$30.6 million is requested, an increase of \$9 million over the 1992 level, which will support approximately 38 new grants. Funding will increase the number of Family Service Centers and allow for the continuation of support in their efforts to provide substance abuse prevention and treatment services to parents of children enrolled in Head Start. These centers provide a holistic approach in addressing the needs of families with substance abuse problems, illiteracy, and unemployment. In addition, Head Start grantees in seven major cities will continue a collaborative effort with the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA) Target Cities grantees to improve the provision of treatment and support for Head Start families affected by substance abuse. Substance abuse, along with illiteracy and unemployment, is a major barrier to Head Start families trying to achieve self-sufficiency.
- Emergency Protection Program: A total of \$19.5 million is requested for this program. Funding will continue to assist State and local agencies to provide protective, intervention, and treatment services to children who have been exposed to drugs prenatally, or who are subjected to serious abuse or serious neglect by drug using parents.

**IV. Output Summary**

<u>Number of Grants</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Projection</u>
<u>Runaway Youth and Homeless Youth</u> <sup>1</sup>			
- New	198	183	140
- Continuations	381	393	420
- Contracts/Other	<u>13</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	592	593	569
<u>Youth Gang</u>			
- New	0	35	0
- Continuations	80	7	50
- Contracts/Other	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	81	46	53
<u>Crack Babies</u>			
- New	15	0	12
- Continuations	19	28	15
- Contracts/Other	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	35	30	29
<u>Abandoned Infants</u>			
- New	12	20	7
- Continuations	24	8	18
- Contracts/Other	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total	39	30	27
<u>Head Start</u>			
- New	67	25	38
- Continuations	13	80	105
- Contracts/Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	80	105	143
<u>Emergency Protection</u>			
- New	94	0	0
- Continuations	0	94	90
- Contracts/Other	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	95	94	94

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the 1991 actual awards and 1992 estimate for the Runaway Youth Program. The 1993 projection reflects the estimate for the consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program.

**ALCOHOL, DRUG ABUSE, AND MENTAL HEALTH ADMINISTRATION****I. Resource Summary**

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prevention:			
Services	\$ 420.1	\$ 431.6	\$ 455.0
Research	<u>150.6</u>	<u>157.5</u>	<u>166.2</u>
Subtotal	\$ 570.7	\$ 589.0	\$ 621.2
Treatment:			
Services	\$ 800.6	\$ 819.1	\$ 962.1
Research	<u>185.7</u>	<u>201.8</u>	<u>210.5</u>
Subtotal	\$ 986.3	\$1,020.9	\$1,172.7
Total ADAMHA	\$1,557.0	\$1,609.9	\$1,793.9
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
NIDA:			
Research	\$301.2	\$314.9	\$332.4
Demonstrations	105.6	108.0	112.0
Homeless <sup>1</sup>	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Subtotal	\$415.1	\$430.9	\$452.4
OSAP:			
High Risk Youth	\$ 50.7	\$ 57.9	\$ 63.3
Pregnant/Postpartum Women/Infants	45.6	52.6	57.8
Women/Children Resid. Demo's <sup>2</sup>	0.0	10.0	10.4
Community Youth Activities	20.2	9.9	0.0
Community Partnerships <sup>3</sup>	99.1	98.9	113.9
Other	15.7	19.1	22.7
Training	26.0	20.6	20.6
Management Support	<u>14.2</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>16.8</u>
Subtotal	\$271.5	\$285.1	\$305.5
OTI:			
ADMS Block Grant <sup>4</sup>	\$ 698.9	\$ 748.0	\$ 761.4
Waiting List Reduction <sup>5</sup>	38.5	0.0	0.0
Capacity Expansion Program <sup>6</sup>	0.0	9.0	86.0
Crisis Areas	31.3	36.0	40.0
Treatment Improvement	83.3	83.1	123.7
AIDS Outreach Demo's <sup>7</sup>	13.0	10.2	10.6
Management Support	<u>5.4</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>14.1</u>
Subtotal	\$870.5	\$893.9	\$1,035.9
Total ADAMHA	\$1,557.0	\$1,609.9	\$1,793.9



<b>I. Resource Summary (cont'd)</b>			
(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Total FTE	514	672	698
Information			
Total Agency Budget	\$2,935.7	\$3,091.7	\$3,275.9
Drug Percentage	53%	52%	53%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> Includes a portion of the funding available for NIAAA homeless demonstration projects.

<sup>2</sup> Includes \$10.0 million to be transferred from the Special Forfeiture Fund in FY 1992 for a comprehensive residential drug treatment program for women and their children.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$14.7 million to be transferred from the Special Forfeiture Fund in FY 1993.

<sup>4</sup> Includes estimates of funding to treat persons with drug disorders as well as funding to treat persons with comorbid substance abuse problems and youth under 21 years of age with alcohol problems.

<sup>5</sup> Congress appropriated a total of \$65 million for this program for FY 1990, however, it was spent over the course of two fiscal years, including FY 1991. The program was discontinued at the end of FY 1991.

<sup>6</sup> Includes \$9.0 million to be transferred from the Special Forfeiture Fund in FY 1992 and \$20.0 million in FY 1993.

<sup>7</sup> Includes AIDS Outreach Demonstration program transferred from NIDA to OTI in FY 1992. Data for FY 1991 has been adjusted to reflect comparable numbers.

- The estimate for prevention services includes funding for NIDA demonstrations, OSAP High Risk Youth, Pregnant and Postpartum Women and their Infants (these are comprehensive programs involving treatment and prevention activities), Community Partnerships, Communications, Training programs, and 20 percent of the ADMS block grant State allotments identified in this budget. The estimate for prevention research includes funding for NIDA activities.
- The estimate for treatment services includes funding for NIDA demonstrations (including homeless demonstrations), OSAP Residential Treatment Demonstrations for Women and their Children, OTI Crisis Area and Treatment Improvement programs, AIDS outreach demonstrations and 80 percent of the ADMS block grant State allotments identified in this budget (75 percent for treatment and 5 percent 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.
- 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**

- 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 Office for Treatment Improvement (OTI).
- 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.
- The Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) supports prevention and early intervention projects which serve as models in preventing use of drugs and alcohol abuse. Emphasis is placed on populations at risk for substance abuse. Programs include: High Risk Youth; Pregnant and Postpartum 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. In addition, OSAP will administer new residential demonstration projects specially designed to treat substance abusing women in residence with their children.
- 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; Capacity Expansion grants; AIDS Outreach demonstrations; and, related data collection, technical assistance, and program evaluation.

## **III. Budget Summary**

### 1992 Base Program

- The 1992 base contains a total of \$589.0 million for prevention activities and prevention research. This consists of \$275.1 million for OSAP demonstration grant programs, \$173.2 million for NIDA research and demonstration programs, and \$140.7 million for the prevention set-aside from the ADMS block grant program.
- The 1992 base contains a total of \$1,020.9 million for treatment services and services research. This consists of \$146.0 million for OTI demonstration programs (including funding for CEP), \$257.7 million for NIDA research and demonstration programs (including homeless demonstration grants), \$10.0 million for OSAP residential programs for women and their children, \$44.3 million for the services research, data collection and technical assistance

set-aside from the ADMS block grant program, \$562.9 million for State allocations from the ADMS block grant program.

1993 Summary of Request

- Prevention: The Administration requests a total of \$621.2 million for prevention activities, an increase of \$32.2 million, including \$23.4 million for prevention services and \$8.8 million for prevention-related research. This consists of:
  - a \$14.9 million increase for Community Partnership grants;
  - a \$8.8 million increase for NIDA research activities;
  - a \$5.4 million increase for High Risk Youth;
  - a \$5.2 million increase for Pregnant Women and their Infants;
  - a \$3.7 million increase for other programs;
  - a \$2.7 million increase for the ADMS Block Grant;
  - a \$0.8 million increase for management;
  - a \$0.6 million increase for NIDA demonstrations; and,
  - a \$9.9 million reduction due to the discontinuation of the Community Youth Activities program.
- Treatment: The Administration requests a total of \$1,172.7 million for treatment activities, an increase of \$151.8 million, including \$143.0 million for treatment services and \$8.8 million for treatment-related research. This consists of:
  - a \$77.0 million increase for the Capacity Expansion Program;
  - a \$40.6 million increase for Treatment Improvement grants;
  - a \$10.8 million increase for the ADMS Block Grant;
  - a \$8.8 million increase for NIDA research activities;
  - a \$6.4 million increase for management;
  - a \$4.0 million increase for Crisis Area grants;
  - a \$3.4 million increase for NIDA demonstrations;

- a \$0.4 million increase for residential demonstration projects for women and their children; and,
  - a \$0.4 million increase for AIDS Outreach demonstration grants transferred from NIDA to OTI.
- **Treatment Slots:** The Administration requests a total of \$632.6 million for drug treatment services, an increase of \$125.8 million, including major increases for the Capacity Expansion Program and for Treatment Improvement grants. These increases will result in the generation of 17,412 additional Federal drug treatment slots and an overall increase in national capacity. Total national drug treatment capacity is projected to grow by an estimated 6 percent, treating 105,380 persons, to accommodate the treatment of a total of 1,783,729 persons with drug disorders.

The Strategy places increased emphasis on identifying and providing treatment services for persons with comorbid substance abuse problems, as well as youth under 21 years of age with alcohol problems. Accordingly, 32,650 Federal treatment equivalent slots have been identified in the system for FY 1993 to treat approximately 101,214 persons in these categories. When added to the overall drug treatment capacity cited above, enough capacity will be created to treat a total of 1,884,943 individuals nationwide.

### 1993 Highlights

- **National Institute on Drug Abuse:** The Administration requests a total of \$452.6 million, an overall increase of \$21.7 million. This includes an increase of \$17.7 million (5.6 percent) for research activities to support a total of 245 new project grants along with a 5.1 percent increase in the average cost per project. This also includes an increase of \$4.0 million (3.7 percent) for demonstration grants to maintain the current level of activity. Evaluation and replication of promising programs will continue to be a primary focus of NIDA, in concert with OSAP and OTI. NIDA will also continue to receive funding from the ADMS block grant set-aside for data collection activities.

Funding for NIDA Research Activities (dollars in millions)			
Type of Activity	1992	1993	Change
Basic Biomedical	\$ 66.4	\$ 70.1	\$ 3.7
Neuro-Behavioral	57.5	60.9	3.4
Prevention	43.4	45.9	2.5
Treatment	66.5	70.5	4.0
Epidemiology	18.9	20.0	1.1
Subtotal: Extramural	\$252.7	\$267.4	\$14.7
Intramural Research	23.0	24.0	1.0
Mgmt. and Support	34.9	36.8	1.9
Treatment Outcome	4.3	4.4	0.1
Total	\$314.9	\$332.6	\$17.7

Funding for NIDA Demonstration Activities (dollars in millions)			
Type of Activity	1992	1993	Change
Treatment Enhancement	\$ 74.2	\$ 76.9	\$ 2.7
IV Treatment	8.0	8.2	0.2
Other Demos	25.8	26.9	1.1
Subtotal	\$108.0	\$112.0	\$ 4.0
Homeless Demos	8.0	8.0	0.0
Total	\$116.0	\$120.0	\$ 4.0

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

- Office for Substance Abuse Prevention: The Administration requests a total of \$305.5 million, a net increase of \$20.5 million and 20 additional FTE over FY 1992. This increase consists of two parts: Demonstration Programs (\$19.7 million) and Management (\$0.8 million).

— Demonstration Programs: The Administration requests a total of \$288.7 million, an increase of \$19.7 million. The amount of funding for each program and the number of grants to be funded is shown in the table below.

A total of \$113.9 million is requested for the Community Partnership Program, the same level as requested in the FY 1992 President's Budget and a \$14.9 million increase over the FY 1992 appropriation, which will result in a number of new awards. Recipients of these new awards will be able to use their funding for planning as well as for implementation, including the provision of direct services. Recipients must include representatives of schools, law enforcement, and public housing (when applicable) as part of their community coalitions. These grants will be rigorously evaluated and the results used to develop guidelines for model partnership programs.

Additional funding is provided for prevention and early intervention projects for Pregnant and Postpartum Women and their Infants (\$5.2 million) and for High Risk Youth (\$5.4 million). Additional funding is provided to continue Residential Demonstration projects treating Women and their Children (\$0.4 million). The Community Youth Activities program is discontinued (-\$9.9 million) to provide funding for these higher priority, more effective and better targeted programs.

Additional funding is provided for other programs (\$3.7 million). This includes funding for the Conference Grant program and the Communications program. Initiatives for FY 1993 include a new media campaign on substance abuse during pregnancy and infant mortality, a public education campaign on women's issues, and a new speciality RADAR Center for Alcohol Issues.

Included in the funds referenced above is up to \$11.0 million to support the drug prevention component of the "Weed and Seed" initiative, including \$7.0 million for High Risk Youth and Pregnant and Postpartum Women and their Infants, and \$4.0 million for Community Partnerships. This initiative is discussed elsewhere in this document under the heading, "Weed and Seed."

- **Management Support:** The Administration requests a total of \$16.8 million and 190 FTE, an increase of \$0.8 million and 20 FTE. These resources and positions will assist with the program monitoring and management of the Community Partnership program.

Funding for OSAP Demonstration Programs (dollars in millions)						
Grant Program	1992		1993		Change	
	# of Awards	Dollar Amount	# of Awards	Dollar Amount	# of Awards	Dollar Amount
High Risk Youth	176	\$57.9	180	\$63.3	4	\$ 5.4
Preg/Post. Women/Infants	149	52.6	158	57.8	9	5.2
WC Resid. Demo's	10	10.0	10	10.4	0	0.4
Community Youth	74	9.9	0	0.0	-74	-9.9
Com. Partnerships	255	98.9	*	113.9	*	14.9
Other	68	19.1	71	22.7	3	3.7
Training	40	20.6	40	20.6	0	0.0
Total	772	269.0	*	288.7	*	19.7

\* Not yet determined  
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- **Office for Treatment Improvement:** The Administration requests a total of \$1,035.9 million, an overall increase of \$141.9 million and 50 additional FTE over FY 1992. This increase consists of three parts: the ADMS Block Grant (\$13.5 million); Demonstration Programs (\$122.0 million); and, Management (\$6.4 million).

- **ADMS Block Grant:** The Administration requests a total of \$761.4 million for this program, an increase of \$13.5 million. Although level funding is requested for the entire block grant program, funding for the drug portion is increased to reflect a technical correction to shift funds which had been diverted to mental health back to substance abuse activities.

Under the Administration's proposal, the block grant interstate allocation formula will continue to operate pursuant to the formula established by the 1988 Anti-Drug Abuse Act. Minor changes in State distributions are expected as a result of using the new 1990 Census to determine population, personal income, and total taxable resources for each State. Changes are proposed in the appropriations language to modify the intrastate allocation formula to return the distribution of funds between mental health and substance abuse back to the FY 1991 ratios for each State.

The Administration will continue to work with the States in the development of State Treatment and Prevention plans. The Administration will continue to promote passage of its legislation mandating the submission of comprehensive plans and linking their approval to the release of State allotments. Pending action by Congress, the Department will be working on new regulations to standardize the ADMS block grant application. The Department will continue its support of the State Systems Development Program (SSDP) to provide technical assistance to the States to develop data on the prevalence of drug addiction and the availability of treatment and prevention programs.

The Strategy places increased emphasis on identifying and providing treatment services for persons with comorbid substance abuse problems, as well as youth under 21 years of age with alcohol problems. Estimates for block grant funding have been revised to include funding components for these groups of individuals.

ADMS Block Grant Components (dollars in millions)		
<u>ADMS Block Grant</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Federal Set-Aside	\$ 44.3	\$ 44.3
Prevention Activities	101.2	103.1
Treatment Activities	379.4	386.7
State Administration	<u>25.3</u>	<u>25.8</u>
Drug Subtotal	\$550.2	\$559.9
Comorbid Substance Abuse	151.8	154.7
Under 21 Alcohol Abuse	<u>46.0</u>	<u>46.9</u>
Total	\$748.0	761.4

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

- Demonstration Programs: The Administration requests a total of \$260.3 million for these programs, an increase of \$122.0 million. The amount of funding for each program and the number of grants to be funded is shown in the table below. Additional funding is provided for the Capacity Expansion Program (\$77.0 million), Treatment Improvement grants (\$40.6 million), Crisis Area grants (\$4.0 million), and AIDS Demonstration grants (\$0.4 million).

Included in the funds just referenced is a total of up to \$83.0 million to support the drug treatment component of the "Weed and Seed" initiative, including \$47.0 million for the Capacity Expansion Program (CEP) and \$36.0 million for Treatment Improvement grants. This initiative is discussed elsewhere in this document under the heading, "Weed and Seed."

The Capacity Expansion program (CEP) will be the major Federal funding vehicle for expanding treatment services. The Administration will continue to promote passage of its legislation creating a separate authority for this program. Under this proposal, 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 Demonstration Programs (dollars in millions)						
<u>Grant Program</u>	1992		1993		Change	
	<u># of</u>	<u>Dollar</u>	<u># of</u>	<u>Dollar</u>	<u># of</u>	<u>Dollar</u>
	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Awards</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Capacity Exp.	*	\$ 9.0	*	\$ 86.0	*	\$ 77.0
Crisis Areas	18	36.0	18	40.0	0	4.0
Treatment Improvement:						
Critical Pop.	71	38.0	100	60.5	29	22.5
Criminal Justice	42	15.9	60	25.0	18	9.1
Treatment Campus	6	18.0	6	18.7	0	0.7
AIDS Outreach	16	10.2	16	10.6	0	0.4
Other Programs	<u>31</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>19.5</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>8.4</u>
Total	*	\$138.3	*	\$260.3	*	\$122.0

\* Not yet determined.  
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)

- **Management Support:** The Administration requests a total of \$14.1 million and 162 FTE, an increase of \$6.4 million and 50 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.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
<u>Treatment Equivalent Slots (Federal)</u>			
- Block grant			
- Drug Abuse	71,653	73,032	70,218
- Comorbid Substance Abuse	25,524	26,015	25,011
- Under 21 Alcohol	<u>7,742</u>	<u>7,891</u>	<u>7,587</u>
Subtotal	104,919	106,938	102,816
- Capacity Expansion grants	0	1,732	15,454
- Waiting List Reduction grants	7,127	0	0
- Other OTI grants	4,329	4,330	11,153
- Other OSAP grants	0	557	545
- Other NIDA grants	<u>14,380</u>	<u>14,174</u>	<u>13,867</u>
- Total	130,755	127,731	143,835j



**IV. Output Summary (cont'd)**

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
<b><u>Treatment Equivalent Slots (US Total)</u></b>			
- Drug Abuse Estimate	603,075	599,411	637,046
- Additional Slots <sup>1</sup>	<u>33,314</u>	<u>33,957</u>	<u>32,650</u>
- Total	636,389	633,368	669,696
<b><u>Number of Persons Served (US Total)</u></b>			
- Drug Abuse	1,688,609	1,678,349	1,783,729
- Additional Persons <sup>1</sup>	<u>103,274</u>	<u>105,266</u>	<u>101,214</u>
- Total	1,791,883	1,783,615	1,884,943
<b><u>NIDA Research Project Grants</u></b>			
- New/Competing	222	208	245
- Continuations	535	525	502
- Contracts	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
- Total	757	733	747
<b><u>NIDA Demonstration Grants</u></b>			
- New/Competing	0	0	0
- Continuations	<u>124</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>113</u>
- Total	124	113	113
<b><u>OSAP Awards</u></b>			
- New/Competing <sup>2</sup>	233	70	58
- Continuations	498	679	625
- Contracts	<u>20</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>26</u>
- Total <sup>2</sup>	751	772	709
<b><u>OTI Awards</u></b>			
- New/Competing <sup>3</sup>	89	6	137
- Continuations <sup>3</sup>	63	130	58
- Contracts	<u>49</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>48</u>
- Total	201	184	243

<sup>1</sup> These numbers reflect estimates of the capacity to treat persons with comorbid substance abuse problems and youth under 21 years of age with alcohol problems with available Federal funding. Estimates of the treatment capacity from available non-Federal sources have not yet been determined.

<sup>2</sup> Estimates for FY 1993 do not include any new awards from the \$14.9 million increase for the Community Partnership Program. These numbers have not yet been determined.

<sup>3</sup> Estimates for FY 1992 and FY 1993 do not include the number of awards resulting from the Capacity Expansion Program. These numbers have not yet been determined.

## CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prevention	<u>\$ 29.3</u>	<u>\$ 28.8</u>	<u>\$ 31.5</u>
Total	\$ 29.3	\$ 28.8	\$ 31.5
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
HIV Prevention Among IDUs	<u>\$ 29.3</u>	<u>\$ 28.8</u>	<u>\$ 31.5</u>
Total	\$ 29.3	\$ 28.8	\$ 31.5
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	4	4	7
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,335.4	\$1,520.4	\$1,636.7
Drug Percentage	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%

- 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

- 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

#### 1992 Base Program

- The Department estimates that a total of \$25.3 million is used for drug-related activities, including HIV testing, counseling, and partner notification. In addition, CDC will allocate \$3.5 million to evaluate its current street outreach efforts to prevent HIV infection among IDUs not in treatment.

**1993 Summary of Request**

- The Administration requests a total of \$31.5 million for this program, an increase of \$2.7 million. Additional funding will be directed to support HIV prevention services for drug users, including outreach services in the community.

**IV. Output Summary**

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Number of HIV tests:			
- Drug users	111,700	123,000	135,300
- percent positive	12.0%	13.0%	14.0%
- Sex partners of drug users	67,300	74,000	81,400
- percent positive	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%

## FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Regulatory & Compliance	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.7</u>	<u>\$7.0</u>
Total	\$6.5	\$6.7	\$7.0
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Regulation of Methadone	<u>\$6.5</u>	<u>\$6.7</u>	<u>\$7.0</u>
Total	\$6.5	\$6.7	\$7.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	76	76	76
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$694.3	\$765.4	\$794.1
Drug Percentage	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%

- FDA's drug control budget represents about one percent of its total budget, and approximately five percent of its Human Drugs Program.
- New legislation enacted in 1990 assigned the investigation of the illegal use of anabolic steroids to DEA as a controlled substance, resulting in an approximate 12 percent decrease in resources from those reflected in previous years.

### II. Program Summary

- 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.
  - The FDA reviews applications from hospitals and narcotic treatment programs for use of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction, approves those programs that comply with the narcotic treatment standards published by FDA and NIDA, and monitors approved treatment programs for compliance with these standards.
  - The FDA reviews new drug applications for drugs which claim to alleviate narcotic dependency. The FDA works closely with NIH and NIDA to expedite the development of opiate and cocaine anti-craving and blocking agents being studied by these agencies.

- With the passage of the new legislation assigning the investigation of the illegal use of anabolic steroids to DEA as a controlled substance, FDA's previous role in associated investigations and litigations has been modified. FDA continues to investigate counterfeit steroids and new chemical substances which are being abused.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1992 Base Program

- The Department estimates that a total of \$6.7 million will be used primarily to monitor methadone maintenance programs. Specific funding for the review of new drug applications is not included as part of the drug control budget.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests an additional \$0.2 million to adjust for the effects of inflation, allowing the Department to continue ongoing operations.

### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Inspection Program:			
- Narcotic treatment centers	356	363	363
- Hospital detox centers	<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>135</u>
Total	491	498	498
Cocaine/Opiate Medication Reviews:			
- New Drug Applications	0	3	3
- Investigative New Drugs	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	5	6	6

## HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Treatment	<u>\$190.5</u>	<u>\$201.5</u>	<u>\$231.5</u>
Total	\$190.5	\$201.5	\$231.5
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Medicaid	\$130.5	\$141.5	\$161.5
Medicare	<u>\$ 60.0</u>	<u>\$ 60.0</u>	<u>\$ 70.0</u>
Total	\$190.5	\$201.5	\$231.5
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$156,546.8	\$190,415.8	\$213,985.2
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%

- 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

- The Health Care Financing Administration is responsible for the oversight of the Medicare and Medicaid Programs and related Federal medical care quality control staffs.
- 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.
- Medicare and Medicaid eligible individuals requiring drug abuse treatment can receive all covered hospital and non-hospital services required to treat their condition.

- 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**

#### 1992 Base Program

- The Department estimates that \$201.5 million will be spent by both programs on direct drug treatment costs, consisting of \$60 million for Medicare and \$141.5 million for Medicaid. The FY 1992 budget included the first year funding for three-year demonstration projects promoting access to comprehensive services for Medicaid-eligible, drug-addicted pregnant women and infants. The Department will submit a report to Congress on the cost effectiveness of waiving the IMD exclusion to increase access to residential drug treatment.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- Increases in funding for drug-related treatment costs reflect overall projected increases in Medicare and Medicaid funding.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Many States continue not to fully utilize their options under the Medicaid system to make a wide range of drug treatment services available. HHS will continue to 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.
- The Administration will continue to explore ways to improve Medicaid's coverage of drug treatment. The FY 1993 President's budget contains the second year funding for demonstration projects promoting access to Medicaid-eligible, drug-addicted pregnant women and infants.

### **IV. Output Summary**

- Not Available

## INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Treatment	<u>\$ 35.3</u>	<u>\$ 35.2</u>	<u>\$ 37.0</u>
Total	\$ 35.3	\$ 35.2	\$ 37.0
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Clinical Services	\$ 31.1	\$ 32.5	\$ 34.2
Urban Centers	2.6	2.7	2.9
Construction	<u>1.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$ 35.3	\$ 35.2	\$ 37.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	115	115	115
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,721.0	\$1,821.5	\$1,939.1
Drug Percentage	2.0%	1.9%	1.9%

- These funds represent the total amount of funding available to the Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Programs branch. Totals for FY 1993 reflect the budget authority plus additional private insurance collection for services and facilities.

### II. Program Summary

- 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.
- 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

#### 1992 Base Program

- The Department estimates that a total of \$35.2 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.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests an increase of \$1.8 million, including \$1.7 million for Clinical Services and the remainder for Urban Centers. This represents a 5.2 percent increase in funding.

#### 1993 Highlights

- The Department plans to continue to provide a full array of drug-related activities. IHS anticipates that an additional regional center will be opened by the end of the year. In addition, IHS projects an approximate 20 percent increase in the number of drug-related admissions along with a one-third increase in emergency placements.

### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Projection</u>
Regional Centers	8	8	9
Drug-related admissions	1,854	2,000	2,350
Aftercare Services	1,700	1,835	1,900
Emergency Placements	70	100	150

## DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1991 <sup>1</sup> <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Request</u>
Prevention	<u>\$150.0</u>	<u>\$165.0</u>	<u>\$165.0</u>
Total	\$150.0	\$165.0	\$165.0
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Office of Public and Indian Housing	<u>\$150.0</u>	<u>\$165.0</u>	<u>\$165.0</u>
Total	\$150.0	\$165.0	\$165.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	9	9	9
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$25,135.3	\$25,165.1	\$24,323.4
Drug Percentage	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$0.4 million reserved, but not yet obligated, for grant awards. These funds are available until expended.

### II. Program Summary

- 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 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.
- The Office of Drug-Free Neighborhoods, within the Office of Public and Indian Housing, administers the Drug Elimination Grant program, develops regulations and funding notices, administers grant competitions, and provides training and technical assistance.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1992 Base Program

- The 1992 base contains \$165 million for the drug elimination grants. Most of these funds, \$158.8 million or 96.2 percent, are used for grants to public and assisted housing (including grants for a Public Housing Youth Sports program). The remaining funds are used for technical assistance and training (\$5.7 million) and for a drug information clearinghouse (\$0.5 million).

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- A total of \$165 million is requested for Drug Elimination Grants, the same as the 1992 appropriation.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Office of Public and Indian Housing/Office of Drug-Free Neighborhoods: The requested \$165 million will be used to make grants to Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) and Indian Housing Authorities (IHAs). There are over 3,300 housing authorities in the Nation. Of these, 496 received grants in FY 1991. The Administration anticipates the number of applications to increase in FY 1992 and FY 1993. The Department will be working with national associations of PHAs and IHAs during FY 1992 to determine the extent of need.
- The Youth Sports Program, 5% of the total appropriated for the Drug Elimination Grant Program, will encourage PHAs and IHAs to establish several activities that would provide alternatives for the youth of PHAs and IHAs, including various educational programs relating to the illegal use of drugs.
- Included in the Drug Elimination Grant request is \$6.0 million for the drug prevention component of the Weed and Seed initiative. In addition to the \$165.0 million requested for the Drug Elimination Grant program, \$1.0 million is requested to support the drug prevention component of the Public Housing Modernization program and \$2.2 million is requested for the drug prevention component of the Community Development Block Grant program approved under this new initiative. This initiative is further discussed elsewhere in this document under the heading "Weed and Seed."

### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
<u>PHA/IHA Grants</u>			
- Drug Elimination Grants	496	550	550
- Youth Sports Grants	*	<u>126</u>	<u>66</u>
Total	496	676	616

\*The FY 1991 competition for the Youth Sports Program is being combined with the FY 1992 competition. Thus, the FY 1991 estimate has been combined with the FY 1992 estimate for the Youth Sports Program.

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
State & Local Assistance	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.6
Investigations	11.1	18.5	15.2
Prevention	<u>3.1</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>3.6</u>
Total	\$14.7	\$22.7	\$19.4
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Education	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8
Tribal Services	13.3	15.9	15.8
General Administration	0.3	0.2	0.2
Construction	<u>.5</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>2.5</u>
Total	\$14.7	\$22.7	\$19.4
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	117	127	131
Total FTE	117	127	131
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,505.3	\$1,530.0	\$1,382.5
Drug Percentage	1.0%	1.5%	1.4%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)			

- BIA's anti-drug efforts are a proportionate share of the Bureau's major activities and services. Functions included in the drug control program include: school substance abuse counseling, law enforcement, judicial services, social services, construction, and general administration.

### II. Program Summary

- The principal program objectives of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) are:
  - To assist Indian and Alaska Native people to manage their own affairs under the trust relationship with the Federal Government; and
  - To facilitate Indian and Alaska Native people in developing their human and natural resource potential.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### 1992 Base Program

- Bureau of Indian Affairs anti-drug resources total \$22.7 million and 127 FTE in FY 1992.
- Law Enforcement: BIA's primary drug-related law enforcement efforts include:
  - Marijuana Eradication: BIA will continue its separate unit at Klamath Falls, Oregon, because of the major cultivation problems in the Pacific Northwest.
  - Investigations: BIA, in cooperation with other Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies, will continue the investigation, interdiction, and prosecution of the illegal distribution and sale of narcotics on Indian reservations, including those near the U.S. border with Mexico.
- Substance Abuse Office: BIA will coordinate substance abuse services among rehabilitation centers, emergency shelters, juvenile detention facilities, and community-based prevention and intervention programs.
- Education: Each BIA school has a substance abuse prevention program. The program provides each school the flexibility to design the most effective curriculum and counseling services to meet the needs of its students.
- Construction: BIA expects to award construction contracts on five emergency shelters and two juvenile detention facilities in FY 1992.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- BIA's FY 1993 budget request includes \$19.4 million and 131 FTE for anti-drug program activities.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Tribal Services: A total of \$15.8 million and 122 FTE are requested for law enforcement, judicial services, and social services. This total includes \$0.1 million for BIA's Substance Abuse Coordination Office.
  - Tribal Law Enforcement Operations: The FY 1993 request maintains the current funding level of \$11.8 million and an increase of 4 FTE for tribal drug-related activities.

These estimates exclude the law enforcement programs of the 16 tribes participating in the Self-Governance compact agreements. BIA has no basis for projecting the drug-related activities of these tribes since they are authorized to redirect fiscal resources to meet local program needs and priorities.

- BIA Law Enforcement Programs: A total of \$2.3 million and 25 FTE are requested for special investigations, training, equipment, and operations in support of the anti-drug program.
- Judicial Services: BIA requests \$0.6 million and one FTE to maintain the current level of support to tribal courts to address substance abuse issues.
- Social Services: \$1.1 million is requested to cover the cost of operating expenses for emergency shelters that serve substance abusers seeking assistance.
- Education: The FY 1993 budget includes a request for \$0.8 million and 9 FTE to maintain the substance abuse school counseling program.
- General Administration: BIA's FY 1993 request includes \$0.2 million for its share of the Department of the Interior's drug-free work place program.
- Construction: \$2.5 million is requested in FY 1993 to complete construction of two juvenile detention centers and initiate design studies on other priority detention centers. These centers will include drug prevention and rehabilitation services for detainees. This request represents a reduction of \$3.2 million from the FY 1992 funding level.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Student Counseling Referrals	6,500	7,000	7,500
Drug-Related Arrests	300	350	350

## BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Interdiction	\$0.2	\$2.3	\$2.8
Investigations	4.9	4.7	5.5
State & Local Assistance	1.5	1.5	1.5
Prevention	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	\$6.9	\$8.9	\$10.3
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	\$6.8	\$8.7	\$10.1
General Administration	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	\$6.9	\$8.9	\$10.3
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$0.0	\$0.2	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	43	50	53
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,038.1	\$1,111.1	\$1,159.2
Drug Percentage	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- BLM's drug control program is estimated as a 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 ground and air smuggling.

### II. Program Summary

- The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for the management of 270 million acres of Public Lands located primarily in the West and Alaska. In addition to its management responsibilities on Public Lands, BLM is responsible for subsurface resource management of an additional 300 million acres where mineral rights are owned by the Federal Government.
- Due to the remote and relatively uninhabited nature of this vast acreage of Public 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 also endanger visitors and BLM employees, sometimes emanating from intentionally set traps.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- Bureau of Land Management drug program resources in FY 1992 total 50 FTE and \$8.9 million.
- BLM anti-drug priorities in FY 1992 are:
  - To enforce all applicable laws and regulations relating to the possession, distribution, sale, cultivation, growth, and manufacture of controlled substances on Public Lands, as well as to protect persons and property on Public Lands from harm resulting from drug violations;
  - To intensify detection, investigations, eradication, and interdiction along the Southwest border;
  - To enhance a drug communications and command center and intelligence/incident reporting network;
  - To continue cooperative agreements with State and local governments to assist in drug enforcement on Public Lands; and
  - To participate in Operation Northstar's northern border threat assessment of illegal narcotic activity along the U.S./Canadian border.

#### **1993 Summary of Request**

- BLM's budget request for 1993 will include approximately \$10.3 million and 53 FTE. An internal change in the 1993 Resource Protection and Law Enforcement program will place increased emphasis on drug interdiction and investigations. This change will result in a shift of approximately \$1.2 million in base funding from lower priority investigative and enforcement activities supporting BLM-administered natural resource programs to BLM's drug enforcement and abatement program.



### 1993 Highlights

- **Resource Protection and Law Enforcement:** The BLM's FY 1993 budget request represents an increase of approximately \$1.4 million and 3 FTE over FY 1992. The increase will be derived largely from internal adjustments within the current base program. This request will address Public Lands problems through increased on the ground law enforcement personnel and enhanced law enforcement initiatives. Specific increases are as follows:
  - Interdiction, Southwest Border (\$0.6 million 1 FTE): Additional support will be provided to special operations groups consisting of special agents and rangers in the border areas of Arizona, New Mexico, and California. BLM will expand coordination with other Federal law enforcement agencies to detect drug smuggling operations as part of Operation Alliance and JFT-6. Efforts will also include more advanced detection, surveillance and intelligence gathering methods. Enhanced cooperative law enforcement initiatives will result in increased arrests, prosecutions, and property seizures.
  - Investigations, Detection and Eradication (\$0.8 million 2 FTE): Drug Control Coordinators hired in FY 1992 will be fully functional in every BLM State Office. The work performed by these Coordinators is expected to result in increased investigative and detection efforts which will enhance the BLM's marijuana eradication efforts on the Public Lands.

### **IV. Output Summary**

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Drug Control Investigations	83	90	105

## U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	<u>\$1.0</u>	<u>\$1.0</u>	<u>\$1.1</u>
Total	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.1
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Refuges and Wildlife	<u>\$1.0</u>	<u>\$1.0</u>	<u>\$1.1</u>
Total	\$1.0	\$1.0	\$1.1
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	0	0	0
Total FTE	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$693.8	\$748.1	\$708.9
Drug Percentage	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%

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

### II. Program Summary

- 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 will consist in 1993 of more than 490 refuges, waterfowl production areas located in 161 counties, and 55 other protected areas.
- The Fish and Wildlife law enforcement program is budgeted at approximately 15 percent of the Service's Refuges and Wildlife Activity in FY 1992. Law enforcement efforts provide protection for a broad spectrum of fish, wildlife, and plants through enforcement of numerous statutes and treaties throughout all 50 States and Territories.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1992 Base Program

- The Fish and Wildlife Service drug program resources total \$1.0 million in FY 1992. 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 on refuge lands.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Service's program request totals \$1.1 million for FY 1993, which includes an increase of \$0.1 million in Drug-Free Workplace funding.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Marijuana Eradication: The Service expects to destroy 3,000 marijuana plants in FY 1993. The street value of this marijuana is about \$7.0 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, etc.), improved communications equipment, field test kits, off-road vehicles, and x-ray type machines at ports of entry; 300 hours of fixed wing aircraft support for surveillance and detection of cannabis on Service lands across the United States; travel and transportation; supplies and materials; and other services.

### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Marijuana Plants Destroyed	10,720	2,900*	3,000*
Drug-Related Arrests	44	60	60
Interdictions Conducted	59	115	115
Value of All Drugs Seized	\$44.0M	\$5.0M	\$10.0M
Value of Marijuana Destroyed	\$23.0M	\$6.2M	\$7.0M

\* Estimates for marijuana plants destroyed in FY 1992 and FY 1993 based on historical numbers.

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigations	\$10.9	\$10.8	\$10.1
Prevention	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	\$11.3	\$11.1	\$10.8
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Park Management	\$11.1	\$11.0	\$10.5
General Administration	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Total	\$11.3	\$11.1	\$10.8
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$0.0	\$0.4	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE Information	98	112	116
Total Agency Budget	\$1,345.4	\$1,387.2	\$1,369.4
Drug Percentage	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

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

### II. Program Summary

- 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.
- 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**

#### 1992 Base Program

- National Park Service drug program resources in FY 1992 total \$11.1 million and 112 FTE. These funds will provide for the continuing efforts of the Park Police, as well as provide money for NPS prevention activities.
- \$2.5 million of law enforcement equipment will be purchased. The equipment includes semi-automatic handguns and protective bullet-proof vests for use by law enforcement rangers throughout the Park System.
- The specific purposes of the NPS drug law enforcement program during FY 1992 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.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Park Service is requesting an increase of 4 FTE and a decrease of \$0.3 million for FY 1993. Although the Park Service is requesting a total of \$2.2 million in base adjustments and enhancements for FY 1993, the completion of a major equipment purchase in FY 1992 will result in an overall funding decrease.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Park Management: An increase of 4 FTE is requested, with a net decrease of \$0.5 million in program funding. This total program change comprises subprogram changes in equipment and investigations.
  - Equipment: Funding will be reduced by \$2.5 million. This reduction results from the completion of an equipment purchase in FY 1992.
  - Investigations: \$2.0 million is requested in FY 1993 for base adjustments and enhancements. This funding request includes 4 additional FTE and a \$0.1 million base adjustment. \$1.5 million of the increase is requested to complete the Servicewide Incident Reporting

System. This system, begun in 1991, will provide a standardized format for the collection and dissemination of data and will meet the incident reporting requirements of the Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act of 1988 (P.L. 100-690), and reporting requirements and records maintenance guidelines required by the Department of the Interior.

In addition, an enhancement of \$0.4 million is requested to provide increased capabilities for field investigations and increase the level of interdiction and eradication activities. Funding will support undercover investigations in National Parks and will be devoted to park areas that have a history of illegal drug activities.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Marijuana Plants Destroyed	375,000	375,000	375,000
Drug-Related Arrests	4,300	4,300	4,300

## OFFICE OF TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Interdiction	\$ 1.3	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.6
Prevention	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.1
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Administration of Territories	<u>\$ 1.7</u>	<u>\$ 1.5</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>
Total	\$ 1.7	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.1
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	0	0	0
Total FTE	1	1	1
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$367.9	\$405.9	\$350.9
Drug Percentage	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%

- 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 less than one percent of the office's budget.

### II. Program Summary

- 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 of the Interior 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.
- OTIA has the responsibility of promoting the economic, social, and political development of the territories, leading toward a goal of increased self-government in U.S. territories and insular areas.
- The degree to which the OTIA 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.
- 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

#### 1992 Base Program

- Office of Territorial and International Affairs resources for FY 1992 consist of 1 FTE and \$1.5 million.
- These drug-related funds will provide technical assistance to U.S. Territories and freely associated states to assist in their drug interdiction and prevention programs.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- OTIA requests \$1.1 million and 1 FTE for FY 1993.

#### 1993 Highlights

- OTIA is requesting a \$0.4 million decrease in funding from FY 1992 in order to allow time for \$0.4 million in FY 1992 carryover funds provided for the Pacific Insular Regional Anti-Substance Abuse Program (PIRAAP) to be expended.

### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Officers Trained	70	80	80
Anti-Drug Operations Conducted	10	20	20



## THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Judiciary Request</u>
Prosecution	\$179.0	\$226.1	\$281.3
Corrections	80.5	86.4	104.2
Treatment	<u>34.6</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>44.4</u>
Total	\$294.1	\$347.7	\$429.9
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$228.2	\$255.4	\$314.3
Defender Services	33.6	54.4	72.4
Fees of Jurors	21.2	25.3	27.9
Court Security	7.2	8.1	10.0
Administrative Office	3.4	3.8	4.7
Federal Judicial Center	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	\$294.1	\$347.7	\$429.9
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$0.0	\$0.1	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	3,230	3,513	3,907
Total FTE	3,230	3,513	3,907
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,972.3	\$2,303.6	\$2,739.1
Drug Percentage	14.9%	15.1%	15.7%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

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

### II. Program Summary

- 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 indigent defendants, court reporting and interpreting, and perimeter court security, including x-ray machines and building security.

- The U.S. Courts' main function is to decide civil and criminal cases. In 1991, about 19 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, approximately 45 percent of all the trials that began in 1991 were criminal. Civil cases, which are the majority of cases filed in the U.S. Courts, are being pushed further back on the court dockets due to the resources and time required for the drug-related criminal cases which can include several defendants per case and complex legal issues.
- A report on the results of a 3-year drug testing demonstration project in eight Federal districts to test defendants at both the pretrial and post-conviction stages was completed by the U.S. Courts and submitted to the Congress in April, 1991. The report recommended expansion of the Pretrial Services urinalysis testing program and elimination of post-trial urinalysis testing. An expert panel composed of various Federal, state, and academic representatives, appointed by the Probation and Pretrial Division of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, is currently reviewing the effectiveness of all policies and procedures of drug strategy and drug treatment in the Federal Pretrial/Probation system, and will report its findings by August 31, 1992. The 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 releases.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- The 1992 level provides for a drug-related total of 1,554 FTE in Pretrial Probation Services and 1,959 FTE for the Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and other judicial activities to handle the drug-related workload, estimated to be 13,500 or 26 percent of all criminal cases in 1992. There are an average of 1.9 defendants per case.
- Additional resources provide for other drug abuse services, including contractual services for urinalysis, counseling, vocational services, therapy and residential treatment for the estimated 21,000 persons on probation and 25,800 new defendants designated by the court or probation officers to receive such services.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- The 1993 request is for \$429.9 million and 3,907 FTE. This represents an increase of \$82.3 million and 394 FTE over 1992.

### 1993 Highlights

- In FY 1993, drug related cases are expected to total 14,200 or 27 percent of all criminal cases within the U.S. Courts, an 8 percent increase since 1991.
- The additional resources proposed for 1993 will provide 394 additional FTE in the Judiciary to handle the anticipated 26,500 new drug related defendants in 1993. Of these, 243 FTE are designated for prosecution and related activities, including providing public counsel to indigent defendants, and 151 FTE are for pretrial and probation services, which includes correction and treatment activities. This provides a total of 3,907 drug related FTE in 1993.

### **IV. Output Summary**

<u>Drug Offenders</u>	<u>1991*</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1993</u> <u>Projection</u>
- Filed (New Offenders)	24,800	25,800	26,500
- In Pretrial Supervision (for offenders on bail) or Pretrial Diversion Supervision (in lieu of charges being pursued)	5,070	5,200	5,460
- In Treatment (via Probation and Pretrial Services)	21,000	24,000	28,000
- In Post-Conviction Supervision (offenders received for probation, parole, and supervised release)	8,160	8,400	8,820
<u>Cases Filed</u>			
- Total Criminal & Civil cases	256,400	262,900	270,620
- Criminal cases	49,800	51,800	53,520
Percent of total cases that are criminal	19%	20%	20%
- Number of criminal cases that are drug-related	13,100	13,500	14,200
- Percent of criminal cases that are drug-related	26%	26%	27%

\* Projection based on data for the year ending 6/30/91.

**ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND****I. Resource Summary**

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	\$266.8	\$247.0	\$257.0
Other Law Enforcement	<u>154.3</u>	<u>174.0</u>	<u>182.0</u>
Total	\$421.1	\$421.0	\$439.0
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Definite Budget Authority	\$100.0	\$100.0	\$100.0
Permanent Indefinite Authority	<u>321.1</u>	<u>321.0</u>	<u>339.0</u>
Total	\$421.1	\$421.0	\$439.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Balance, Start-of-Year	\$15.6	\$91.1	\$62.3
Total Deposits	645.5	500.0	525.0
Less:			
Asset Management Expenses	-42.3	-42.0	-46.0
Other Asset Specific Expenses	-24.9	-32.0	-36.0
Program Management Expenses	-51.1	-64.6	-78.3
Equals: Excess of Revenues Over Expenses	\$527.1	\$361.4	\$364.8
Distribution of Excess of Revenues Over Expenses:			
Equitable Sharing Payments	\$266.8	\$247.0	\$257.0
Investigative Expenses	47.8	35.4	21.8
Transfer to ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund	<u>150.0</u>	<u>28.5</u>	<u>53.5</u>
Total Distribution <sup>2</sup>	\$464.6	\$310.8	\$331.3
Transfers from Balances for Capital Investments ("The Super Surplus") <sup>3</sup>	\$0.0	\$78.8	\$50.1

<sup>1</sup> There are no FTE associated with this program.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to the resources shown in the above table, \$11.9 million in prior year obligations were recovered and \$1.1 million in appropriated balances were returned to receipts in 1991.

<sup>3</sup> FY 1992 funds will be transferred to the Department of Justice (DOJ) General Administration account. FY 1993 funds will be transferred as follows: Federal Bureau of Investigation \$23 million; Immigration and Naturalization Service \$14.2 million and the Drug Enforcement Administration \$12.8 million.

- All Department of Justice Asset Forfeiture Funds are drug-related. However, agencies receiving transfers for capital investment (i.e., the "Super Surplus") do not necessarily score the entire amount as drug-related.

## II. Program Summary

- 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.
- The Fund is administered by the Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture, Office of the Deputy Attorney General. Most assets are forfeited because they were used in, or acquired as a result of, violations of racketeering, money laundering, or drug trafficking statutes.
- 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:
  - Awards for information or assistance directly related to violations of criminal drug laws.
  - 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.
  - 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.
  - Contracting for services directly related to the identification of forfeitable assets.
  - Equipping of conveyances for drug law enforcement functions.
  - 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).

P.L. 102-27, dated April 10, 1991, and amended on October 28, 1991, by P.L. 102-140, provides for the transfer of any excess monies at the end of the fiscal year to any Federal agency to procure vehicles, equipment, and other capital investment items for law enforcement prosecution, and correctional activities, and related activities.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- Deposits to the Fund are expected to reach \$500 million in FY 1992, down from the record level of receipts in FY 1991 of \$645.5 million. Receipts in FY 1991 included forfeitures related to the Michael Milken case in the amount of \$198.5 million. Without this amount, total FY 1991 deposits would have been \$455.8 million, an amount roughly equal to FY 1990 deposits.
- Equitable sharing with foreign, State, and local governments is expected to be \$247 million in FY 1992, nearly half of the total deposits to the Fund.
- An estimated \$28.5 million in excess revenues from new deposits to the Assets Forfeiture Fund are expected to be transferred to the Special Forfeiture Fund in FY 1992, which is administered by the Office of National Drug Control Policy. In accordance with P.L. 102-140, such transfers will now be made to the extent that the sum of the transfers for the current fiscal year and the unobligated balance at the beginning of the current fiscal year for the Special Forfeiture Fund do not exceed \$150 million.

#### **1993 Summary of Request**

- Total resources needed for program operations are expected to increase \$18 million over the FY 1992 level of \$421 million to \$439 million in FY 1993. 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, the same as the FY 1992 level.
- Total deposits are projected to increase to \$525 million, a \$25 million increase over the FY 1992 level.
- Approximately \$53.5 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.

#### **1993 Highlights**

- **Permanent Indefinite Authority:** The request for this decision unit is \$339 million, an \$18 million increase over the FY 1992 level. This includes \$257 million for equitable sharing payments, primarily to State and local governments, and \$82 million for asset management, disposal, and other asset-specific expenses.
- **Definite Budget Authority:** This decision unit covers the costs associated with program management and investigative expenses. The FY 1993 request is \$100 million, which is the same as the FY 1992 level.

- The request includes an increase of \$7.1 million over 1992 for ADP equipment. This will continue funding for the Consolidated Asset Tracking System (CATS).
- Specialized contract services will be increased by \$6.3 million.
- In order to provide for automation and contract services, it will be necessary to reduce funds available for Awards for Information to \$9.1 million, a reduction of \$9.7 million from the planned FY 1992 level. In addition, it will be necessary to reduce funds available for the Purchase of Awards to \$6.3 million, down from the FY 1992 planned level of \$10 million.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Deposits from Forfeited Assets	\$644	\$500	\$525
Equitable Sharing Payments	\$266	\$247	\$257



## UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prosecution	<u>\$161.6</u>	<u>\$188.7</u>	<u>\$215.9</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$161.6	\$188.7	\$215.9
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$228.3	\$262.8	\$297.5
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Criminal Litigation	\$153.1	\$179.9	\$207.1
Legal Education	2.3	1.9	1.9
Management and Administration	<u>6.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>6.9</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$161.6	\$188.7	\$215.9
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$228.3	\$262.8	\$297.5
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$2.6	\$5.4	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	2,248	2,248	2,427
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	3,204	3,204	3,471
Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,242	1,242	1,322
Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,764	1,764	1,887
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,685	2,115	2,159
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	2,360	3,054	3,120
Attorney FTE (w/o OCDE)	926	1,136	1,155
Attorney FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,328	1,649	1,678
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$675.0	\$720.7	\$813.5
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	24%	26%	27%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$741.7	\$794.8	\$895.1
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	31%	33%	33%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- The methodology for calculating this account's drug-related resources is based on the percentage of time spent on drug-related cases by USAs. This excludes 269 FTE utilized for Attorney overtime hours and hours worked by Special AUSAs. Fifty percent of positions authorized for violent crime are included in the drug program.

## **II. Program Summary**

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

## **III. Budget Summary**

### 1992 Base Program

- The FY 1992 enacted level includes \$188.7 million, 2,115 FTE and 2,248 positions in drug-related resources for the USAs. This represents an increase of \$27.1 million, 430 FTE over 1991 actual levels.
- The United States Attorneys will also receive \$74.1 million for 955 positions and 938 FTE for its OCDE activities from the OCDE appropriation. This is an increase of \$7.4 million and 148 FTE over 1991.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- The 1993 request is for \$215.9 million, 2,159 FTE and 2,427 positions. This represents an increase of \$27.2 million, 179 positions and 44 FTE over FY 1992.
- For its 1993 OCDE activities, the USAs are requesting \$81.6 million, 961 FTE and 1,044 positions from the OCDE appropriation. This is an increase of \$7.5 million, 23 FTE and 89 positions over FY 1992.

### 1993 Highlights

- Criminal Litigation: The request includes an increase of \$27.2 million, 179 positions and 44 FTE above FY 1992 resource levels. These resources will be used for such initiatives as:

- \$14.3 million is for uncontrollable increases, such as inflation and pay raises;
  - \$5.4 million, 124 positions and 30 FTE in support of drug related violent crime nationwide; and
  - \$3.0 million, 55 positions and 14 FTE to fight drug-related violent crime in the District of Columbia.
- The Administration's request for U.S. Attorneys includes \$10 million for drug-related Weed and Seed activities.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Drug-related Cases			
- Cases Filed	12,130	13,343	13,423
- Cases Terminated	10,197	11,217	11,284
- Convictions (Defendants tried)	3,065	3,376	3,400
Guilty Pleas (No. of defendants)	14,255	15,681	15,775

## BUREAU OF PRISONS

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Corrections	\$1,011.0	\$1,264.8	\$1,419.6
State & Local Assistance	5.8	6.2	7.1
Treatment	10.7	22.5	27.7
Total	\$1,027.5	\$1,293.5	\$1,454.4
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries & Expenses	\$778.3	\$975.3	\$1,213.3
Buildings & Facilities	243.3	311.9	234.1
Natl Institute of Corrections	5.8	6.2	7.1
Total	\$1,027.5	\$1,293.5	\$1,454.4
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	13,095	14,592	16,366
Total FTE	10,241	13,706	15,404
<u>Information</u>			
<u>Total Budget by Decision Unit:</u>			
Salaries & Expenses	\$1,341.9	\$1,598.9	\$1,895.7
Drug Percentage	58%	61%	64%
Buildings & Facilities	\$374.4	\$452.1	\$339.2
Drug Percentage	65%	69%	69%
NIC	\$10.0	\$10.2	\$11.1
Drug Percentage	58%	61%	64%
Total Agency Budget	\$1,726.3	\$2,061.2	\$2,246.0
Drug Percentage	60%	63%	65%

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

- 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

- The Bureau of Prisons (BOP) provides custodial care for over 64,000 Federal inmates in 68 facilities. BOP is responsible for constructing and maintaining

these facilities. It contracts with State and local correctional institutions to house 3,500 Federal inmates, and houses about 4,200 inmates in contract Community Correction Centers. In addition, it houses 4,800 Federal pre-trial detainees.

- 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.
- BOP also incarcerates State and local offenders in Federal facilities under certain circumstances (including approximately 1,400 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**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- FY 1992 drug-related resources include \$1,293.5 million, 14,592 positions, and 13,706 FTE. These resources represent a \$266.0 million increase in funding, and an increase of 1,497 positions and 3,465 FTE over FY 1991 levels. Funding for Buildings and Facilities is \$77.7 million above the FY 1991 level.

- The current rated capacity of the Federal Prison System is approximately 45,861; however, it is operating at 57 percent over this rated capacity. Funding requested and approved through FY 1992 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 35,000 new beds, once completed. With the addition of all beds requested and approved through FY 92, the Bureau will reduce the overcrowding rate to approximately 37 percent by 1996.
- Drug Treatment resources in FY 1992 of \$22.5 million represents a \$11.9 million increase over 1991. 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 five components: Drug Abuse Education, a Drug Abuse Counseling Service, Comprehensive Residential Program, a Research Program, and Transitional Services.
  - The Drug Education Program provides a minimum level of drug abuse treatment available to Federal inmates. It involves a non-residential, information-orientated approach with limited treatment opportunities and is considered mandatory for all inmates with a substance abuse history.
  - Drug Abuse Counseling Services consist of both group and individual therapy delivered from a centralized psychology services location within the institution. These services offer flexibility and service to those who are unwilling or unable to enroll in a residential treatment program.
  - The Comprehensive Residential Program, also known as the "moderate-intensity" program, was designed for inmate volunteers with moderate to severe level of drug abuse, who have completed a drug abuse education program and who are within the last 15 to 24 months of their sentence.
  - The Bureau's pilot research program, which is considered "high intensity," is based heavily on effective treatment approaches and is used for research purposes.
  - Transitional Services are planned for the first six to twelve months following release from incarceration, the most critical time frame in an inmates's adjustment back to society. As a result, all inmates completing a comprehensive residential or research program are required to participate in aftercare services upon release.

- By the end of FY 1991 BOP had education and counseling programs operating at virtually all of its institutions, and 15 residential treatment units providing a total of 1,863 treatment slots. In FY 1992, BOP expects to expand the residential program by an additional 16 comprehensive units providing a total of 3,863 more treatment slots, additionally, transitional services will be provided for 750 inmates.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- BOP's request for FY 1993 includes drug-related resources of \$1,454.4 million, 16,366 positions, and 15,404 FTE. This represents an increase of \$160.9 million, 1,774 positions and 1,698 FTE over 1992 levels.

#### 1993 Highlights

- The FY 1993 request will add another 3,374 beds to the 78,810 total beds (counting current capacity and approved construction for which funding was previously approved). The requested resources will provide for one penitentiary. In addition, planning and site acquisition funding is included for a medical center, a penitentiary and two detention centers.
- During FY 1993, activation resources of \$100.5 million are requested to bring 4,222 beds on-line at five new prisons. Approximately 822 FTE are required to staff these facilities projected for activation in FY 1993.
- The request includes an additional \$69.8 million and 803 FTE for population increases and annualization of FY 1992 program increases for activations and staffing.
- Drug treatment resources will total \$27.7 million in FY 1993, an increase of \$5.2 million over 1992.

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

	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Projection</u>
Additional Beds Funded/Proposed	6,175	2,600	3,374
Additional Beds to Come On-line	8,292	3,330	4,222
Total Rated Capacity	42,531	45,861	50,083
Overcrowding Rate	51%	57%	58%

Note: These data are BOP totals, not drug-related portions. Information shown reflects actual construction beds planned in budget submissions for FYs 1991, 1992, and 1993. 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 1991 and estimates developed in BOP's capacity expansion plan for FYs 1992 and 1993.

## CRIMINAL DIVISION

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
<u>Prosecution</u>	<u>\$18.5</u>	<u>\$17.2</u>	<u>\$17.2</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$18.5	\$17.2	\$17.2
Total (w/OCDE)	\$19.2	\$17.9	\$17.9
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Organized Crime Prosecution			
Narcotic and Dangerous			
Drug Prosecution	\$8.8	\$7.5	\$7.5
Prosecution Support	7.4	7.5	7.5
Management & Administration	2.3	2.2	2.2
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$18.5	\$17.2	\$17.2
Total (w/OCDE)	\$19.2	\$17.9	\$17.9
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$1.2	\$0.0	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	215	210	210
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	221	216	216
Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE)	115	112	112
Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE)	119	116	116
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	186	197	197
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	192	203	203
Attorney FTE (w/o OCDE)	103	108	108
Attorney FTE (w/OCDE)	107	112	112
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$66.4	\$68.9	\$74.6
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	28%	25%	23%
Total Agency Budget (w/OCDE)	\$67.1	\$69.6	\$75.3
Drug Percentage (w/OCDE)	29%	26%	24%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

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



## II. Program Summary

- In March of 1991, a reorganization of the Criminal Division resources was implemented. As a result of the reorganization, the Criminal Division resources were organized into five decision units to provide more flexibility in responding to unanticipated and changing exigencies in law enforcement. The drug-related resources are incorporated into Organized Crime and Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Prosecution, Prosecution Support, and Management and Administration. Management and Administration resources are identified in the other decision units.
- Organized Crime Prosecution resources are used to ensure that indictments are properly secured, that organized crime cases are prosecuted and overall organized crime prosecution policies are developed and implemented.
- The Narcotic and Dangerous Drug Section 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 Money Laundering 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.
- 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.
- 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

#### 1992 Base Program

- In FY 1992, drug-related resources total \$17.2 million, 210 positions, and 197 FTE for the Criminal Division. This represents a decrease of \$1.3 million and an increase of 11 FTE over the 1991 level. In addition, \$0.7 million, 6 positions, and 6 FTE are available for the Criminal Division's OCDE activities.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- No increases are requested for the Criminal Division's drug-related activities in FY 1993. In FY 1993, the OCDE account will provide \$0.7 million and 6 FTE to the Criminal Division.

### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
<u>Drug-related Cases</u>			
- Filed	800	843	816
- Pending	1,102	1,183	1,220

## DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigations	\$433.1	\$467.9	\$530.1
International	172.4	162.1	183.9
Intelligence	43.9	54.0	62.6
State & Local Assistance	16.1	9.4	14.2
Research & Development	3.0	2.9	2.9
Regulatory & Compliance	21.7	21.7	23.4
Prevention	2.2	2.2	2.2
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$692.4	\$720.2	\$819.3
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$785.7	\$815.2	\$922.8
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Domestic Enforcement	\$183.4	\$228.2	\$240.9
Special Enforcement Operations	68.1	74.2	83.6
Foreign Cooperative Investigations	55.0	58.2	61.1
Diversion Control	38.5	39.7	42.9
State & Local Task Forces	38.7	51.2	61.9
Intelligence	32.9	43.2	48.3
Laboratory Services	20.5	20.4	22.2
Training <sup>1</sup>	21.9	30.7	59.4
Research & Engineering	108.6	69.0	85.8
ADP & Telecommunications	58.2	43.5	45.1
Executive Direction	34.0	35.9	38.5
Administrative Services	32.5	26.0	29.7
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$692.4	\$720.2	\$819.3
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$785.7	\$815.2	\$922.8
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>2</sup>	\$9.8	\$14.4	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	6,107	6,238	6,337
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	7,096	7,277	7,435
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	2,786	2,856	2,933
Agent Positions (w/ OCDE)	3,561	3,671	3,795
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	5,478	6,110	6,204
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	6,378	7,111	7,245
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	2,590	2,886	2,944
Agent FTE (w/ OCDE)	3,302	3,667	3,757

**I. Resource Summary (cont'd)**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Information</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$692.4	\$720.2	\$819.3
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	100%	100%	100%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$785.7	\$815.2	\$922.8
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	100%	100%	100%

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

<sup>1</sup> Included in the Training total is \$3.5 million in FY 1992, and \$31.1 million in FY 1993. These funds are not part of DEA's appropriation. Rather, this money is part of the General Administration account of the Department of Justice, and is for the construction of additional drug law enforcement training capacity at Quantico, Virginia. The new construction is designed to accommodate the drug law enforcement training needs of DEA and FBI.

<sup>2</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- All DEA activities are drug-related.

**II. Program Summary**

- 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

#### 1992 Base Program

- **Resources:** In support of its primary investigative, coordination, and intelligence responsibilities in FY 1992, directly appropriated DEA resources will include 2,832 agents, 428 intelligence specialists, 421 diversion control investigators, 214 chemists, and 2,313 support personnel. In addition to these personnel, DEA resources include 30 reimbursable positions from other agencies.
- **Domestic Efforts:** Through its 19 domestic field divisions, DEA conducts high-level investigations into the trafficking of cocaine, heroin, marijuana, and dangerous drugs. Further, DEA is escalating its domestic efforts in the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) with 40 percent of its agent enhancement in FY 1992 devoted to the five HIDTAs.
- **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 45 active SEO/Ps throughout the United States and abroad.
- **OCDE Task Forces:** DEA participates in the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces (OCDETF) program. DEA was integrally involved in 80 percent of the program's investigations in 1991, and plans to maintain its level of participation in FY 1992.
- **International Efforts:** DEA's Foreign Cooperative Investigations Program includes the activities of 74 offices located in 50 countries. The 343 special agents assigned to foreign offices establish diplomatic liaison with host countries and provide investigative assistance and training.
- **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 64 funded and 34 provisional State and local task forces. DEA expects to convert 10 provisional task forces to program funded status during 1992.
- **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.
- **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. This is part of DEA's ongoing research and development activities, funded at an estimated \$3 million. Also, as part of the Technical Operations program, DEA maintains and operates a fleet of 99 aircraft (including 48 seized aircraft) to provide intelligence and operational support.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Strategy requests a 1993 increase over 1992 (excluding OCDE and the training facility) totalling 99 positions (77 agent positions), 94 FTE, and \$71.6 million.
- The Strategy requests a 1993 OCDE increase over 1992 totalling 59 positions (47 agent positions), 40 FTE, and \$8.5 million. A description of OCDE resources is provided elsewhere in this document.

### 1993 Highlights

- Special Enforcement Operations/Programs: An increase is requested of 66 positions (53 agent positions), 17 FTE, and \$5.9 million. This enhancement will provide 53 special agents and 13 technical personnel for deployment to Latin America in support of the President's Andean Strategy. Teams of special agents and support personnel will be assigned to the Andean Region on a rotating basis to assist host country law enforcement organizations in drug suppression activities.
- State and Local Task Forces: An increase is requested of 27 positions (22 agent positions), 7 FTE, and \$8.4 million. This increase will provide DEA resources to convert 4 provisional State and local task forces to program funded status. Also, included in this request is funding totalling \$6.0 million to purchase cars, radios, and other equipment to support State and local officers.
- Intelligence: An increase is not requested as part of DEA's appropriation. However, \$1.4 million will be provided from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund for an architectural and engineering study needed for EPIC remodeling and new construction.
- Training: An increase is not requested as part of DEA's appropriation. However, \$0.4 million will be provided to DEA from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund for the purchase of 6 Firearms Training System (FATS) simulators.

Also displayed in this budget activity is \$31.1 million for the construction of additional drug law enforcement training capacity at DOJ's National Academy. These funds are not part of DEA's appropriation. Rather, this money is part of the General Administration account of the Department of Justice. The new construction is designed to accommodate the drug law enforcement training needs of both DEA and FBI.

- **Research, Engineering, and Technical Operations:** An increase is requested of 22 positions (18 special agent/pilots), 6 FTE, and \$2.0 million. This enhancement will allow DEA to deploy additional special agent/pilots in support of domestic and foreign operations.

In addition to these resources, \$10.3 million will be provided from the Assets Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus to acquire a heavy lift, turboprop aircraft for operations in Latin America. Further, \$2.5 million also will be provided from the Assets Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus to purchase equipment for the Andean country teams.

- **ADP and Telecommunications:** An increase of \$1.0 million is requested to provide an operating and maintenance base to support enhancements to ADP programs at the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC). The upgrades will improve the efficiency of EPIC staff by enhancing the utility and performance of EPIC information systems.
- **Administrative Services:** An increase is not requested as part of DEA's appropriation. However, \$2.2 million will be provided from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund for the purchase of approximately 120 replacement vehicles. This enhancement will help establish a 4-year replacement cycle for DEA's fleet.
- **Adjustments to Base Program:** Changes include a net increase of 64 FTE and \$37.6 million. These are other changes from FY 1992 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 1992; and mandatory increases associated with pay and benefits, rent, communications and utilities, inflation, and miscellaneous operating costs. Also included in this net change is a program reduction of \$1.8 million in equipment resources. Further, DEA reduced special agents positions by 28 in FY 1992 and 16 in FY 1993 to cover the costs of unfunded increases related to Federal law enforcement pay reform.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
DEA Initiated Arrests	10,419	11,384	11,991
Other Federal Referral Arrests	1,056	1,169	1,224
DEA Cooperative Arrests	3,651	4,040	4,232
State & Local Task Force Arrests	6,337	8,834	9,340
Foreign Cooperative Arrests	1,914	2,204	2,024
DEA/OCDE Arrests	3,805	4,138	4,315
Clandestine Labs Seized	309	324	341
Value of Assets Seized	\$748M	\$876M	\$910M
Federal Lab Exhibits Analyzed	38,300	41,000	41,000

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigations	\$152.3	\$201.0	\$210.6
Intelligence	23.6	24.5	26.8
International	1.8	0.8	0.8
Research & Development	2.6	5.1	5.6
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$180.3	\$231.4	\$243.7
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$270.2	\$328.6	\$350.6
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Drugs <sup>1</sup>	\$114.5	\$130.2	\$138.1
Organized Crime	2.1	2.7	2.9
Violent Crime	0.9	1.0	1.3
White Collar Crime	2.0	2.4	2.6
ADP & Telecommunications	8.1	8.1	6.4
FBI Applicants	14.5	6.3	6.5
Training	2.3	3.6	4.2
Forensic Services	2.6	7.1	7.2
Information Management	1.8	3.5	3.6
Technical Field Support	20.8	28.2	35.0
Fingerprint Identification	6.5	34.1	31.6
National Crime Info. Center	0.5	0.6	0.7
Executive Direction	0.3	1.8	1.9
Administrative Services	3.5	1.8	1.9
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$180.3	\$231.4	\$243.7
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$270.2	\$328.6	\$350.6
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>2</sup>	\$4.0	\$4.6	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	2,298	2,413	2,454
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	3,234	3,457	3,607
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,034	1,006	1,030
Agent Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,627	1,665	1,755
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	2,145	2,361	2,400
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	3,031	3,351	3,472
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,002	993	1,013
Agent FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,566	1,619	1,689



**I. Resource Summary (cont'd)**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Information</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$1,668.3	\$1,926.1	\$2,142.7
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	10.8%	12.0%	11.4%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$1,758.3	\$2,023.2	\$2,249.6
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	15.4%	16.2%	15.6%

(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding)

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- 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; Information Management, and miscellaneous functions and services. These other activities account for approximately 43 percent of the FBI's anti-drug request in FY 1993.

**II. Program Summary**

- The FBI is charged with investigating all violations of Federal laws with the exception of those which have been assigned by legislation to other agencies. The FBI's jurisdiction includes a wide range of responsibilities in the civil, criminal, and security fields. Among these are espionage, sabotage, kidnapping, extortion, bank robbery, interstate transportation of stolen property, civil rights matters, interstate gambling violations, narcotics violations, fraud against the Government, and assault or murder of the President or a Federal officer.
- In the area of drug enforcement, the 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**

#### 1992 Base Program

- The FBI's 1992 anti-drug program consists of 1,006 agent positions and 1,407 support positions. The support complement includes drug intelligence analysts, intelligence research specialists, language specialists, investigative assistants, and general clerical and typing positions.
- The FBI's principal goal during 1992 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.
- Further, during FY 1992, approximately 30 percent of the FBI's drug personnel will be assigned to High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs).

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Strategy requests a 1993 increase over 1992 (excluding OCDE) totalling 41 positions (24 agent positions), 39 FTE and \$12.3 million.
- The Strategy requests a 1993 OCDE increase over 1992 totalling 109 positions (66 agent positions), 82 FTE, and \$9.7 million. A description of OCDE resources is provided elsewhere in this document.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Drugs: An increase is requested for this budget activity of 35 positions (21 agent positions), 9 FTE, and \$2.2 million to enhance FBI's Regional Drug Intelligence Squad (RDIS) program.

Currently FBI has Regional Drug Intelligence Squads (RDISs) in nine field offices with 51 agents. The establishment of these squads is a means of standardizing the fieldwide approach to drug intelligence investigations using the Racketeering Enterprise Investigation (REI) format and the Drug Information System (DIS). The goal of the RDIS program is to document and profile major drug trafficking organizations for eventual selection as joint or parallel investigations on a Federal, State, or local level, and to expand and enhance the FBI's drug intelligence base as well as the intelligence of other agencies participating in the war on drugs. The establishment of squads in key trafficking and transit areas would address the immediate need to fill intelligence gaps in a cost effective and timely manner. Regional Drug Intelligence Squads would concentrate their efforts to identify the most significant drug organizations operating in their respective areas, and internationally.

- Training: An increase is not requested as part of FBI's appropriation. However, \$0.8 million will be provided to FBI from the Assets Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus for continued development of the practical exercise area at DOJ's National Academy, as well as other construction-related projects at the Academy.
- Technical Field Support and Equipment (TFS&E): An increase is requested of 6 positions (3 agent positions), 3 FTE, and \$4.6 million. This request includes a program reduction of \$2.6 million and an increase of \$7.2 million.
  - The program increases include two agent and one logistics management specialist positions and \$3.8 million for Advanced Telephony. This includes \$0.2 million in personnel costs and \$3.7 million in nonpersonnel funding. The nonpersonnel funding includes costs for cellular telephone switch modification, Public Branch Exchange attacks, digital encryption interception, and Integrated Services Digital Network interception.
  - The other segment of the program increase includes one agent, two electronics engineers/electronic technician positions, and \$3.4 million for surreptitious entry. The nonpersonnel request would be used to acquire advisory and assistance services from the National Laboratories and deployable equipment that would support on-site evaluations and penetrations of target locking and alarm systems.

In addition to these resources, \$1.8 million will be provided from the Assets Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus to augment the Bureau's surreptitious entry program (\$0.6 million) and to purchase vehicles (\$1.2 million).

Included within TFS&E are FBI's drug-related research and development (R&D) activities. R&D funding totals \$5.1 million in FY 1992 and \$5.6 million in FY 1993. R&D efforts are conducted at the Bureau's Engineering Research Facility. Projects focus on digital telephony, surreptitious entry, and emerging technologies of interest to law enforcement.

- Fingerprint Identification: An increase is requested of \$20.7 million. This drug-related figure represents 20 percent of the Bureau's total request of \$103.4 million. This funding would support continued development and acquisition of two components of the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS development is critical to ensure that the Bureau's national fingerprint repository is not jeopardized by outdated technology. A summary of the total request is set forth below:
  - In 1993, \$50 million is requested to acquire the initial computer hardware and peripheral equipment necessary to begin full-scale development of the Image Transmission Network. The other segment

of this request includes \$50 million to convert approximately 32 million criminal master fingerprint cards to an image format between 1993 and 1995. The conversion project will be competitively bid and performed by contract personnel.

- Also included in this request is \$3.4 million for Felon Identification in Firearms Sales reporting. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 directed the Attorney General to develop and report to Congress on systems available for the “immediate and accurate” identification of felons who attempt to illegally purchase firearms.
  - To design and prototype a system for identifying by fingerprint possible felon purchases of firearms, \$2.5 million is requested.
  - An additional \$0.9 million is requested to acquire the services of contract systems programmers to perform technical systems programming support to develop and implement the complex software to support this critical initiative.
- Adjustments to Base Program: Changes net to a decrease of \$17.7 million and the annualization of 27 FTE. These are other changes from FY 1992 that are not included in the program increases described above. The decrease consists mainly of the nonrecurrence of Fingerprint Identification funds, the nonrecurrence of equipment expenses, one less compensable work day, and a decrease in ADP support. Also included in the net change is an ADP program reduction of \$0.3 million. (The adjustments summarized here do not include transfers from the Assets Forfeiture Fund Super Surplus. These transfers were included in the budget activities described above.)

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Investigations Completed	7,416	8,100	8,390
Indictments/Informations	1,544	1,735	1,775
Convictions	1,235	1,400	1,420
No. of Wiretaps	59	64	67
Seizures Subject to Forfeiture	\$146M	\$157M	\$168M

## IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Interdiction	\$ 62.6	\$ 66.2	\$ 74.2
Investigations	27.6	29.9	32.6
Intelligence	1.0	1.3	1.4
Corrections	38.4	40.3	47.9
Research and Development	1.0	0.4	0.4
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$130.7	\$138.0	\$156.5
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$140.9	\$148.5	\$168.8
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Inspections	\$ 11.3	\$ 13.2	\$ 14.4
Border Patrol	44.3	48.0	52.9
Investigations	23.4	25.4	27.7
Anti-Smuggling	4.1	4.5	4.8
Detention & Deportation	36.8	40.3	47.5
Training	2.3	1.7	1.7
Data & Communications	0.9	0.9	1.2
Intelligence	1.0	1.3	1.4
Research & Development	1.0	0.4	0.4
Construction & Engineering	3.0	1.5	2.0
Administrative Services	2.4	0.9	2.6
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$130.7	\$138.0	\$156.5
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$140.9	\$148.5	\$168.8
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$6.9	\$7.0	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,767	1,771	1,868
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,892	1,896	2,011
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,742	1,739	1,773
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,852	1,864	1,900
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$891.3	\$945.7	\$1,066.6
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	15%	15%	15%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$901.6	\$956.3	\$1,078.9
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	16%	16%	16%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- The drug percentage reflects estimated work years devoted to INS's 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 25 percent of Detention and Deportation resources as drug-related.

## **II. Program Summary**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Another important component of INS's drug program is the detention and deportation of aliens caught smuggling drugs into the United States or convicted of drug-related criminal activity.
- INS's drug program also includes resources for investigations, inspections, intelligence, automated systems, and research and development in support of its border enforcement mission.
- INS's Research and Development efforts are geared toward improving INS's 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**

### **1992 Base Program**

- The FY 1992 drug program level is \$138.0 million (excluding OCDE resources) and 1,739 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.

- \$0.5 million and 3 FTE were added in FY 1992 to significantly increase the capability of the Border Patrol to detect and apprehend illegal entrants as they cross the border or as they attempt to leave the border area.
- Additionally, in FY 1992 the ONDCP Special Forfeiture Fund will transfer \$7.5 million of which \$1.1 million and 11 FTE is scored as drug-related to INS. These funds will be used for the hiring, training, and equipping of 11 full-time equivalent additional Border Patrol agents for the Southwest Border.
- The 1992 program includes \$0.9 million and 10 FTE for the Inspections Program. This level will enable INS to better handle peak workload requirements at border ports-of-entry.
- The 1992 program includes \$0.8 million and 10 FTE for additional staffing at the Service Processing Centers; and \$0.2 million for additional Alien Travel, Detention and Welfare (ATD&W) funds to allow the Detention and Deportation program to maintain a correct balance between the apprehension and removal steps of the enforcement process.
- \$0.9 million is included in the Bureau of Prisons' appropriation for the construction and renovation costs at the INS detention facility in El Centro, California.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The FY 1993 drug-related request totals \$156.5 million and 1,773 FTE, an increase of \$18.5 million and 34 FTE over the FY 1992 level. Of this increase \$7.8 million provides for inflation, annualization costs, and other adjustments to the FY 1992 base. \$10.7 million and 30 FTE are for new initiatives.
- Reimbursements for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDE) will increase by a net of 2 FTE and \$1.8 million. INS's total OCDE program in FY 1993 will equal 127 FTE and \$12.3 million.
- About 65 percent of the requested increase in program resources in FY 1993 is for the Border Patrol and for Detention and Deportation. Other requested increases are spread among the Data and Communications, Investigations, Legal Proceedings, Construction and Engineering, and Administrative Services decision units.
  - The largest enhancements are for staffing increases at the five southern border sectors; 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.

1993 Highlights

- Inspections: The request for this decision unit is \$14.4 million and 234 FTE, an increase of \$1.2 million and 9 FTE over the FY 1992 level. This increase is comprised entirely of adjustments to the base.
- Border Patrol: The request for this decision unit is \$52.9 million and 703 FTE, an increase of \$4.9 million and 8 FTE over the FY 1992 level. This increase is comprised of \$2.1 million of initiatives and \$2.8 million of adjustments to the base.
  - The \$1.3 million initiative includes resources to increase staffing at Southern border locations by 30 positions.
  - The \$0.8 million initiative includes resources transferred from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund for Border Patrol helicopters.
- Investigations: The request for this decision unit is \$27.7 million and 351 FTE, an increase of \$2.4 million and 1 FTE over the FY 1992 level. This increase is comprised of \$0.9 million of initiatives and \$1.5 million of adjustments to the base.
  - The \$0.9 million and 6 FTE initiatives include resources for the establishment of a National Enforcement Operations Center to aid in the identification, apprehension, prosecution, and removal of criminal aliens and provides increased staffing for criminal alien investigations.
- Anti-Smuggling: The request for this decision unit is \$4.8 million and 59 FTE, an increase of \$0.2 million over the FY 1992 level. This increase is comprised entirely of adjustments to the base.
- Detention and Deportation: The request for this decision unit is for \$47.5 million and 390 FTE, an increase of \$7.2 million over the FY 1992 level. This increase is comprised of \$5.5 million of initiatives and \$1.8 million adjustments to the base. The Initiatives include:
  - \$1.4 million for additional staff at the Service Processing Centers (SPC);
  - \$3.1 million for Alien Travel, Detention, and Welfare Costs. This will allow INS to maintain a correct balance between the apprehension and removal steps of the enforcement process; and
  - \$1.0 million to staff and operate the INS portion of a joint 1,000 bed INS/BOP contract facility for criminal aliens near San Diego.
- Training: The request for this decision unit is for \$1.7 million and 15 FTE, the same level that was requested for FY 1992.



- **Data and Communication Systems:** The request for this decision unit is \$1.2 million and 3 FTE, an increase of \$0.3 million over the FY 1992 level. This increase is comprised of \$0.2 million of initiatives and \$0.1 million of adjustments to the base. The initiatives include \$0.1 million for the Computer Assisted Dispatch and Reporting Enhancement system (CADRE) and \$0.1 million for the Office Automation and Information Architecture project. These initiatives are funded via the Department of Justice's (DOJ's) Asset Forfeiture Fund.
- **Intelligence:** The request for this decision unit is \$1.4 million and 15 FTE, an increase of \$0.1 million over the FY 1992 level. This increase is comprised of adjustments to the base.
- **Research and Development:** The request for this decision unit is \$0.4 million and 3 FTE, the same level that was requested for FY 1992.
- **Construction and Engineering:** The request for this decision unit is \$2.0 million, an increase of \$0.5 million over the FY 1992 level. This initiative will build the support facilities necessary to accommodate the planned criminal alien population at the Krome Service Processing Center in Florida.
- **Administrative Services:** The request for this decision unit is \$2.6 million, an increase of \$1.7 million over the FY 1992 level. This is comprised of \$0.4 million for new vehicles and \$1.3 million for replacement vehicles and buses, of which \$0.8 million is to be transferred from the Office of National Drug Control Policy's Special Forfeiture Fund; the balance is funded by DOJ's Asset Forfeiture Fund.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Smugglers Apprehended	7,401	7,555	7,700
Number of Seizures	7,555	7,700	7,850

**INTERPOL - U.S. NATIONAL CENTRAL BUREAU****I. Resource Summary**

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
International	<u>\$1.3</u>	<u>\$1.8</u>	<u>\$1.9</u>
Total	\$1.3	\$1.8	\$1.9
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Drug-related Activities	<u>\$1.3</u>	<u>\$1.8</u>	<u>\$1.9</u>
Total	\$1.3	\$1.8	\$1.9
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>16</u>
Total FTE	15	16	16
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$5.3	\$5.9	\$6.2
Drug Percentage	25%	31%	31%

- The drug percentage is based on total operating costs together with the number of drug-related cases INTERPOL processes each year.

**II. Program Summary**

- As the United States' representative to the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), the USNCB coordinates the exchange of criminal information among 158 INTERPOL member-countries, U.S. federal law enforcement, and domestic police and investigative agencies throughout the United States.
- In the past few years, progress has been 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; and

- 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**

#### 1992 Base Program

- INTERPOL USNCB drug program resources for FY 1992 total 16 FTE and \$1.8 million.
- The USNCB's FY 1992 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.
- 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 plays 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 the Caribbean/Central American Telecommunications Network. This communication network is the backbone of law enforcement communications in this drug trafficking region;
  - Expanded utilization of the INTERPOL 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, operated in 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; and,
  - 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.

1993 Summary of Request

- INTERPOL USNCB requests a total budget of \$1.9 million and 16 FTE for its drug-related activities. This represents an increase of \$0.1 million over the 1992 level.

1993 Highlights

- Drug-Related Activities: An enhancement of \$0.1 million will provide the mandatory increase necessary for continued support for the programs described in the program summary and in the FY 1992 Base Request.

**IV. Output Summary**

	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Projection</u>
Total INTERPOL Cases	7,238	9,680	9,680
Drug Cases	2,926	3,693	3,693
Drug-Related Cases	<u>64</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>129</u>
Total Drug & Drug-Related Cases	2,990	3,822	3,822
Percent of Total Cases that are Drug or Drug-Related	41%	39%	39%
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.			

## UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

## I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigation	\$44.2	\$34.8	\$39.1
International	3.5	2.5	2.7
Prosecution	<u>154.8</u>	<u>173.0</u>	<u>186.0</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$202.5	\$210.3	\$227.8
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$203.5	\$211.5	\$229.0
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Protection of Judicial Process	\$80.0	\$99.5	\$112.0
Prisoner Transportation & Detention	44.4	41.4	41.2
Fugitive Apprehension	38.6	28.1	30.4
Seized Assets Management	23.6	26.2	25.2
D.C. Superior Court	6.8	5.9	7.5
Field Support & Training	1.3	1.1	1.1
ADP & Telecommunications	5.7	5.8	7.8
Management and Administration	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$202.5	\$210.3	\$227.8
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$203.5	\$211.5	\$229.0
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$2.1	\$2.6	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	2,305	2,295	2,355
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	2,318	2,308	2,368
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	2,230	2,294	2,354
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	2,243	2,307	2,367
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$289.7	\$313.8	\$341.5
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	70%	67%	67%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$290.9	\$314.9	342.5
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	70%	67%	67%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- 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**

- 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.
- The U.S. Marshals Service also participates in international investigations and conducts fugitive apprehension task forces with local law enforcement agencies.

## **III. Budget Summary**

### 1992 Base Program

- In FY 1992, the U.S. Marshals drug-related resources include \$210.3 million, 2,295 positions, and 2,294 FTE. This represents an increase of \$7.8 million and a decrease of 10 positions and 64 FTE over 1991 levels.
- In addition, the FY 1992 request includes \$1.1 million to fund 13 positions and 13 FTE for the U.S. Marshals' OCDE activities.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- The U.S. Marshals' 1993 request includes \$227.8 million, 2,355 positions, and 2,354 FTE for drug-related resources. This represents an increase of \$17.5 million, 60 positions, and 60 FTE over FY 1992.
- In addition, for its 1993 OCDE activities, the U.S. Marshals will receive \$1.2 million for 13 positions and 13 FTE.

### 1993 Highlights

- The FY 1993 request will provide a drug-related program increase of \$3.7 million, 71 positions, and 12 FTE for the following:
  - \$0.9 million, 51 positions, and 6 FTE will be used to enhance judicial security, prisoner security and prisoner transportation operations;
  - \$0.9 million, 11 positions, and 3 FTE will help strengthen operations at the D.C. Superior Court;

- \$1.9 million, 7 positions, and 2 FTE will be used to improve data processing capabilities and;
- \$0.1 million, 2 positions, and 1 FTE will be devoted to improving management and finance operations.
- In addition, \$13.7 million is requested for adjustment to base programs.
- A reduction of \$0.1 million in training funds is requested due to lower than expected training requirements.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Criminal Bench Hours	108,196	119,000	130,050
Prisoners Produced	401,029	450,008	517,509
Witness Security Program			
- New witnesses	149	157	183
- Total witnesses	4,919	5,063	5,245
Property Seizures (# of items)	35,295	37,440	48,000
Property in Custody (# of items)	31,087	31,680	38,400

**NOTE:** Bench Hours, Prisoners Produced and Witness Security data reflect 85 percent of Marshals Service workload (from the related units) in 1991, 1992 and 1993. Property-related data reflect 100 percent of the workload in 1991 and 96 percent in 1992 and 1993 workload. The projected decrease in the drug-related proportion of seized asset management is due to increased workload from the Internal Revenue Service and financial offenses as authorized in the 1990 Crime Act.

## OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	\$413.0	\$425.4	\$402.7
Research and Development	17.9	16.8	21.6
Prevention	21.6	21.3	19.9
Treatment	<u>83.1</u>	<u>80.1</u>	<u>86.0</u>
Total	\$535.7	\$543.5	\$530.2
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
National Institute of Justice	12.0	11.5	11.6
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1.9	1.6	2.6
Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention	8.5	8.5	7.5
Bureau of Justice Assistance			
- Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants	490.0	497.5	496.0
- Regional Information Sharing System <sup>1</sup>	12.6	13.1	0.0
Management and Administration	<u>10.7</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>12.4</u>
Total	\$535.7	\$543.5	\$530.2
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>2</sup>	\$32.9	\$36.0	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	128	141	141
Total FTE	128	141	141
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$686.2	\$695.6	\$618.6
Drug Percentage	78%	78%	86%

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

<sup>1</sup> Funding for the Regional Information Sharing System will be from the Anti-Drug Abuse Program Grants in FY 1993.

<sup>2</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) anti-drug efforts include the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) Formula and Discretionary Drug Grant programs and the Regional Information Sharing System (RISS) program, as well as the drug-related share of the following organizations: 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 costs are also included.



- Since many grants and projects funded by OJP are for several purposes, this distribution reflects the best estimate of drug funding by function. These estimates largely depend on how States choose to use their block grant awards.

## **II. Program Summary**

- The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) was established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 and reauthorized by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 to help foster the cooperation needed to make the criminal justice system function effectively. The Assistant Attorney General for the Office of Justice Programs, by statute and delegation from the Attorney General of the United States, sets the policies and manages and coordinates the activities for the organizations within OJP. A description of the bureaus and their functions follows.
- The Bureau of Justice Assistance (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. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 contains the authorization for the Bureau to make grants for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws that establish offenses similar to those defined in the Controlled Substance Act and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. The States are required to prepare statewide anti-drug and violent crime strategies as part of their applications for Formula Grant funds and must also contribute State funds to the cost of the projects funded. In addition to the Formula Grants program, BJA supports programs that are national and multistate in scope, such as the National Crime Prevention (McGruff the Crime Dog) Campaign. These discretionary grants, unlike the Formula Grant program, do not require matching funds.
- The Bureau of Justice Statistics (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. The Clearinghouse fills an average of 400 to 500 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 expanded in 1990 to include a new set of questions on drug policies 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. The data collected will facilitate the development of a national perspective on local and state drug control strategies.

- The National Institute of Justice (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. As mandated by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, NIJ sponsors and conducts research, evaluates policies and practices, demonstrates promising new approaches, provides training and technical assistance, assesses new technology for criminal justice, and disseminates its findings to State and local practitioners and policymakers.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) was created by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5601) in response to national concern about juvenile crime. It 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.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- FY 1992 drug-related resources for OJP total \$543.5 million and 141 FTE. This represents an increase of \$7.8 million over 1991. The higher level is largely attributable to increased funding for the BJA Anti-Drug Abuse grant program.
- In FY 1992, \$497.5 million is available for the BJA Anti-Drug Abuse Grant Program, an increase of \$7.5 million over 1991. Of the total provided for this program, \$22 million will be available for second-year costs of implementing the FBI National Crime Information Center 2000 project.
- Regional Information Sharing Systems (RISS) grants total \$13.1 million. RISS provides for information sharing, intelligence analysis, a telecommunications system, investigative equipment, technical assistance, and training among State and local law enforcement agencies. The program enhances coordination and communication among participating agencies in efforts to address multijurisdictional crime.
- BJS and NIJ will use \$13.1 million to fund the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) for their anti-drug-related research and statistical efforts.
- The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP): \$8.5 million. These funds are in support of OJJDP's anti-narcotics and dangerous drug programs, specifically programs that address youth at high risk of drug use.

- Administrative Costs of \$11.3 million. This represents administrative costs for the drug-related activities of OJP, BJA, OJJDP, NIJ, and BJS.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- For FY 1993, OJP is requesting 141 FTE and \$530.2 million in drug-related resources. This is a decrease of \$13.3 million below the 1992 level. This reduction largely results from shifting \$13.1 million in the Regional Information Sharing System funding to the Anti-Drug Abuse Program in FY 1993.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Anti-Drug Abuse Program: A decrease of \$1.5 million is requested to eliminate funding for two one-time projects that were Congressionally directed in FY 1992. The request provides \$496 million to fund programs that will include the following:
  - The FBI would be provided \$22 million for third-year costs of implementing the NCIC 2000 project which will enhance the capabilities of the States to provide timely data to the FBI;
  - The RISS program would be funded at a level of \$9.75 million. A match contribution of 25 percent of total project costs would be required from participating agencies, resulting in a total program level of \$13 million. In subsequent years the Federal funding level would decrease, while the match requirements would increase.
  - Improvements in the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of State criminal history information systems and the transmission of the information to the FBI;
  - Intermediate sanctions/user accountability programs, including boot camps for youthful non-violent drug offenders, to expand the range of sentencing options available to judges;
  - Gangs and violence programs that focus on the prevention and control of the ever increasing problems of drug trafficking and violence;
  - Multi-jurisdictional task force programs that integrate Federal, State, and local agencies;
  - Community-based policing programs to identify problems associated with crime and drugs in local neighborhoods, develop solutions using multiple resources, and implement innovative strategies to alleviate and prevent crime and drug abuse.

- Demand reduction education programs in which law enforcement officers participate; and
- A total of \$10 million for the Weed and Seed initiatives discussed elsewhere in this document.
- Regional Information Sharing System Grants: A reduction of \$13.1 million is requested for the RISS program since the program will be continued with Anti-Drug Abuse Program resources.
- National Institute of Justice: An increase of \$0.1 million for NIJ represents the funding required to cover increased operating costs.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics: BJS increases total \$0.9 million to 1) conduct a National Probation and Parole Survey; 2) establish a statistical series to measure intentional injuries in hospital emergency rooms; and 3) conduct the Criminal Justice Expenditure and Employment (CJEE) Survey. Approximately \$0.1 million represents funding required to cover increased operating costs.
- Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention: The budget proposal for Juvenile Justice programs provides a reduction of \$1 million for programs directed at youth at high risk of involvement in narcotics abuse.
- Management and Administration: An increase of \$1.1 million for management and administration represents mandatory adjustments to base.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
BJA Drug Formula Grants Monitored	168	168	168
Instances of Technical Assistance	500	700	900
BJA Demonstration Projects Funded	65	65	75
High Risk Youth Training Projects	4	4	4
High Risk Youth Demonstration Projects	13	13	13

**ORGANIZED CRIME DRUG ENFORCEMENT TASK FORCES****I. Resource Summary**

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigations	\$252.8	\$273.3	\$299.8
Intelligence	7.8	8.4	9.7
State & Local Assistance	5.0	5.3	5.3
Prosecution	68.5	76.0	83.9
Research & Development	0.4	0.4	0.4
Total	\$334.5	\$363.4	\$399.1
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit <sup>1</sup></u>			
DEA	\$ 93.3	\$ 95.0	\$103.5
FBI	89.9	97.2	106.9
INS	10.3	10.6	12.3
Marshals Service	1.1	1.1	1.2
Customs	25.8	28.3	30.2
Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	10.0	10.3	11.4
Internal Revenue Service	34.0	37.4	41.7
Coast Guard	0.6	0.9	0.9
FinCEN	0.0	0.0	0.5
State & Local Overtime Program	0.0	5.3	5.3
U.S. Attorneys	66.7	74.1	81.6
DOJ - Criminal Division	0.7	0.7	0.7
DOJ - Tax Division	1.2	1.2	1.5
OCDETF - Executive Office	1.1	1.3	1.4
Total	\$334.5	\$363.4	\$399.1
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>2</sup>	\$0.1	\$0.2	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	4,028	4,185	4,570
Agent Positions	2,240	2,346	2,546
Attorney Positions	538	537	584
Total FTE	3,610	4,050	4,226
Agent FTE	2,066	2,262	2,364
Attorney FTE	452	527	541

**I. Resource Summary (cont'd)**

(Budget Authority in Millions)

<u>Information</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Total Agency Budget	\$334.5	\$363.4	\$399.1
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

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

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. ONDCP transferred \$24 million to OCDETF in FY 1991 and \$28 million in FY 1992. Of these funds, all but the amount shown on this line was reimbursed to OCDETF participating agencies for metropolitan HIDTA activities. The remaining funds were used by OCDETF for administrative expenses. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- All OCDETF resources are drug-related.

**II. Program Summary**

- The OCDE Task Force program constitutes a nationwide structure of 13 regional Task Forces which utilize the combined resources and expertise of its 12 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).
- The stated goal of the OCDETF 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.

- 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 dispense drugs legally, but who engage in illicit distribution.
- In 1983 and 1984, the OCDETF 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 OCDETF 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 OCDETF appropriation.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- The 1992 OCDETF appropriation is \$363.4 million. This will fund 4,185 positions (4,050 FTE) in the eleven participating agencies. The largest participants are DEA, FBI, and U.S. Attorneys.

#### **1993 Summary of Request**

- **Total Resources:** The 1993 request for the OCDE Task Force program totals 4,570 positions, 4,226 FTE and \$399.1 million. This represents an increase of \$35.8 million and 176 FTE over the FY 1992 level and includes resources for drug law enforcement, prosecution, and administrative support for the 12 member agencies.
- **Drug Law Enforcement:** This activity provides resources for the investigations conducted by the 13 regional OCDE Task Forces. The total resources recommended for FY 1993 are 3,489 positions, 3,231 FTE, and \$313.9 million, a funding increase of 10 percent over FY 1992.
- **Prosecutions:** The FY 1993 request for the OCDETF prosecution activity totals 1,067 positions, 981 FTE, and \$83.9 million. This represents a funding increase of 10 percent over FY 1992. 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.

1993 Highlights

- Drug Enforcement Administration: An increase is requested of 59 positions (47 agent positions), 15 FTE, and \$4.2 million. With this enhancement, DEA can expand its presence in each Core City as well as add OCDETF personnel to non-core cities. These increased resources are required to implement the directives of the President's National Drug Control Strategy, the Kingpin Strategy, the Heroin Strategy, and DEA's internal Strategic Management System program objectives.
- Federal Bureau of Investigation: An increase is requested of 109 positions (66 agent positions), 28 FTE, and \$6.0 million for the Bureau's Regional Action Plan. This Regional Action initiative is designed to enhance the abilities of the FBI's field offices in Level III and Level IV cities to trace the flow of drugs to the source and also provide quality, time-sensitive intelligence critical to dismantling major international and domestic drug organizations. This enhancement will also allow the FBI to increase the number of cases addressing major drug trafficking groups.
- Immigration and Naturalization Service: An increase is requested of 22 agent positions, 6 FTE, and \$1.3 million. INS has experienced a mismatch between OCDETF caseload and resources reimbursed through OCDETF. The requested increase will allow INS to address this problem in full.
- U.S. Customs Service: An increase is requested of 19 positions (15 agent positions), 5 FTE, and \$1.0 million. The 1,200 Customs agents working Title 21 drug smuggling investigations and drug-related money laundering investigations under cross-designation provided by the January 1990 Customs/DEA agreement have generated an increased workload of OCDETF quality cases. This enhancement will help Customs meet the increased workload.
- Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms: An increase is requested of 10 positions (9 agent positions), 2 FTE, and \$0.7 million. The increasing mobility of violent gangs, the overall increase in narcotics-related violence, and the increase in narcotics-related firearms investigations require increased resources for BATF. Additionally, street gangs have become a major criminal force in not only inner-city neighborhoods, but are now moving into suburban areas and non-major distribution cities. These additional positions will also be utilized to assist in the identification of weapons bought, sold, and used by narcotics dealers; increase liaison with OCDETF counterparts in other Federal, State, and local agencies; and collect, evaluate, and share criminal information pertinent to the enforcement priorities regarding street gangs.
- Internal Revenue Service: An increase is requested of 64 positions (46 agent positions), 16 FTE, and \$3.0 million. IRS will use this enhancement to conduct increased financial investigations of major drug trafficking organizations. This will allow the IRS to expand its enforcement of the Bank Secrecy Act. This



enhancement also will allow for increased verification of compliance, particularly for non-bank financial institutions, such as currency exchanges and transmitters of funds. Expanded enforcement of transactional money laundering statutes will result in additional forfeitures and more convictions.

- The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN): An increase is requested of 14 positions (1 attorney), 4 FTE, and \$0.5 million. This will provide FinCEN with a core staff element dedicated to OCDETF investigations. FinCEN's goals in support of the OCDETF program include developing profiles of money laundering organizations or individuals; predicting the impact of new foreign threats on U.S. territory; cataloging all known methods and means employed by money launderers into an automated/computerized database capable of query; rebuilding the artificial intelligence system which will provide targeting to support operations of FinCEN including OCDETF; and developing expertise in the use of wire transfers by narcotics organizations.

Of FinCEN's total FY 1993 OCDETF budget, \$0.4 million is for drug-related research and development activities to assist in money laundering investigations.

- U.S. Attorneys: An increase is requested of 89 positions (44 attorneys), 23 FTE, and \$3.5 million to respond to the escalating OCDETF workload caused by the initiation of increasingly complex, long-term investigations, and rapidly increasing appeals caused by the penalties in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and new sentencing guidelines. This request includes funding of \$1.5 million to cover space rental costs of OCDETF agents who occupy USA office space.
- The Tax Division: An increase is requested of 3 positions (2 attorneys), 2 FTE, and \$0.2 million. The Strategy emphasizes the critical role that money laundering/financial investigations contribute to the ultimate destruction of drug trafficking organizations and their illegal activities. The Tax Division involvement in the OCDETF program focuses on aggressively pursuing the appropriate use of tax charges as an important element in depriving drug traffickers of the profits of illegal activity.
- The Executive Office: A increase is requested of 1 position, 1 FTE, and \$39,000. Approval of the requested enhancement would enable the Executive Office to provide an enhanced capacity to analyze data; assess OCDETF needs; develop strategic plans; deliver training, technical and management assistance to support the implementation of these plans; and to monitor and evaluate OCDETF performance.
- Adjustments to Base Program: Changes total to an increase of 74 FTE, and \$15.2 million. These are other changes from FY 1992 that are not highlighted in the program increases described for each agency above. Included in these base changes are decreases from non-recurring equipment expenses and increases to annualize positions funded in FY 1992. Also included in the net change is a decrease of 5 positions and 5 FTE to cover the costs of unfunded increases related to Federal law enforcement pay reform.

**IV. Output Summary**

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Investigations	718	868	886
Indictments	1,700	2,082	2,126
Individuals Indicted	4,844	5,830	5,954
Convictions	3,144	3,789	3,870
Seizures	\$359M	\$434M	\$445M
Forfeitures	\$91M	\$110M	\$115M

## SUPPORT OF PRISONERS

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Corrections	\$135.1	\$153.4	\$187.9
Total	\$135.1	\$153.4	\$187.9
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Care of U.S. Prisoners	\$ 124.6	\$142.9	\$182.7
Cooperative Agreement			
Program (CAP) <sup>1</sup>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Total	\$135.1	\$153.4	\$187.9
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE <sup>2</sup>	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$193.0	\$219.1	\$268.5
Drug Percentage	70%	70%	70%

<sup>1</sup> In addition to the direct CAP funding, the Bureau of Prisons made available from the Buildings and Facilities appropriation \$13.2 million (\$9.3 million drug-related) in reimbursements in 1991.

<sup>2</sup> There are no FTE associated with this program.

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

### II. Program Summary

- 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 account 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

#### 1992 Base Program

- FY 1992 enacted level includes \$153.4 million in drug-related resources for Support of U.S. Prisoners. This represents an increase of \$18.3 million over 1991 levels.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The 1993 drug related request for Support of U.S. Prisoners is \$187.9 million, an increase of \$34.5 million over FY 1992.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Care of U.S. Prisoners: A base increase of \$10.5 and a program increase of \$29.3 are requested to fund an additional 811,922 contract jail days for drug-related offenders.
- Cooperative Agreement Program: The \$5.2 million requested for this decision unit will secure 173 beds for Federal drug-related prisoners. The \$5.3 million decrease from 1992 is because these are one-time awards that do not necessarily recur.

### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Projection</u>
Care of U.S Prisoners			
Total Facilities under Contract	875	895	920
Contract Jail Days (000)			
Total <sup>1</sup>	3,541	3,874	4,821
Drug-related	2,479	2,711	3,374
CAP			
Total Agreements Awarded <sup>2</sup>	37	11	7
Beds Acquired			
Total <sup>3</sup>	1,248	500	250
Drug-related	874	350	175
Beds Available			
Total	4,100	5,300	6,050
Drug-related	2,870	3,710	4,235

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

<sup>1</sup> The 1992 amount includes 53,000 private jail days. The 1993 amount includes 80,300 private jail days.

<sup>2</sup> The FY 1991 included funding modifications and agreements awarded with reimbursable funding from the Bureau of Prisons.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 642 beds in 1991 acquired through reimbursable funding.

## TAX DIVISION

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prosecution	<u>\$1.2</u>	<u>\$1.3</u>	<u>\$1.5</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$1.2	\$1.3	\$1.5
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$2.4	\$2.5	\$3.0
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Criminal Tax Prosecution	<u>\$1.2</u>	<u>\$1.3</u>	<u>\$1.5</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$1.2	\$1.3	\$1.5
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$2.4	\$2.5	\$2.9
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	18	18	21
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	32	32	38
Attorney Positions (w/o OCDE)	14	14	17
Attorney Positions (w/ OCDE)	25	25	30
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	18	18	19
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	30	30	33
Attorney FTE (w/o OCDE)	14	14	16
Attorney FTE (w/ OCDE)	24	24	27
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$50.2	\$53.8	\$57.9
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	2.4%	2.4%	2.6%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$51.4	\$55.0	\$59.4
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	4.7%	4.6%	5.0%

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

### II. Program Summary

- The Tax Division includes a Criminal Tax Prosecution decision unit, which dedicates resources 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.
- 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.

- 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.
- 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**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- The FY 1992 enacted level includes \$1.3 million, 18 positions and 18 FTE in drug-related resources for the Tax Division. This represents an increase of \$0.1 million over 1991 levels.
- 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 \$42,000 over 1991.

#### **1993 Summary of Request**

- The Tax Division's 1993 request for \$3.0 million, 38 positions, and 33 FTE for drug-related resources is an increase of \$0.4 million, 6 positions, and 3 FTE over 1992. The Criminal Tax Prosecution portion includes an enhancement of \$0.2 million; \$54,000 for adjustments to maintain FY 1992 base funding and a program increase of \$0.1 million, 3 positions, and 1 FTE for general enforcement initiatives.
- The Tax Division's 1993 request also includes \$0.3 million for its OCDE activities. Of the total OCDE increase, \$37,000 is for adjustments to maintain FY 1992 base funding for OCDE and an increase of \$0.2 million, 3 positions, and 2 FTE for the program. These additional resources will enable Tax Division OCDETF liaison attorneys to provide comprehensive legal advice and support to the OCDE task force involving illicit drug proceeds.

**V. Output Summary**

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Complex Cases	292	299	308
Grand Jury Investigations	128	130	133

## DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prevention	\$ 67.6	\$ 73.2	\$ 72.6
Total	\$ 67.6	\$ 73.2	\$ 72.6
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Employment and Training Administration	\$ 64.5	\$ 69.9	\$ 69.9
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	0.5	0.6	0.0
Departmental Management	2.4	2.4	2.4
Other Activities	0.2	0.3	0.3
Total	\$ 67.6	\$ 73.2	\$ 72.6
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	12	12	7
<u>Information</u>			
Total Discretionary			
Agency Budget	\$8,853.1	\$9,343.7	\$9,380.9
Drug Percentage	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- Job Training Partnership Act drug resource levels are derived by estimating the costs incurred in developing and maintaining drug-free workplace programs for State and local employees, and the costs to counsel and educate all program participants on the effects of substance abuse, assuming that all program participants receive an average of three hours of drug-related counseling services.
- The Job Corps Program administers the Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (AODA) program which consists of a comprehensive drug prevention and intervention program for all Job Corps participants. The types of activities under the AODA program include the administration of drug tests and educational programs which increase knowledge about drug and alcohol abuse, and assigning enrollees, whose drug test results are positive, to participate in intervention treatment activities.



## **II. Program Summary**

- The Employment and Training Administration administers the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) programs. Amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act have been proposed but not yet 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.
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), in conjunction with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, administers a grant program dealing with substance abuse control. This program, initiated in 1989 and completed in 1991, provides grants to non-profit employers and employer representatives to help establish or expand employee assistance programs in the workplace. These efforts will not be continued in FY 1993.
- 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).
- Other activities administered by the Department of Labor include the Veterans Employment and Training Service which 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**

### 1992 Base Program

- The 1992 base contains \$73.2 million, of which 95 percent is for the Job Training Partnership program.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests \$72.6 million, \$0.6 million less than the 1992 level, due to the elimination of OSHA substance abuse efforts.

### 1993 Highlights

- **Employment and Training Administration:** A total of \$69.9 million is requested for JTPA drug abuse prevention efforts which are highlighted in the table below. This includes \$7.7 million for drug-free workplace programs and the remaining \$62.2 million for substance abuse education, awareness, and counseling. The Administration will continue to seek legislation to amend the JTPA to encourage the provision of more intensive services for at-risk youth and adults.

ETA Funding summary (in millions of dollars)			
<u>Program Component</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Block Grant	\$24.2	\$24.1	\$0.0
Summer Youth	22.6	22.6	0.0
Year-Round Youth	0.0	0.0	27.3
Adult Opportunities	0.0	0.0	17.8
Native Americans	1.4	1.5	2.5
Migrants	1.8	2.0	2.2
Job Corps	6.8	12.1	12.5
Other	<u>7.7</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>7.7</u>
Total	\$64.5	\$69.9	\$69.9

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

- **OSHA:** No funding is requested for this program due to the elimination of substance abuse efforts.
- **Departmental Management:** The Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy will provide information, materials, and technical assistance to small businesses on the problems of substance abuse in the workplace and what can be done to most effectively address those problems.

### **IV. Output Summary**

	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Projection</u>
<b><u>JTPA participants *</u></b>			
- Block Grant	603,900	602,300	-0-
- Summer Youth	566,200	565,000	-0-
- Adult Opportunities	-0-	-0-	296,500
- Year Round Youth	-0-	-0-	454,700
- Native Americans	35,000	37,000	41,600
- Migrants	45,000	49,700	36,300
- Job Corps	<u>67,800</u>	<u>68,600</u>	<u>69,400</u>
Total	1,317,900	1,322,600	898,500

\* These estimates represent the number of participants that are expected to receive drug prevention services through the JTPA program.

**OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY: OPERATIONS****I. Resource Summary <sup>1</sup>**

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Other Law Enforcement	5.6	6.1	6.1
Prevention	5.6	6.1	6.1
Treatment	5.6	6.1	6.1
Research and Development	<u>\$0.5</u>	<u>\$1.5</u>	<u>\$0.9</u>
Total	\$17.3	\$19.7	\$19.0
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$17.0	\$19.1	\$18.3
Gift Fund	<u>\$0.3</u>	<u>\$0.6</u>	<u>\$0.7</u>
Total	\$17.3	\$19.7	\$19.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	115	127	127
Total FTE	98	130	130
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$17.3	\$19.7	\$19.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> This resource summary includes resources appropriated to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (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.

- For the Counter-narcotics Technology Assessment Center (CTAC), ONDCP funds only those expenses associated with the operation of the Center. All research and development funding for CTAC is found in the Special Forfeiture Fund (except for FY 1992 where \$1.0 million was provided for research efforts in the Salaries and Expenses account).
- All ONDCP resources 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**

- The ONDCP is the President's primary policy office for advising him on drug issues and providing government-wide program oversight.
- 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.
- 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;
  - Participating in National Security Council deliberations and decisions concerning drugs;
  - Designating areas as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas; and
  - Representing the Administration's drug policies and proposals before the Congress.
- ONDCP has established several senior-level management committees to oversee and coordinate the efforts of Federal agencies in implementing the National Drug Control Strategy.
- In November 1989, the President formed the Presidential Drug Advisory Council, which is comprised of 32 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 ONDCP receives.

- The CTAC was established by Public Law 101-509 in 1991. The CTAC 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 identify research needs by considering their technological and fiscal feasibility;
  - To oversee and coordinate counter-narcotics technology initiatives of other Federal civilian and military Departments; and
  - To submit reprogramming and transfer requests of funds appropriated for counter-narcotics enforcement research and development.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### 1992 Base Program

- The FY 1992 budget for ONDCP's operations is \$19.7 million and 127 positions. This is comprised of \$19.1 million in the Salaries and Expenses account and \$0.6 million in the Gift Fund. ONDCP's direct staffing of 127 positions is augmented by 40 detailees from other Federal agencies and departments, who assist ONDCP in conducting its wide-ranging mission.
- The FY 1992 budget includes a total of \$1.5 million for CTAC. Of the \$1.5 million, \$0.5 million is for operations; the balance is for research efforts.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The FY 1993 request totals \$19.0 million and 127 positions. This includes \$18.3 million for Salaries and Expenses — a decrease of \$0.8 million from the FY 1992 level. It is estimated that \$0.7 million will be contributed to the Gift Fund.
- Included in the FY 1993 Salaries and Expenses Account request is \$0.9 million for the operation of CTAC, an increase of \$0.4 million over the FY 1992 level. This increase represents full-year funding of CTAC. Also included is a reduction of \$1.0 million for research and development funding for CTAC, and a \$0.2 million reduction for base adjustments. All research and development funding for CTAC is included in ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund, discussed elsewhere in this document.
- The personnel base in FY 1993 will continue to be supplemented by 40 non-reimbursable detailees from other drug control agencies, particularly in the areas of Supply Reduction and Demand Reduction.

- 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**

- The Office annually develops the National Drug Control Strategy and the 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.
- ONDCP produces "White Papers," "Bulletins" and other publications on selected topics of interest or concern to the drug control community. To date, ONDCP has produced six White Papers, and three Bulletins. Some of the topics covered by these papers and bulletins are: drug use indicators, drug grants, drug treatment, a drug-free workforce, a Federal directory for anti-drug grants and a status report discussing selected drug laws and policies that States have implemented.

## HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS

### I. Resource Summary <sup>1</sup>

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Other Law Enforcement	41.1	50.0	\$50.0
Research and Development	8.0	0.0	0.0
State & Local Assistance	<u>32.9</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$82.0	\$86.0	\$50.0
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$82.0	\$86.0	\$50.0
Total	\$82.0	\$86.0	\$50.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$82.0	\$86.0	\$50.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%

<sup>1</sup> Resources appropriated for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) are part of ONDCP's Salaries and Expenses appropriation. In FY 1992, Congress appropriated \$105.1 million to the Salaries and Expenses account, of which \$86.0 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.

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

### II. Program Summary

- The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is the President's primary policy office 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.
- 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 for the purpose of providing increased Federal assistance to alleviate drug-related problems.
- 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.

- In designating such areas, the Director of ONDCP considered certain criteria, as required by law. 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.
- Five areas were designated as HIDTAs: New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston, and the Southwest border. No new designations are contemplated for FY 1992 or FY 1993. 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, rather than on the basis of a serious drug use problem.
  - 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**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- \$86 million was appropriated in FY 1992 for the HIDTA program. \$50 million will be provided to Federal law enforcement agencies, and \$36 million will be provided to State and local entities for drug control activities that are consistent with the National Strategy.
- In addition to the \$86 million discussed above, it is estimated that Federal drug control agencies will spend another \$1.5 billion of their total drug-program resources in FY 1992.



- The FY 1992 program will continue to dismantle the most significant organizations importing drugs into and through each HIDTA by focusing multi-agency efforts on key targets and vulnerabilities of each organization. Targets include financial operations, financial assets, and transportation operations.
- The \$36 million for direct State and local assistance has been transferred to the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP), which in turn will allocate the funds to the appropriate State and local law enforcement entities.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The President's FY 1993 budget requests \$50 million for the HIDTA program. This level will continue to support the Federal agencies' ongoing HIDTA program efforts. Although 1993 HIDTA plans have not been established, these resources could be used to fund such activities as the multi-jurisdictional law enforcement initiatives that were established and supported with FY 90, FY 91, and FY 92 HIDTA funding.

#### 1993 Highlights

- The FY 1993 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 \$496 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.
- 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 \$1.6 billion for the five HIDTA areas, an increase of \$0.1 billion over the FY 1992 level.

**IV. Output Summary**

ONDCP HIDTA PROGRAM FY 1990 - FY 1992 *			
<u>Agency</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>
DEA	\$ 8.5	\$ 9.8	\$14.4
FBI	2.9	4.0	4.6
INS	3.2	6.9	7.0
U.S. Attorneys	0.3	2.6	5.5
U.S. Marshals	0.3	2.1	2.6
Office of Justice Programs **	0.0	32.9	36.0
OCDETF	0.0	0.1	0.2
Criminal Division	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Subtotal, Justice	\$15.2	\$59.6	\$70.3
U.S. Customs Service	7.0	15.2	9.4
FinCEN	0.2	0.0	0.2
IRS	1.3	4.2	3.0
ATF	1.1	1.4	1.9
Secret Service	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Subtotal, Treasury	9.8	22.2	14.9
Coast Guard	0.0	0.2	0.1
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.4
Bureau of Land Management	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Subtotal, Interior	0.0	0.0	0.6
The Judiciary	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total ONDCP HIDTA Program	\$25.0	\$82.0	\$86.0

\*FY 1993 allocations to be determined.

\*\*Funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs (OJP) are provided as grants to State and local governments.

<u>HIDTA</u>	<u>1990 Actual</u>	<u>1991 Estimate</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>
Houston	\$ 3.3	\$10.6	\$11.9
Los Angeles	3.2	10.6	11.9
Miami	3.8	10.6	11.9
New York	4.0	10.6	11.9
Southwest Border	10.7	30.0	38.0
Polar Cap	0.0	1.6	0.2
Research & Development	0.0	8.0	0.0
HIDTA Administration	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Total	\$25.0	\$82.0	\$86.0

<b>IV. Output Summary (cont'd)</b>				
	1990 <u>Actual</u>	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Approx. Total Federal Personnel in HIDTAs	14,000	15,400	16,200	17,000
Fed'l Agency Baseline HIDTA Resources *	\$1.2B	\$1.4B	\$1.5B	\$1.6B
* 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 By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Intelligence	\$5.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Research & Development	0.0	20.0	10.0
Other Law Enforcement	<u>0.0</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$5.0	\$21.0	\$10.0
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Special Forfeiture Fund	<u>\$5.0</u>	<u>\$21.0</u>	<u>\$10.0</u>
Total	\$5.0	\$21.0	\$10.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Appropriations:			
Fed'l LEA Pay (AUO) Support	\$40.0	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
National Commission	1.0	0.0	0.0
CTAC	0.0	20.0	10.0
ADAMHA:			
OSAP	0.0	10.0	14.7
OTI	0.0	9.0	20.0
Customs	0.0	0.0	5.6
DEA	5.0	0.0	4.0
FinCEN	0.0	0.0	2.8
INS	0.0	7.5	10.3
IRS	<u>0.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$46.0	\$52.5	\$67.4
Drug-Related Share Scored by Receiving Agency:			
Fed'l LEA Pay (AUO) Support	\$35.8	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
National Commission	0.0	1.0	0.0
CTAC	0.0	20.0	10.0
ADAMHA:			
OSAP	0.0	10.0	14.7
OTI	0.0	9.0	20.0
Customs	0.0	0.0	5.6
DEA *	5.0	0.0	4.0
FinCEN	0.0	0.0	2.2
INS	0.0	1.1	1.6
IRS	<u>0.0</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Total	\$40.8	\$47.1	\$58.1
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			
* Provided by reimbursement from ONDCP in FY 1991.			

**II. Program Summary**

	Flow of Funds			
	<u>FY 90</u>	<u>FY 91</u>	<u>FY 92</u>	<u>FY 93</u>
Appropriation	\$115.0	\$46.0	\$52.5	\$67.4
Beginning Year Balance	\$0.0	\$85.0	\$84.0	\$96.5
Deposits from DOJ AFF				
Previous Year Collections	\$0.0	\$46.5	\$37.5	\$0.0
Current Year Collections	\$85.0	\$112.5	\$28.5	\$53.5
Transfers				
Previous Year Appropriation	\$0.0	-\$115.0	-\$1.0	\$0.0
Current Year Appropriation	\$0.0	-\$45.0	-\$52.5	-\$67.4
Excess Balance Transfer	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Year End Excess Funds (Balance Not Appropriated)	\$85.0	\$84.0	\$96.5	\$82.6

- The Assets Forfeiture Amendments Act of 1988 established the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF), 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.
- Deposits to the Fund come from the DOJ Assets Forfeiture Fund (AFF) 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 were made on a quarterly basis.
  - Neither deposits to, nor total balances in, the Special Forfeiture Fund can exceed \$150 million from each fiscal year's collections.
  - Although these deposits occur automatically, monies in the Fund cannot be spent until Congress enacts a specific appropriation.
- \$159 million was deposited into the SFF in FY 1991, of which \$46.5 million was from FY 1990 AFF collections. An estimated \$66 million will be deposited in FY 1992 (\$37.5 million from FY 1991 collections and \$28.5 million from FY 1992 collections), and \$53.5 million in FY 1993.
- Deposits from the Assets Forfeiture Fund to the Special Forfeiture Fund (SFF) have exceeded annual appropriations in the SFF. Based on current estimates of deposits and appropriations, the end of year balance not appropriated will be \$82.6 million in FY 1993.
- 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.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1992 Base Program

The FY 1992 appropriation provided \$52.5 million for the following purposes:

- Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration (ADAMHA): \$19.0 million will be transferred to ADAMHA, of which \$10.0 million will be made available to the Office of Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) for the implementation of demonstration projects for substance-abusing women and their children; and \$9.0 million will be made available to the Office of Treatment Improvement (OTI) for drug treatment capacity expansion.
- Counter-Drug Technology Assessment Center (CTAC): \$20.0 million will be provided to ONDCP's CTAC for counternarcotics research and development activities, and for substance abuse addiction and rehabilitation research.
- Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS): \$7.5 million will be transferred to INS for the hiring, equipping and training of not less than 75 additional Border Patrol Agent FTE on the Southwest Border.
- Internal Revenue Service (IRS): \$6.0 million will be transferred to the IRS for the hiring, equipping, and training of additional special agents and administrative support positions for drug-related investigations in designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The FY 1993 appropriation request is \$67.4 million, an increase of \$14.9 million over FY 1992.

#### 1993 Highlights

The FY 1993 request supports both demand- and supply-based drug program initiatives, as follows:

- ADAMHA: \$20.0 million is requested for transfer to the Office of Treatment Improvement to support the Administration's Capacity Expansion Program (CEP). CEP is the major Federal funding vehicle for expanding treatment services. Under this program, funds are only available for increasing the number of treatment slots. States apply for these funds and make grants to local projects based on relative need.
- ADAMHA: \$14.7 million is requested for transfer to OSAP to enhance the Community Partnership Grant Program. These grants assist communities in developing comprehensive prevention strategies to address local alcohol and drug problems.

- CTAC: \$10.0 million is requested for CTAC to continue its counternarcotics research and development activities. R&D efforts will focus on both demand- and supply-related issues. ONDCP plans to obligate only \$15 million of the FY 1992 funds in that year, leaving a balance that, when combined with the FY 1993 request, will support a \$15 million program in both years.
- Customs Service: \$5.6 million is requested for transfer to the Customs Service. These funds will be used for additional construction at the Front Royal Canine Facility (\$4.6 million), and to purchase crate and container inspection equipment (\$1.0 million).
- DEA: \$4.0 million is requested for transfer to DEA. This money will be used to purchase vehicles (\$2.2 million), for an EPIC architectural and engineering study (\$1.4 million), and for firearms training simulators (\$0.4 million).
- FinCEN: \$2.8 million is requested for transfer to FinCEN for the development of massively parallel processing technology. This initiative will improve FinCEN's intelligence analysis capabilities.
- INS: \$10.3 million is request for transfer to INS to purchase 5 helicopters and approximately 250 replacement vehicles for the Border Patrol. The additional equipment will be used to support counternarcotics activities in the Southwest Border HIDTA.

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

- Special Forfeiture Fund resources are transferred to other agencies and included in their anti-drug programs. For a summary of agencies receiving these funds from ONDCP, see Section I of this paper.

**U.S. SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION****I. Resource Summary**

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prevention	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$0.2
Research	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Total	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.7
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Education/Information Dissemination	\$0.0	\$0.1	\$0.1
Research	0.0	0.1	0.5
Personnel	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	\$0.1	\$0.2	\$0.7
<u>Drug Resources Personnel</u>			
Total FTE	1	1	1
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (S&E)	\$413.1	\$428.2	\$361.6
Drug Percentage	.01%	.04%	.18%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

**II. Program Summary**

- The mission of the U.S Small Business Administration (SBA) is to assist and counsel American small businesses. As part of this mission, the SBA is undertaking initiatives to help small businesses eradicate drugs from the workplace. The SBA's efforts will focus on education/information dissemination and research.
- The SBA's Office of Advocacy works with the small business community to provide information on policy issues and advocate programs and policies that will help small businesses. It also conducts research into matters affecting small business and evaluates future opportunities, problems and needs of small business, and is responsible for coordinating the implementation of SBA's drug-related initiatives.



### **III. Budget Summary**

#### 1992 Base Program

- Although the SBA was not designated as a drug control program agency in Fiscal Year 1992, because it places a high priority helping small businesses fight drugs in the workplace, SBA is allocating \$160,000 for drug-related initiatives in Fiscal Year 1992.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Administration requests a total of \$.7 million, an increase of \$0.5 million, for SBA's anti-drug initiatives, including \$50,000 for education/information dissemination and \$0.45 million for research.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Education/Information Dissemination: Small business owners need to be educated on the benefits that accrue from implementing an anti-drug program in the workplace. Many small business owners have misconceptions about the costs and need for such programs. The SBA will undertake several initiatives to heighten awareness among small business owners of the drug abuse problem and will disseminate appropriate information to assist the small business community in the implementation of anti-drug programs. An increase of \$50,000 is requested for the following education/information dissemination initiatives:
  - Working with Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, SBA will provide each of its field offices with Federal publications addressing substance abuse in the workplace. These publications will be disseminated to the local small business community.
  - SBA will organize and coordinate a nationwide "repository" of successful small business anti-drug programs. The owners of these small businesses will share their experiences and provide practical guidance to other small business owners.
  - SBA will provide substance abuse training and information to the 13,000 members of the Service Corps of Retired Executives who counsel and assist small business owners.
  - SBA will provide drug-abuse related information to small business participants in SBA programs, including those businesses that contract with the Federal government and must comply with the 1988 Drug Free Workplace Act.
- Research: Working with the National Institute on Drug Abuse and the Department of Labor, SBA will undertake research that specifically examines the effect of employee substance abuse on small businesses. The SBA plans to

focus its research on a variety of topics, including ascertaining whether the widespread incidence of job applicant drug screening in large businesses affects the pool of workers available to small businesses, examining the economic costs of employee substance abuse to small businesses and the savings that can accrue to an employer as a result of implementing a workplace substance abuse program, and determining what types of anti-drug programs are best suited for small businesses and what are the principal barriers to the implementation of such programs.

## BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Request</u>
International	<u>\$150.0</u>	<u>\$171.5</u>	<u>\$173.0</u>
Total	\$150.0	\$171.5	\$173.0
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Latin America	\$ 88.0	\$ 99.9	\$ 102.1
Asia/Africa/Europe	11.2	16.9	13.2
Regional Aviation Support	33.5	37.8	40.2
International Organizations	4.8	4.6	4.0
Interregional Programs	7.0	7.0	7.5
Program Development and Support	<u>5.7</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Total	\$150.0	\$171.5	\$173.0
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	108	115	115
Total Positions	124	124	124
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$150.0	\$171.5	\$173.0
Drug Percentage	100%	100%	100%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- All INM resources are drug-related.

### II. Program Summary

- The Department of State has primary responsibility for developing, implementing, and monitoring U.S. international counternarcotics strategies and programs 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.
- 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 program which operates and maintains 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. Drug Control Program (UNDCP), the Organization of American States, and the Pan American Health Organization.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- \$99.9 million — over 58% of the FY 1992 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 support, and project support costs. The major coca-producing countries of the Andes will also receive significant support from INM's airwing.
  - \$45.2 million in program funds will support other anti-drug efforts throughout other parts of Latin America: opium poppy eradication in Mexico and Guatemala; marijuana eradication programs in Mexico, Jamaica, Belize, Brazil, Paraguay and several Central American countries; interdiction and/or eradication in Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Jamaica, Argentina, Paraguay, 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.
- \$16.9 million is planned for Asia/Africa/Europe:
  - \$5.0 million is planned for Thailand. In Thailand, vehicles, communications equipment, investigative support equipment and training will be provided for law enforcement. 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.

- Funding in the amount of \$2.0 million for Laos will expand a small crop substitution, training, drug abuse, and infrastructure development project begun in late FY 1989.
  - 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 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.
- Focusing almost entirely on Latin America, \$37.8 million for the INM airwing (Inter-Regional Aviation Support) will support the overall maintenance, hangaring, and operation costs for 61 INM-operated air assets used in interdiction operations, aerial and manual eradication, and survey and logistical support.
  - \$4.6 million for International Organizations will provide funding for UNDCP, and for programs under the auspices of other international organizations such as the Colombo Plan.
  - Interregional Programs will provide \$7.0 million world-wide for training conducted by DEA, Customs and Coast Guard, as well as detector dog training; it will also support a centrally-managed public awareness and demand reduction program.
  - Finally, \$5.3 million will cover technical and administrative support (Project Development and Support/PD&S) for the overall program.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- For 1993, INM requests a total of \$173.0 million and 124 positions, an increase of \$1.5 million over 1992.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Latin America: The request of \$102.1 million, an increase of \$2.2 million over FY 1992, will continue to assist Latin American countries in disrupting trafficking organizations, interdicting shipments of precursor and drug products, improving tactical intelligence, and eradicating illegal narcotics crops.

- Support for the Andean Strategy countries of Colombia and Bolivia will increase by \$3.3 million. This increase will assist the Government of Colombia in dismantling the drug cartels, destroying their labs, and targeting the major traffickers and their assets. It will assist the Government of Bolivia in strengthening law enforcement efforts against the networks which buy and refine coca paste. In both Colombia and Bolivia, funding will also help strengthen the judicial systems and educate the public about the harmful effects of drug production and consumption. Support provided to Peru will be maintained at the FY 1992 level. Assistance will continue to be provided to the Government of Peru to counter the traffic in semi-refined and refined coca products and eradicate coca seedbeds. The program includes assistance to the Peruvian National Police, Customs, and other law enforcement organizations, and to public awareness and education activities.
  - Funding is requested to improve the Mexican Government's capability to interdict the massive flow of cocaine being shipped from Colombia through Mexico to the U.S. Additional funding will help the opium eradication program adjust to more sophisticated cultivation techniques. Demand reduction programs will address the growing problems of drug abuse within Mexico.
- Asia/Africa/Europe: A total of \$13.2 million is requested to continue the narcotics control programs in these regions.
  - \$6.0 million is requested to continue the programs in Thailand and Laos Assistance will help improve the investigative capabilities of the Thai police and support efforts to control the cultivation and processing of the opium poppy. In Laos, the program will continue to provide alternate economic incentives for opium producing regions to reduce and eventually eliminate the dependence of the local population on opium cultivation.
  - Funding for Turkey will be maintained at the FY 1992 level to disrupt heroin trafficking and to prevent diversion from licit poppy cultivation. The Pakistan program will continue to assist efforts to accelerate extension of the opium poppy cultivation ban and attendant crop control.
  - Funds will be devoted to increasing narcotics cooperation in a number of African and Asian transit countries. In order to increase involvement in worldwide counternarcotics activities, INM will work with the European Community and other industrially developed countries.
- Inter-Regional Aviation Support: An increase of \$2.4 million for the INM airwing will provide maintenance, overhaul, training support, and modifications for INM fixed wing aircraft and for helicopters used in Latin American countries.

- International Organizations: Support for selected international organizations, including the United Nations Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the Colombo Plan, will continue with particular emphasis on support for multilateral narcotics control initiatives.
- Interregional Programs: An enhancement of \$0.5 million for training, demand reduction, and public awareness programs is requested.
- Project Development and Support: An enhancement of \$0.7 will support increased operating costs.

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

- The International Narcotics Control Program represents a long-term commitment to reduce the level of illicit drug production, trafficking, and abuse on a global basis. By addressing all elements of the international grower-to-user chain, the program seeks not only to reduce the supply of narcotics entering the United States, but also to provide critical assistance and technical expertise to other nations committed to controlling their own drug problems. This program complements the efforts that individual countries undertake on their own. Recent program accomplishments include the following:
  - the Government of Colombia's record seizures of cocaine (almost 90 metric tons in 1991), and continuing action against trafficking organizations;
  - recognition by Colombia of a growing threat of opium poppy cultivation; authorities manually destroyed over one thousand hectares in 1991;
  - in Mexico, seizures of over 40 tons of cocaine in both 1990 and 1991, primarily as the result of activities of the Northern Border Response Force;
  - in Bolivia, successful disruption of a major trafficking organization through Operation Safehaven which reasserted government authority over a key town that traffickers had controlled, seized 39 aircraft, and arrested a kingpin wanted in the U.S.;
  - in Argentina, successful apprehension of a Bolivian cocaine kingpin along with associates and the seizure of \$5 million in assets;
  - in Pakistan, raids on heroin laboratories as well as major seizures of narcotics and refining chemicals;

- in Africa, greater attention to and effectiveness of narcotics law enforcement efforts as exemplified by a six-month investigation in Nigeria which culminated in the arrest of eight persons and the seizure of a facility that prepared couriers and drugs for smuggling.
- Additional output measures for INM efforts will be shown by country in the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR), scheduled for publication March 1, 1992.



## BUREAU OF POLITICO/MILITARY AFFAIRS

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
International	<u>\$107.6</u>	<u>\$121.2</u>	<u>\$140.8</u>
Total	\$107.6	\$121.2	\$140.8
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Foreign Military Financing	\$106.0	\$117.1	\$137.0
International Military			
Education and Training	<u>1.7</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Total	\$107.6	\$121.2	\$140.8
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions <sup>2</sup>	48	48	52
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$4,679.5	\$4,551.2	\$4,210.1
Drug Percentage	2.3%	2.7%	3.3%

<sup>1</sup> Final decisions on the FY 1992 allocations and the FY 1993 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.

- 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

- The Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs' 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.
- 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.
- 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**

#### **1992 Base Program**

- \$117.1 million in FMF and \$4.1 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 610 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, (FAA), a portion of the FMF funds may be made available for programs authorized under the 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.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- The total request for military assistance in 1993 is \$140.8 million, an increase of \$19.7 million over 1992.

### 1993 Highlights

- As in FY 1992, all military assistance will support the Andean Strategy.
- FMF: For the Andean Strategy countries, an enhancement of \$19.9 million will provide equipment and related training.
- IMET: Military training for the Andean countries will continue at \$3.8 million, a reduction of \$0.3 million below the 1992 level.

### **IV. Output Summary**

- 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, 1992.

## EMERGENCIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
International	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.8
Total	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.8
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Narcotics Rewards	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.8
Total	\$0.0	\$0.5	\$0.8
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$15.9	\$7.0	\$8.5
Drug Percentage	0.0%	7.1%	8.8%

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

- The narcotics rewards request, as well as the drug percentage, represent approximately one half of the \$1.5 million requested by the Department of State for combined narcotics trafficking and terrorism rewards.

### II. Program Summary

- 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; and for funding of rewards for information concerning both international terrorist and narcoterrorist activities.
- 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.

- The 1989 INCA increased the individual ceiling on these rewards to \$2.0 million.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### 1992 Base Program

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

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- \$0.8 million represents one half of the State Department K account request for international terrorism and narcoterrorist reward payments.

### **IV. Output Summary**

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Total Number of Narcotics Rewards	0	1	1
Total Dollar Amount of Narcotics Rewards	\$0	\$500,000	\$750,000

## U.S. COAST GUARD

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Interdiction	\$714.6	\$666.9	\$675.4
Research and Development	<u>4.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$718.6	\$672.1	\$679.1
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$719.1	\$673.0	\$680.0
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Operating Expenses	\$602.6	\$588.3	\$619.8
Acquisition, Construction and Improvements	112.0	78.6	55.6
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	<u>4.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$718.6	\$672.1	\$679.1
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$719.1	\$673.0	\$680.0
ONDCP's HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$0.2	\$0.1	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	4,640	4,673	4,713
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	4,650	4,683	4,723
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	4,480	4,651	4,676
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	4,490	4,661	4,686
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$3,426.6	\$3,596.4	\$3,817.6
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	21%	19%	18%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$3,427.2	\$3,597.3	\$3,818.5
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	21%	19%	19%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- Drug-program resources are based on estimates of time spent by Coast Guard operational facilities, (boats, cutters, and aircraft) in the performance of drug-related missions.

## **II. Program Summary**

- The Coast Guard was founded in 1790 to enforce Federal law in maritime jurisdictions. The Coast Guard remains 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.
- The Coast Guard is responsible for a wide range of Federal maritime programs, including search and rescue, aids to navigation, ice-breaking, marine environmental protection, marine safety, and, as an armed force, military readiness. As such, nearly all of its boats, cutters, aircraft, and shore facilities exist to support a variety of missions, including drug interdiction.
- The goal of the Coast Guard Drug Interdiction Program is to eliminate maritime routes as a significant trafficking mode for the supply of drugs to the U.S. through seizures, disruption and displacement. Coast Guard cutters, boats, and aircraft conduct routine law enforcement patrols and special operations throughout the maritime arena, including waters adjacent to principal source and transit countries, and in U.S. coastal waters.
- 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.
- 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**

### 1992 Base Program

- The FY 1992 program level is \$672.1 million (excluding OCDE resources) and 4,651 FTE.
- Operating Expenses: Included in the 1992 drug program is \$588.3 million for operating expenses. This decision unit finances the operation of Coast Guard facilities, maintains capital equipment, recruits, trains and sustains the workforce in an all-volunteer environment, and improves management effectiveness. In FY 1992, responsibility for the operation, maintenance, and manning of land-based and sea-based aerostationary balloons and E-2C aircraft was transferred to the Department of Defense.
- Acquisition, Construction and Improvement: \$78.6 million is provided under this account. This account provides for new, replacement, or renovated

vessels, aircraft, and other equipment necessary to carry out Coast Guard's multiple missions. This account is zero-based each year. The following are planned expenditures for FY 1992:

- \$6.1 million to complete the 378-foot cutter FRAM;
  - \$23.5 million to continue the major maintenance availability for the 210-foot cutters;
  - \$43.5 million to procure three new OPBAT helicopters (HH-60J) and funds other miscellaneous helicopter and fixed wing aircraft projects;
  - \$2.5 million to provide for improvement to the law enforcement information system and other miscellaneous communication systems; and
  - \$3.0 million for phase III modifications and expansion to the Coast Guard Air Station at Miami, Florida to accommodate the aircraft based there.
- Research, Development, Test and Evaluation: \$5.2 million is provided in FY 1992. 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. This account is also zero-based each year.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Coast Guard's FY 1993 drug-program request is \$679.1 million and 4,676 FTE, a net increase of \$7.0 million and 25 FTE over the FY 1992 level.
- No new major interdiction systems are proposed for FY 1993. The request will enable the Coast Guard to maintain its interdiction efforts at its current level of effectiveness.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Operating Expenses: The request for this decision unit is \$619.8 million and 4,676 FTE, a net increase of \$31.5 million and 25 FTE over the FY 1992 level.
- The \$31.5 million increase over the FY 1992 level is comprised of \$5.0 million for program enhancements and \$26.5 million for adjustments to the base. Resources for program enhancements are:
  - \$1.9 million for health and safety services for Coast Guard personnel, shore facility support, and operation of shipboard satellite telecommunications equipment;



- \$1.4 million for cutter and boat maintenance support and to relocate the Coast Guard Supply Center to Curtis Bay, Maryland;
  - \$1.2 million for recruiting/building diversity, leadership training and sustaining the work-force; and
  - \$0.5 million for improvements in property and financial management oversight.
- Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements: The total request for this decision unit is \$55.6 million, a decrease of \$23.0 million from the FY 1992 level. This account is zero-based each year. Following are projects being requested in FY 1993:
    - \$1.3 million for cutter boat replacements;
    - \$0.6 million for Shipboard Command and Control System;
    - \$20.1 million to continue the 210-foot medium endurance cutter major maintenance availability;
    - \$20.0 million for one OPBAT-medium range recovery helicopter;
    - \$2.2 million for the Aircraft Cockpit Voice Recorders and Flight Data Recorders;
    - \$2.1 million for the Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System;
    - \$1.4 million for phase IV of the Global Positioning System installation;
    - \$1.2 million for phase II of the Commercial Satellite Communications and the Transportable Communications Centers;
    - \$6.2 million for phase IV for the expansion and modification to the Coast Guard Air Station at Miami, Florida; and
    - \$0.5 million for facilities improvements at Group Fort Macon in North Carolina and Group North Bend in Oregon.
  - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation: The request for this decision unit is \$3.7 million, \$1.5 million less than the FY 1992 level. This decision unit is zero-based each year. FY 1993 projects include a comprehensive law enforcement initiative encompassing three elements: Developing technology for surveillance (i.e. improving forward looking radar); technology for vessel search (i.e., equipment to detect contra-band on ships in containers and in cargo); and, intelligence technology (e.g., development of photo intelligence equipment and imaging equipment).

**IV. Output Summary**

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Drug Seizures:			
Cocaine (lbs)	32,658	35,000	38,000
Marijuana (tons)	15	25	25
Vessels Seized	61	75	75
Arrests	106	150	150
Drug Cases with Coast Guard Involvement	155	175	175

## FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Interdiction	\$ 16.5	\$16.3	\$24.4
Prevention	<u>7.3</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>11.2</u>
Total	\$23.8	\$26.1	\$35.6
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Operations	\$13.8	\$18.1	\$22.5
Facilities & Equipment	<u>10.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>13.1</u>
Total	\$23.8	\$26.1	\$35.6
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	165	334	334
Total FTE	118	211	278
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$7,938.0	\$8,872.0	\$9,436.0
Drug Percentage	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%

- The drug percentage is based on the number of work-years dedicated to drug-related activities.

### II. Program Summary

- 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.
- The FAA assists in identifying airborne drug smugglers by using radar, posting aircraft lookouts, and tracking the movement of suspect aircraft.
- The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 mandated that FAA assist law enforcement agencies "in the enforcement of laws relating to the regulation of controlled substances, to the extent consistent with aviation safety."
- The FAA has numerous drug-related programs primarily in the areas of drug prevention and interdiction.
  - Random Drug Testing: Each year, the FAA conducts pre-employment testing, as well as random drug testing for approximately 50% of FAA

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 command, control, and communications and intelligence centers (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 consistent with the requirements of the Drug Enforcement Act. This includes the integration of the airmen and aircraft data bases with new electronic imaging and communications systems, and the issuance of non-forgeable airmen certificates and permanent aircraft tail numbers.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1992 Base Program

- Resources: The FY 1992 budget includes \$26.1 million and 211 FTE focused in the areas of prevention and interdiction. \$16.3 million supports interdiction and \$9.8 million supports drug-prevention efforts.
- The Interdiction program is comprised of the following key elements:
  - \$9.4 million supports improvements in the Airmen and Aircraft Registry program (the Registry);
  - \$5.0 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; and
  - \$1.9 million supports FAA's Drug Investigation Support Units.
- The Prevention program is comprised of the following key elements:
  - \$5.4 million provides pre-employment and random drug testing of approximately 17,500 FAA employees who are designated to be in critical-safety positions; and

- \$4.4 million supports FAA regulatory oversight of the drug testing program administered by the approximately 20,000 aviation industry entities and individual commercial operators.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The FY 1993 request totals \$35.6 million and 278 FTE, a net increase of \$9.5 million and 67 FTE above the FY 1992 level. Of this increase, \$4.4 million represents net adjustment to the FY 1992 level and \$5.1 million represents the continuation of the Registry program.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Operations: FAA is requesting \$22.5 million and 278 FTE for this decision unit, an increase of \$4.4 million and 67 FTE over the FY 1992 level. The increases include:
  - \$0.9 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;
  - \$0.9 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.;
  - \$0.5 million for random and pre-employment drug testing of approximately 20,000 FAA employees who are in critical-safety positions;
  - \$0.2 million to develop and correlate flight plans and transponder codes to enhance communications between Air Route Traffic Control Centers and U.S. Customs/Coast Guard C3I facilities; and
  - \$1.9 million to implement a program for the periodic re-registration of aircraft and periodic renewal of pilot's certificates.
- Facilities and Equipment: The request for this decision unit is \$13.1 million, an increase of \$5.1 million over the FY 1992 program. This increase is for follow-on work to the Airmen and Aircraft Registry System. Funding will provide major application associated with the imaging hardware and the conversion of microfilm and microfiche to electronic images. This request is necessary to correct existing deficiencies used in the registration and certification process.

**IV. Output Summary**

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Airmen Certifications	908,000	914,000	1,015,000
Aircraft Registrations	669,000	718,000	763,000
Drug Interdiction Investigations	830	935	1,028
Drug Testing	15,000	17,500	20,000

## NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
State and Local Assistance	\$6.7	\$7.9	\$8.3
Research	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Total	\$7.2	\$8.2	\$9.5
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Research and Analysis	\$0.5	\$0.3	\$1.2
Highway Safety Programs	2.9	4.0	4.0
402 Formula Grants	3.4	3.5	3.5
408 Alcohol Safety Incentive Grants	0.4	0.4	0.4
410 Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grants	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Total	\$7.2	\$8.2	\$9.5
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Positions	9	12	12
FTE	9	12	12
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$244.7	\$248.7	\$304.2
Drug Percentage	3%	3%	3%

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

- 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 1991, 1992, and 1993 is 3, 3, and 4 percent, respectively, of the total for that decision unit.

### II. Program Summary

- 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.
- 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 and Section 410 Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasure 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.

- 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

#### 1992 Base Program

- The FY 1992 enacted level for NHTSA's drug-related activities is \$8.2 million, 12 positions, and 12 FTE. This represents an increase of \$1.0 million, 3 positions, and 3 FTE over 1991.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The 1993 request is for \$9.5 million, 12 positions, and 12 FTE. This represents an increase of \$1.3 million over the 1992 enacted level.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Highway Safety Programs: The 1993 request for this decision unit is for \$4 million. In 1993, 24 additional DEC project sites will be established.
- Formula Grants: An increase of \$0.4 million in formula grant funding is due to the Section 410 Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasure Grant Program.

### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Drug Evaluation and Classification:			
Training Sites	29	46	70
Number of States	18	23	35



**BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS****I. Resource Summary**

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigations	\$120.0	\$128.5	\$137.9
Regulatory & Compliance	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$123.2	\$131.5	\$141.3
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$133.2	\$141.8	\$152.6
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Law Enforcement <sup>1</sup>	\$120.0	\$128.5	\$137.9
Compliance Operations	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$123.2	\$131.5	\$141.3
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$133.2	\$141.8	\$152.6
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>2</sup>	\$1.5	\$1.9	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,463	1,597	1,735
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,600	1,734	1,882
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,150	1,196	1,313
Agent Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,265	1,311	1,437
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,429	1,478	1,522
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,559	1,608	1,654
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	995	1,068	1,105
Agent FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,104	1,117	1,216
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$307.1	\$335.4	\$352.4
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	40%	39%	40%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$317.1	\$345.7	\$363.8
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	42%	41%	42%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- Based on the Bureau's evaluation of resources devoted to the anti-drug effort, the ATF drug control program is computed as approximately 53 percent of the Bureau's Law Enforcement budget function, and 4 percent of the Compliance Operations budget function. Overall, approximately 42 percent of ATF's FY 1993 budget request is drug-related.

## **II. Program Summary**

- 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.
- 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 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**

### 1992 Base Program

- ATF's drug-related resources (excluding OCDE) for FY 1992 total 1,597 positions (1,196 agent positions), 1,478 FTE and \$131.5 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.
- 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.
- 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.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- The Strategy requests a 1993 increase over 1992 (excluding OCDE) of 138 positions (117 agent positions), 44 FTE and \$9.8 million.
- The Strategy requests a 1993 OCDE increase over 1992 totalling 10 positions (9 agent positions), 2 FTE and \$1.0 million. A description of OCDE resources is provided elsewhere in this document.

### 1993 Highlights

- Achilles (Armed Career Criminal) Program: An increase is requested for this program of 60 positions (50 agent positions), 15 FTE, and \$1.4 million. ATF will use this enhancement to expand the Achilles Violent Offender Program. This initiative targets top violent career criminals who use firearms in furtherance of their illegal activities. The Prohibited Person Targeting Program, which is included in this initiative, will allow Compliance Operations to dedicate more resources to assist in this effort. The total request (drug and non-drug) for this initiative is 25 FTE \$2.1 million.
- International Traffic in Arms (ITAR) Program: An increase is requested of 5 positions (2 agent positions), 2 FTE, and \$0.1 million. With these resources, ATF will initiate contacts 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 2 FTE and \$0.2 million.
- Achilles National Violent Gang Strategy: An increase is requested of 51 positions (44 agent positions), 15 FTE, and \$1.1 million. With these resources, ATF will augment the Bureau's existing efforts to combat gang violence. Violent Street Gang Task Forces will be placed in areas identified as having a high level of gang-related violence, including High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs). These resources will expand national gang enforcement efforts, providing more comprehensive information on gang violence and trends. This analysis will provide critical information for ATF to share with other police agencies involved in gang enforcement. The total request (drug and non-drug) for this initiative is 20 FTE and \$1.7 million.
- Operation Alliance: An increase is requested of 12 positions (11 agent positions), 3 FTE, and \$0.3 million. With these resources, ATF will apportion staffing among the Houston, Dallas, and Los Angeles Districts to maximize investigative potential along the Southwest Border and in two HIDTA cities. This drug related increase represents 100% of the ATF request.
- Stolen Firearms Interdiction Program: An increase is requested of 10 agent positions, 3 FTE, and \$0.3 million. With these resources, ATF will address firearms thefts from manufacturers, retail distributors, and private individuals. The total request (drug and non-drug) for this initiative is 5 FTE and \$0.6 million.

- Systems Modernization: An increase is requested of \$0.9 million. This initiative will enable ATF to improve automated data processing operations. The total request (drug and non-drug) is \$4.2 million.
- National Tracing Center: An increase is requested of \$1.1 million. This initiative will enable ATF to relocate the Center in order to improve operations. The current lease on the Landover, Maryland facility expires in January 1993. The total request (drug and non-drug) is \$1.5 million.
- Adjustments to Base Programs: Changes total 6 FTE and \$4.6 million. These are other changes from FY 1992 that are not included in the program increases described above. Included in these base changes are decreases from non-recurring costs and increases to annualize positions and pay-related costs funded in FY 1992. The total request (drug and non-drug) for these adjustments is 13 FTE and \$10.9 million.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Investigations	7,183	7,533	8,054
Suspects Recommended for			
Prosecution	6,713	7,072	7,568
Inspections	1,727	2,350	2,900

## U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

## I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Interdiction	\$481.8	\$563.4	\$552.6
Investigations	57.4	59.1	62.7
Intelligence	12.1	13.1	13.7
R&D	3.4	3.7	3.9
State & Local Asst.	<u>119.4</u>	<u>120.0</u>	<u>120.0</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$674.1	\$759.3	\$752.9
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$699.9	\$787.6	\$783.1
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries & Expenses	\$381.5	\$405.9	\$438.9
Operations & Maintenance	104.8	167.1	132.0
Air Facilities Construction	0.0	11.5	0.0
Forfeiture Fund	<u>187.8</u>	<u>174.8</u>	<u>182.0</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$674.1	\$759.3	\$752.9
Total (w/ OCDE)	\$699.9	\$787.6	\$783.1
ONDCP's HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$15.2	\$9.4	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	4,771	5,305	5,344
Total Positions (w/ OCDE)	5,127	5,661	5,719
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,020	1,100	1,167
Agent Positions (w/ OCDE)	1,283	1,363	1,445
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	4,771	5,305	5,344
Total FTE (w/ OCDE)	5,092	5,661	5,705
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,020	1,100	1,117
Agent FTE (w/ OCDE)	1,257	1,363	1,382
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$1,481.3	\$1,645.4	\$1,660.2
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	45.5%	46.1%	45.3%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$1,507.1	\$1,673.7	\$1,690.4
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	46.4%	47.1%	46.3%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- Customs' drug program estimates are based on separate percentages applied to programs in Customs' Salaries and Expenses, Operations and Maintenance, Air Facilities Construction, and Forfeiture Fund accounts.
- 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 25% 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.
- Approximately 95% of the Operations and Maintenance Appropriation, which funds non-personnel costs of the air and marine interdiction programs, are scored as drug-related.
- Approximately 95% of the Air Interdiction Facilities Construction Appropriation, which funds the facilities-related costs of the air program, are scored as drug-related. This is a new appropriation, initiated in 1992.
- 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**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

- Customs has an extensive air program, whose goal is to reduce the availability of illegal drugs arriving in the United States. The objectives of the air program are to detect and apprehend private aircraft smugglers and provide assistance to other enforcement efforts of Customs and other law enforcement agencies.
- Aircraft operated by Customs include jet interceptors and long-range trackers equipped with radar and infrared detection sensors, high performance helicopters, single and multi-engine support aircraft, and airborne detection platforms.
- Vessels operated by Customs include interceptors, fast utility and blue water type vessels. These motor vessels are equipped with sophisticated marine radar systems, radios, and other electronic support equipment.
- Customs also manages a forfeiture fund, into which are deposited the proceeds beyond the expenses of seizures and forfeiture of merchandise.
- 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**

#### 1992 Base Program

- The FY 1992 program level is \$759.3 million (excluding OCDE resources) and 5,305 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. Funds are included for new and replacement vessels and for support helicopters. A new appropriation provides funds for replacement of Customs' air facility at Jacksonville, Florida, and expansion of facilities at Miami, Florida and Corpus Christi, Texas to support present operations.
- Approximately 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.
- 340 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.

- Customs air assets will fly 49,950 hours to intercept, track, and apprehend drug smuggling by general aviation aircraft. This is an increase of 3,969 flying hours over 1991.
- Customs will modify its current Marine Operations Reporting System (MORS) to ensure that more comprehensive reports on marine statistical data can be obtained.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- The FY 1993 request totals \$752.9 million and 5,344 FTE, a net decrease of \$6.4 million and an increase of 39 FTE from the FY 1992 level. The net decrease includes non-recurring costs for the Air Program Capital Asset and an \$11.5 million reduction for the Air Facilities Construction account in FY 1992.
- Reimbursements for the Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDE) will increase by 5 FTE and \$1.9 million to a total of \$30.2 million and 361 FTE.

### 1993 Highlights

- Salaries and Expenses: The request for this decision unit is \$438.9 million and 5,344 FTE, an increase of 39 FTE and \$33.0 million over the FY 1992 level. It is comprised of \$14.1 million and 36 FTE in program initiatives and \$18.9 million and 3 FTE in adjustments to the base. The initiatives include:
  - \$1.6 million and 17 FTE to expand Customs' financial investigations program;
  - \$0.2 million for internal controls: This initiative provides 4 FTE to continue improvement of Customs' financial management procedures. Emphasis in FY 1993 will focus on continued development of the Asset Information Management System (AIMS);
  - \$1.4 million and 14 FTE for an additional 54 Canine Enforcement Teams (i.e. one dog and one handler);
  - \$5.6 million for two initiatives funded by ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund. These include \$4.6 million for continuation of renovation and upgrading of the Canine Enforcement Training Facility and \$1.0 million for Inspector crate and container equipment; and
  - \$5.3 million for programs to ensure the continued integrity of Customs' employees, including \$5.2 million to institute an agent rotation policy and \$0.1 million and one additional agent FTE to expand internal affairs operations and conduct inspection visits to all field offices.



- **Operations & Maintenance (Air Program):** Customs is requesting \$132.0 million in drug-related resources for this decision unit, a net decrease of \$35.1 million from the FY 1992 level. The net change consists of:

Enhancements and increases:

- \$5.5 million for marine vessel replacement;
- \$0.7 million associated with the annualization of 1992 helicopter procurements; provides for an increase of at least 1,000 flight hours;
- An additional 1,450 flight hours for the P-3, Citation, and CHET aircraft will be funded using available balances from the Air Program;
- \$3.9 million for inflation;

Non-recurring expenses:

- \$29.5 million due to the purchase of one P-3 aircraft;
- \$9.5 million due to the purchase of 8 helicopters;
- \$1.9 million due to the marine maintenance contract;
- \$4.3 million due to vessel replacement.

- **Forfeiture Fund:** Customs is requesting \$182.0 million in drug-related resources for this decision unit, an increase of \$7.2 million over the FY 1992 level. This increase reflects higher levels of seizure and forfeiture anticipated in 1993.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Assets Seized: (quantity)			
Vessels	261	264	267
Aircraft	106	107	109
Vehicles	8,161	8,283	8,407
Monetary Instruments	\$271M	\$275M	\$279M
Seizures: (lbs)			
Heroin	2,960	3,000	3,050
Cocaine	169,856	172,130	174,700
Marijuana	287,520	291,830	296,200
Hashish	177,038	179,690	182,380
Air Program Flying Hours	45,981	49,950	52,400

**FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTER****I. Resource Summary**

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigations	\$20.8	\$16.3	\$18.8
Total	\$20.8	\$16.3	\$18.8
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$13.7	\$13.5	\$14.6
Acquisition & Construction	\$7.1	\$2.8	\$4.2
Total	\$20.8	\$16.3	\$18.8
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	159	159	159
Total FTE	147	150	150
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$61.0	\$48.0	\$55.3
Drug Percentage	34%	34%	34%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- 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**

- The Center is an interagency training facility serving 71 Federal law enforcement organizations. The major training effort is in the area of basic programs to teach law enforcement skills 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 FLETC offers approximately 30 programs to State and local law enforcement officers.

- 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**

#### 1992 Base Program

- FLETC drug program resources for FY 1992 consist of 150 FTE and \$16.3 million. These support the Center's continuing training efforts (Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Account of \$13.5 million and 150 FTE), as well as construction and facility maintenance (Acquisition, Construction, Improvement and Related Expenses (ACI) Account of \$2.8 million).
- During FY 1992, in support of agency drug enforcement activities, the Center expects to conduct:
  - Basic training for approximately 4,749 students, involving almost 28,593 student-weeks;
  - Advanced training for approximately 5,537 students involving about 9,693 student-weeks; and
  - State and local training for about 1,445 students, involving almost 1,908 student-weeks.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- In total, the Strategy recommends a 1993 increase over 1992 of \$2.5 million.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Salaries and Expenses: An increase is requested for this budget activity of \$0.7 million. This enhancement includes \$0.3 million for equipment, \$0.2 million for contract services, and \$0.2 million for the purchase of telecommunications equipment and new training building support.
- Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (ACI): An increase is requested of \$2.8 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 10 percent of Phase II construction has been funded. This enhancement will provide funds to construct an additional classroom building, correct some environmental damage at the Glynco site, and continue development of the Master Plan.

- Adjustments to Base Program: Net changes total to a decrease of \$1.0 million. These are other changes from FY 1992 that are not included in the program increases described above. Included in these base changes are decreases from non-recurring one-time expenses, increases to account for the effects of inflation, and the annualization of FY 1992 pay raises.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Basic Training	17,478	28,593	31,539
Advanced Training	6,991	9,693	15,578
State & Local Training	1,525	1,908	2,056
(All reported in terms of student-weeks)			

**FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK (FinCEN)****I. Resource Summary**

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Intelligence	\$10.6	\$12.9	\$14.3
Research and Development	<u>\$2.2</u>	<u>\$1.6</u>	<u>\$3.9</u>
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$12.8	\$14.4	\$18.2
Total (w/OCDE)	\$12.8	\$14.4	\$18.7
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Salaries and Expenses	\$12.8	\$14.4	\$18.2
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$12.8	\$14.4	\$18.2
Total (w/OCDE)	\$12.8	\$14.4	\$18.7
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>1</sup>	\$0.0	\$0.2	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	126	129	138
Total Positions (w/OCDE)	126	129	152
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	90	121	125
Total FTE (w/OCDE)	90	121	129
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$16.0	\$18.1	\$22.8
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	80%	80%	80%
Total Agency Budget (w/OCDE)	\$16.0	\$18.1	\$23.3
Drug Percentage (w/OCDE)	80%	80%	80%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- Estimates of drug program resources are based on a review of ongoing casework and the current distribution of employees by function. The figures above reflect a re-estimate of previously reported drug percentages.

## II. Program Summary

- FinCEN is a multi-source, multi-discipline, multi-agency intelligence analysis organization that collects, processes, analyzes, coordinates, and disseminates intelligence on the proceeds of illicit activity to the appropriate Federal, State, local, and foreign law enforcement and bank regulatory agencies.
- 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;
  - Indict, arrest, and prosecute those engaged in financial crimes; and
  - Identify new methods, patterns, and trends used by money launderers.
- FinCEN is organized into three primary functional areas: Tactical Support, Strategic Analysis, and Systems Integration.
  - Tactical Support: Tactical Support provides in-depth analytical assistance in support of complex participating agency investigations where appropriate. Artificial Intelligence (AI) will be used to process most of the data collected and analyzed by FinCEN. AI will identify potential money laundering targets using a variety of criteria, such as dollar tolerance, home address versus transaction address, occupation, currency transaction reports and currency or monetary instrument reports.  
  
It also provides responses to inquiries from Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies on a real-time basis to aid law enforcement agencies 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.
- FY 1991 was the first full year of operation for FinCEN. By the end of FY 1991, FinCEN was nearly fully staffed and responding to vastly increasing requests for assistance from law enforcement agencies.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### 1992 Base Program

- The FY 1992 resource level is \$14.4 million (excluding the transfer of \$0.2 million in HIDTA funding) and 121 direct FTE. FinCEN's staff is augmented by approximately 39 special agents and analysts, who are assigned to FinCEN from participating agencies on a nonreimbursable basis.

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The FY 1993 request for FinCEN is \$18.2 million and 125 direct FTE, a net increase of \$3.8 million and 4 FTE above the FY 1992 authorized level. This includes \$2.2 million for development of a Massively Parallel Processing system, to be funded by a transfer from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund.
- In addition, the Administration requests \$0.5 million, 14 positions, and 4 FTE to establish a core OCDE unit within FinCEN through a reimbursable agreement with the OCDE program discussed elsewhere in this document.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Salaries and Expenses: The \$3.8 million increase provides resources to expand FinCEN's operations. This increase is comprised of \$3.5 million of initiatives:
  - \$2.2 million to develop a Massively Parallel Processing system;
  - \$0.5 million and 4 FTE to expand Systems Integration staffing;

- \$0.4 million to increase access to commercial information systems; and
- \$0.4 million to relocate FinCEN to accommodate current staffing;
- Base adjustments include a reduction of \$0.3 million in nonrecurring costs related to one-time ADP acquisitions, and \$0.6 million in annualizations and inflationary increases.
- The addition of 14 permanent OCDE positions will enable FinCEN to maintain full support to the substantially increasing number of highly complex, time-intensive OCDE investigations.

#### IV. Output Summary

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Law Enforcement, Financial, and Commercial Information Systems Data Base Queries	196,413	349,600	430,000
Narcotics and Narcotics Money Laundering Invest- igations supported	1,761	3,875	5,630



## INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

## I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigations	\$93.2	\$102.8	\$111.1
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$93.2	\$102.8	\$111.1
Total (w/OCDE)	\$127.2	\$140.2	\$152.8
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Tax Fraud & Financial Invest. <sup>1</sup>	\$75.2	\$83.9	\$91.3
Currency Transaction Report Processing	18.0	18.9	19.7
Total (w/o OCDE)	\$93.2	\$102.8	\$111.1
Total (w/OCDE)	\$127.2	\$140.2	\$152.8
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>2</sup>	\$4.2	\$3.0	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions (w/o OCDE)	1,751	1,837	1,913
Total Positions (w/OCDE)	2,224	2,309	2,449
Agent Positions (w/o OCDE)	700	772	820
Agent Positions (w/OCDE)	1,071	1,143	1,236
Total FTE (w/o OCDE)	1,652	1,716	1,735
Total FTE (w/OCDE)	2,072	2,171	2,206
Agent FTE (w/o OCDE)	660	700	712
Agent FTE (w/OCDE)	993	1,060	1,082
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget (w/o OCDE)	\$6,052.2	\$6,671.4	\$7,243.4
Drug Percentage (w/o OCDE)	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
Total Agency Budget (w/ OCDE)	\$6,086.2	\$6,708.8	\$7,285.1
Drug Percentage (w/ OCDE)	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%

<sup>1</sup> 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. In FY 1992, \$6.0 million was transferred from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund for drug-related financial investigations in HIDTAs. All of the FY 1992 transfer is scored as drug-related.

<sup>2</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- 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**

- 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.
- 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.
- 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**

### 1992 Base Program

- In FY 1992, funding for IRS anti-drug activities (excluding OCDE) totals 1,837 positions (772 agent positions), 1,716 FTE, and \$102.8 million. Included in this total is \$6 million and 64 FTE provided by transfer from ONDCP's Special Forfeiture Fund, and \$3.8 million reprogrammed to Tax Fraud and Financial Investigations for Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO).
- 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 1992.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- In total, the Strategy requests a FY 1993 increase over FY 1992 (excluding OCDE) of 76 positions (48 agent positions), 19 FTE, and \$8.3 million.

- The Strategy requests a 1993 OCDE increase over 1992 totalling 64 positions (45 agent positions), 16 FTE, and \$4.4 million. A description of OCDE resources is provided elsewhere in this document.

### 1993 Highlights

- Tax Fraud and Financial Investigations:
  - Money Laundering: An increase is requested of 76 positions (48 agent positions), 19 FTE, and \$3.5 million. This enhancement will expand interagency money laundering investigations in the metropolitan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas of New York, Miami, Houston, and Los Angeles.
  - Administratively Uncontrollable Overtime (AUO): An increase is requested of \$0.9 million. AUO is used when hours of duty cannot be controlled administratively, and when substantial amounts of irregular or occasional overtime duty occur. IRS has experienced a shortfall in this budget activity. This request corrects the shortfall, and would allow IRS to institute an AUO policy comparable to other Federal law enforcement agencies.
- Adjustments to Base Program: Changes include an increase of \$3.9 million. These are inflation adjustments that are not highlighted in the program increases described above.

### **IV. Output Summary**

	1991 <u>Actual</u>	1992 <u>Estimate</u>	1993 <u>Projection</u>
Investigations Initiated	1,164	1,208	1,234
Currency Transaction Reports Processed	7,818,000	9,147,000	10,702,000

## UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Investigations	\$53.6	\$44.7	\$62.9
Total	\$53.6	\$44.7	\$62.9
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Investigations <sup>1</sup>	\$50.5	\$40.4	\$59.1
Administration	1.2	1.7	1.6
Protective Operations	1.9	2.6	2.2
Total	\$53.6	\$44.7	\$62.9
ONDCP HIDTA Resources <sup>2</sup>	\$1.2	\$0.3	N/A
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total Positions	485	394	535
Agent Positions	351	285	387
Total FTE	485	394	535
Agent FTE	351	285	387
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$412.7	\$475.4	\$470.4
Drug Percentage	13%	9%	13%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> These resources are part of the HIDTA funds appropriated to ONDCP. FY 1993 HIDTA allocations have not been made.

- Resources identified are based on a 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. In FY 1991, this methodology reflects 39% of the Investigations Activity FTE, 7% of the Administration Activity FTE, and less than 1% of the Protective Operations Activity FTE devoted to drug enforcement.

- The drug-related percentage estimated for the Investigations activity is based on actual staff hours expended in the sample year of 1990, plus an additional 54 FTE specifically earmarked by the Congress in FY 1992 for drug enforcement activities surrounding establishment of West African task forces. The Secret Service assumes that the caseload will continue to reflect this proportion of drug cases to staff hours expended.
- 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**

- 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, or 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, or computer access fraud.
- 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**

### **1992 Base Program**

- Secret Service base drug program resources in FY 1992 are 394 FTE (285 agent FTE), and \$44.7 million, or approximately 9 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.

1993 Summary of Request

- In total, in the Strategy requests a FY 1993 increase over FY 1992 of 141 FTE (102 agent FTE), and \$18.2 million. This entire change represents a shift in resources from Presidential Campaign activities, back to drug enforcement.

**IV. Output Summary**

	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Projection</u>
Counterfeiting	185	185	257
Forgery	82	60	83
Fraud	102	80	111
Other	42	30	42

## UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

### I. Resource Summary

	(Budget Authority in Millions)		
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
International	\$7.3	\$8.0	\$8.4
Total	\$7.3	\$8.0	\$8.4
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u>			
Program Coordination, Production & Support	\$0.7	\$1.2	\$1.3
Overseas Missions	4.8	5.1	5.3
Other Activities	1.7	1.7	1.8
Total	\$7.3	\$8.0	\$8.4
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	146	147	147
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$1,011.6	\$1,092.7	\$1,143.4
Drug Percentage	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%

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

- The drug percentage is based on estimates provided by each United States Information Agency (USIA) program office and United States Information Service (USIS) post.

### II. Program Summary

- USIA 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.
- 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.

- Agency operations in the narcotics area consist of the following major elements:
  - Program Coordination, Production, and Support: Primarily supports overseas USIS missions by coordinating program planning, and by producing and acquiring various program materials for their use; provides a news and text Wireless File; coordinates the International Narcotics Information Network (ININ), as well as international demand reduction/public awareness conferences and overseas travel of U.S. experts. A Drug Unit functions within the Programs Bureau to manage and provide guidance to all Agency drug related operations.
  - Overseas Missions: Over 200 posts in over 130 countries. In the narcotics area, posts administer exchange-of-persons programs and conduct information activities and lecture/workshop programs for foreign officials and non-governmental organizations. USIA has placed emphasis on the cocaine producing and transit countries in Latin America and to a lesser extent in opium-source countries such as Pakistan and Thailand.
  - 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 USIS posts; videotapes and documentaries; educational and cultural exchange programs; and research into foreign public opinion.

### III. Budget Summary

#### 1992 Base Program

- Program Coordination, Production, and Support will be funded at \$1.2 million for pamphlets, satellite and traveling speaker programs, International Narcotics Information Network (ININ) support, activities of the Drug Unit, and the Wireless file.
- \$5.1 million will be spent on Overseas Missions in support of drug-related activities covering all media. The coca producing, refining and transshipment countries of Latin America continue to be the focus of a major effort designed to build public support for international cooperation in the fight against illegal drugs.
- Other Activities provides \$1.7 million for drug-related programming for the Voice of America (VOA) (\$0.6 million) including drug workshops conducted by VOA for foreign journalists funded primarily by the State Department's Bureau of International Narcotics Matters; the Television and Film Service (\$0.4 million) 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; Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs (\$0.6 million)



to support seminars, lectures, and participation of international visitors in such programs; public opinion polls (\$0.1 million) on foreign attitudes on international drug issues; and conference and research work at the newly established North/South Center in Florida (\$0.3 million).

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- Funding for USIA drug-related programs will increase by \$0.4 million to cover increased costs of overseas and domestic salaries and other increases in operating costs. This will enable the Agency to continue to support a broad spectrum of worldwide drug control programs in FY 1993.
- In addition, reprogramming of resources for establishing new USIS posts in East Asia and over wider areas of the former Soviet Union is planned. These programs will further the goal of developing increased international cooperation in the fight against illicit drug production and trafficking.

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

	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Projection</u>
Participants in:			
Hubert Humphrey Program	16	16	16
Citizen Exchange Conferences	10	10	10
International Visitor Program	12	12	12
American Participants Program	35	35	35
Academic Specialists	9	9	9
International Narcotics Information Network (ININ) Discs Placed Overseas	200	350	350
Interactive Teleconferences	37	37	37
VOA-Sponsored Media Workshops Number of Workshops	2	2	2
Participating Foreign Journalists	47	48	48
VOA Drug-Related News Reports	1,500	1,500	1,500
Printer Publications (original and translated versions)	6	10	14

In addition to the above output measures:

- VOA produces and broadcasts "Doble Filo," a weekly program in Spanish placed on 528 local stations in Latin America that deals exclusively with the drug problem.

- The Television and Film Service assisted 15 foreign broadcasters visiting the U.S. to produce anti-drug programs, and translated six video programs into Spanish and French.
- The Drug Unit organized three conferences in 1991 and will organize two in 1992 and 1993 featuring participants from the Andean countries.

## DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

## I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prevention	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7
Treatment	470.9	541.3	587.5
Research	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Total	\$473.1	\$544.2	\$590.6
<u>Drug Resources by Decision Unit</u>			
Veterans Health Administration:			
Medical Care	\$470.9	\$542.0	\$588.2
Medical Research	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Total	\$473.1	\$544.2	\$590.6
<u>Drug Resources Personnel Summary</u>			
Total FTE	8,614	9,118	9,295
<u>Information</u>			
Total Agency Budget	\$32,187.2	\$33,310.1	\$33,974.6
Drug Percentage	1.5%	1.6%	1.7%
(Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.)			

- 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.

Costs for drug treatment programs are counted at 100 percent. The percentage of costs attributable to the treatment of patients with drug use disorders in other specialized treatment programs was calculated to be 33.5 percent.

- 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**

- The Department of Veterans Affairs, through its Veterans Health Services and Research Administration, operates a network of specialized 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**

### 1992 Base Program

- The 1992 base contains \$542.0 million for medical care. This includes \$218.3 million for specialized treatment programs and \$323.7 million for medical related costs. A portion of this funding (\$70,000) is available for drug-free workplace programs.
- The 1992 base contains \$2.2 million for research and development to continue ongoing drug-abuse research.

### 1993 Summary of Request

- An increase of \$46.2 million is requested for treatment activities, including \$31.2 million for payroll and inflationary adjustments and \$15.0 million and 177 FTE to expand inpatient and outpatient drug treatment activities.
- An increase of \$80,000 is requested to maintain the current level of medical research. An additional \$60,000 will fund budget year initiatives.

### 1993 Highlights

- Veterans Health Administration: The Administration requests an increase of \$46.3 million including 177 additional FTE.
  - Current Services: Most of the increase for medical care, \$31.2 million, is requested to maintain current levels of service. This constitutes an 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.

- **Drug Program Enhancement:** An additional \$15 million and 177 FTE is requested to expand specialized treatment services for veterans with drug disorders including \$7.7 million to enhance clinical services; \$1.3 million for substance abuse early intervention teams; \$4.0 million for dual diagnosis substance abuse teams; and \$2.0 million for compensated work therapy/therapeutic residences. The Department has undertaken the development of a long-term plan to ensure effective outreach and care for veterans who are in need of and can benefit from drug treatment.
- The following is a breakdown of the funding projected for drug dependent treatment programs and medical related costs. Of the amount requested for medical related costs, about one-half of the total is associated with patients treated in specialized drug dependence treatment program (as the table below shows).

Drug Portion Estimates (Dollars in Millions)			
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Drug Treatment Programs:			
Inpatient	\$ 136.4	\$167.1	\$176.6
Outpatient	<u>36.0</u>	<u>51.2</u>	<u>68.8</u>
Subtotal	172.5	218.3	245.4
Medical Related Costs:			
Inpatient	207.1	224.9	238.3
Outpatient	<u>91.4</u>	<u>98.8</u>	<u>104.6</u>
Subtotal	298.5	323.7	342.8
Total	\$470.9	\$542.0	\$588.2

Drug Portion Estimates of Medical Related Costs Dollars in Millions)			
	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>
Patients treated in specialized programs	\$161.2	\$174.8	\$185.1
All other patients	<u>137.3</u>	<u>148.9</u>	<u>157.7</u>
Total	\$298.5	\$323.7	\$342.8

(Detail may not add due to rounding.)

#### IV. Output Summary

	<u>1991</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1993</u> <u>Projection</u>
<b><u>Specialized Treatment Programs:</u></b>			
- Inpatients	25,650	29,207	29,990
- Patient Visits	1,123,781	1,340,362	1,361,162
- Halfway house placements	2,847	2,847	2,847
- Compensated work therapy patient visits	5,345	56,000	89,750

## WEED AND SEED

### I. Resource Summary

(Budget Authority in Millions)			
<u>Drug Resources By Function</u>	<u>1991 Actual</u>	<u>1992 Estimate</u>	<u>1993 Request</u>
Prevention	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$ 4.4
Prosecution	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$14.4
<u>Drug Resources By Decision Unit</u> <sup>1</sup>			
Department of Education	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$ 1.2
HUD	0.0	0.0	3.2
U.S. Attorneys	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>
Total	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$14.4

<sup>1</sup> Of the total funding requested for this initiative, \$124.4 million is drug-related. Of the drug-related total, all but the amount shown in this paper is already reflected in the drug requests of agencies in this document.

### II. Program Summary

- Weed and Seed is a new initiative designed to reclaim and rejuvenate embattled neighborhoods and communities. In concert with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy and the Secretaries of Education, Health and Human Services, Labor, and Transportation, the Attorney General will lead this program to combine Federal law enforcement with the expertise and resources of Federal and local social services and community assistance programs. This effort will be aided by the economic growth incentives of Enterprise Zones, designated by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
- Weed and Seed uses a neighborhood-focused, two-part strategy to control violent crime and drug use, and to provide social and economic support to areas where high crime rates and social ills are prevalent.
  - First, the program seeks to remove or “weed” drug dealers, gang leaders, and violent criminals from the neighborhoods.
  - Second, this initiative will prevent a reinfestation of criminal activity by “seeding” the neighborhoods with public and private services, community-based policing, and the tax incentives of Enterprise Zones.

- Weed and Seed is built on the premise that community organizations, social service providers, the criminal justice system, and community residents must work together to regain control and revitalize crime-ridden and drug-scourged neighborhoods.

### **III. Budget Summary**

#### 1993 Summary of Request

- The total drug-related request for Weed and Seed is \$124.4 million. The majority of this funding, i.e., \$110 million, is discussed in agency budget summaries elsewhere in this document and are briefly summarized below.
- The \$14.4 million Weed and Seed funding not discussed in other agency summaries is highlighted below.

#### 1993 Highlights

- Weed and Seed funding included in agency summaries:

	<u>\$ in millions</u>
Department of Justice: Office of Justice Programs:	\$10
Department of Health and Human Services: Treatment Improvement Grants:	36
Capacity Expansion Grants:	47
High Risk Youth/ Pregnant Women Prevention:	7
Community Partnership Grants:	4
Department of Housing and Urban Development: Public Housing Drug Elimination Grants:	<u>6</u>
Total	\$110

- Additional Weed and Seed funding not discussed elsewhere:

The following drug-related enhancements reflect new weed and seed resources, not included in the budget summaries of agencies discussed elsewhere in this document:

\$ in millions

Department of Justice:  
U.S. Attorneys:

\$ 10.0

These funds will assist United States Attorneys in coordinating with local and other Federal law enforcement agencies to prosecute drug and violent offenders in Federal Court.

Department of Housing and Urban Development:  
Community Development Block Grants:

\$2.2

These grants will be made available for such purposes as street and sidewalk repair, street lighting, rehabilitation of private housing, park and recreational area improvements, and economic development activities.

Public Housing Modernization:

\$1.0

Public housing developments in Weed and Seed areas will be eligible to receive earmarked modernization funds to make necessary repairs.

Department of Education:  
Community Revitalization:

\$1.2

These resources will be used for family literacy, adult education, teacher training, afterschool educational and recreational programs for adults and children, and drug abuse prevention education.



**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
<b>ACTION</b>			
Drug Alliance	2.2	1.2	1.2
VISTA	6.3	6.9	7.5
Other Programs	<u>4.0</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>4.7</u>
<b>Total, ACTION</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Agency for International Development</b>			
Economic Support Fund	186.5	272.6	251.0
Development Assistance	<u>16.4</u>	<u>6.4</u>	<u>9.9</u>
<b>Total, AID</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>279.0</b>	<b>260.9</b>
<b>Department of Agriculture</b>			
● AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE			
Research & Development	6.4	6.7	6.7
● U.S. FOREST SERVICE			
Cooperative Law Enforcement	2.7	2.3	2.3
Drug Control Operations	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Subtotal, Forest Service	9.7	9.4	9.3
<b>Total, Agriculture</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>
<b>Department of Defense</b>			
Detection & Monitoring	756.0	992.6	949.4
Communications Network (C3I Integration)	56.0	9.7	9.5
National Guard Activities (State Plans)	144.0	154.4	171.3
Demand Reduction	<u>86.5</u>	<u>91.9</u>	<u>93.2</u>
Subtotal, Interdiction and Other Activities	1,042.5	1,248.6	1,223.4
506(A)(2) and Excess Defense Articles (EDA)	<u>0.0</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>
<b>Total, Defense</b>	<b>1,042.5</b>	<b>1,274.6</b>	<b>1,223.4</b>
<b>Department of Education</b>			
● National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research	0.2	0.7	1.4
● PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION	2.7	3.0	3.1

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
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**Department of Education (continued)**

● **OFFICE OF ELEM. & SEC. EDUCATION**

Drug Free Schools & Communities			
State Grants	497.7	507.7	507.7
School Personnel Training Grant	23.4	23.9	13.9
National Programs	60.9	62.1	72.1
Emergency Grants	<u>24.3</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>60.3</u>
Subtotal, (OESE)	606.3	624.0	654.0

**OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION &  
REHAB. SERVICES**

● **Rehab. Services Administration**

Vocational Rehab. State Grants	60.4	67.9	71.8
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● **Office of Special Education Programs**

Grants for Infants/Families	11.7	17.5	18.1
Early Childhood Education	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.4</u>	<u>2.7</u>
Subtotal, (OSEP)	13.4	19.9	20.8

<b>Total, Education</b>	<b>683.1</b>	<b>715.6</b>	<b>751.0</b>
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**Department of Health and Human Services**

● **ADMIN. FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES**

Runaway and Homeless Youth	38.0	40.6	40.6
Youth Gang	14.8	10.9	10.9
Crack Babies	5.9	5.9	6.1
Abandoned Infants Assist.	12.6	12.6	13.8
Emergency Protection	19.5	19.5	19.5
Head Start	<u>15.6</u>	<u>21.6</u>	<u>30.6</u>
Subtotal, ACF	106.3	111.0	121.5

● **ADAMHA**

NIDA:

Research	301.2	314.9	332.4
Demonstrations	105.6	108.0	112.0
Homeless Demonstrations	<u>8.2</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>
Subtotal, NIDA	415.1	430.9	452.4

OSAP:

High Risk Youth	50.7	57.9	63.3
Pregnant & Postpartum Women/Infants	45.6	52.6	57.8
Women/Children Residential Demos	0.0	10.0	10.4
Community Youth Program	20.2	9.9	0.0
Community Partnerships	99.1	98.9	113.9
Other Grants	15.7	19.1	22.7
Training	26.0	20.6	20.6
Management Support	<u>14.2</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>16.8</u>
Subtotal, OSAP	271.5	285.1	305.5

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
<b>Dept. of Health and Human Services (continued)</b>			
OTI:			
Waiting List Grants	38.5	0.0	0.0
Block Grant (Drugs/Comorbidity)	698.9	748.0	761.4
Crisis Area Grants	31.3	36.0	40.0
Treatment Improvement Grants	83.3	83.1	123.7
Capacity Expansion Program	0.0	9.0	86.0
AIDS Outreach Demos	13.0	10.2	10.6
Management Support	5.4	7.7	14.1
Subtotal, OTI	870.5	893.9	1,035.9
Subtotal, ADAMHA	1,557.0	1,609.9	1,793.9
●CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL			
HIV Prevention Among IDU's	29.3	28.8	31.5
●FOOD & DRUG ADMIN.			
Reg. of Methadone/Steroids	6.5	6.7	7.0
●HEALTH CARE FINANCING ADMIN.			
Medicaid	130.5	141.5	161.5
Medicare	60.0	60.0	70.0
Subtotal, HCFA	190.5	201.5	231.5
●INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE			
Clinical Services	31.1	32.5	34.2
Urban Centers	2.6	2.7	2.9
Construction	1.6	0.0	0.0
Subtotal, IHS	35.3	35.2	37.0
<b>Total, Health and Human Services</b>	<b>1,924.9</b>	<b>1,993.1</b>	<b>2,222.3</b>
<b>Department of HUD</b>			
Drug Elimination Grants	150.0	165.0	165.0
<b>Department of the Interior</b>			
●BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS			
Education	0.7	0.8	0.8
Sub. Abuse Coord. Office	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tribal Services	13.2	15.8	15.8
General Administration	0.3	0.2	0.2
Construction	0.5	5.7	2.5
Subtotal, BIA	14.7	22.7	19.4

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
<b>Department of the Interior (continued)</b>			
● <b>BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT</b>			
Resource Protect. & Law Enforcement	6.8	8.7	10.1
General Administration	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Subtotal, BLM	6.9	8.9	10.3
● <b>FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</b>			
Refuges and Wildlife	1.0	1.0	1.1
● <b>NATIONAL PARK SERVICE</b>			
Park Management	11.1	11.0	10.5
General Administration	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Subtotal, NPS	11.3	11.1	10.8
● <b>OFFICE OF TERR. &amp; INT'L. AFFAIRS</b>			
Administration of Territories	1.7	1.5	1.1
<b>Total, Interior</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>42.7</b>
<b>The Judiciary</b>			
Salaries & Expenses	228.2	255.4	314.3
Defender Services	33.6	54.4	72.4
Fees of Jurors	21.2	25.3	27.9
Court Security	7.2	8.1	10.0
Administrative Office	3.4	3.8	4.7
Federal Judicial Center	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>
<b>Total, Judiciary</b>	<b>294.1</b>	<b>347.7</b>	<b>429.9</b>
<b>Department of Justice</b>			
● <b>ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND</b>			
Definite Budget Authority	100.0	100.0	100.0
Permanent Indefinite BA	<u>321.1</u>	<u>321.0</u>	<u>339.0</u>
Subtotal, Forfeiture Fund	421.1	421.0	439.0
● <b>U.S. ATTORNEYS</b>			
Criminal Litigation	153.1	179.9	207.1
Legal Education	2.3	1.9	1.9
Management/Administration	<u>6.2</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>6.9</u>
Subtotal, U.S. Attorneys	161.6	188.7	215.9

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
<b>Department of Justice (continued)</b>			
● <b>BUREAU OF PRISONS</b>			
Salaries & Expenses	778.3	975.3	1,213.3
Buildings & Facilities	243.3	311.9	234.1
National Institute of Corrections	<u>5.8</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>7.1</u>
Subtotal, Prisons	1,027.5	1,293.5	1,454.4
● <b>CRIMINAL DIVISION</b>			
Organized Crime Prosecution and Narc. & Dangerous Drug Pros.	8.8	7.5	7.5
Prosecution Support	7.4	7.5	7.5
Management and Administration	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Subtotal, Criminal Division	18.5	17.2	17.2
● <b>DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION</b>			
Domestic Enforcement	183.4	228.2	240.9
Special Enforcement Operations/Prog.	68.1	74.2	83.6
Foreign Cooperative Investigations	55.0	58.2	61.1
Diversion Control	38.5	39.7	42.9
State & Local Task Forces	38.7	51.2	61.9
Intelligence	32.9	43.2	48.3
DEA Laboratory Services	20.5	20.4	22.2
DEA Training	21.9	30.7	59.4
Research, Engineering & Tech. Oper.	108.6	69.0	85.8
ADP & Telecommunications	58.2	43.5	45.1
Executive Direction and Control	34.0	35.9	38.5
Administrative Services	<u>32.5</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>29.7</u>
Subtotal, DEA	692.4	720.2	819.3
● <b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>			
Drugs	114.5	130.2	138.1
Organized Crime	2.1	2.7	2.9
Violent Crime and Major Offenses	0.9	1.0	1.3
White-Collar Crime	2.0	2.4	2.6
ADP & Telecommunications	8.1	8.1	6.4
FBI Applicants	14.5	6.3	6.5
Training	2.3	3.6	4.2
Forensic Services - Federal	2.6	7.1	7.2
Information Management	1.8	3.5	3.6
Technical Field Support & Equipment	20.8	28.2	35.0
Fingerprint Identification	6.5	34.1	31.6
National Crime Information Center	0.5	0.6	0.7
Executive Direction and Control	0.3	1.8	1.9
Administrative Services	<u>3.5</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Subtotal, FBI	180.3	231.4	243.7

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
<b>Department of Justice (continued)</b>			
● <b>IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE</b>			
Inspections	11.3	13.2	14.4
Border Patrol	44.3	48.0	52.9
Investigations	23.4	25.4	27.7
Anti-Smuggling	4.1	4.5	4.8
Detention & Deportation	36.8	40.3	47.5
Training	2.3	1.7	1.7
Data & Communications	0.9	0.9	1.2
Intelligence	1.0	1.3	1.4
Research and Development	1.0	0.4	0.4
Construction & Engineering	3.0	1.5	2.0
Administrative Services	<u>2.4</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Subtotal, INS	130.7	138.0	156.5
● <b>INTERPOL</b>			
Drug-related Activities	1.3	1.8	1.9
● <b>U.S. MARSHALS</b>			
Protection of Judicial Process	80.0	99.5	112.0
Prisoner Trans. & Detention	44.4	41.4	41.2
Fugitive Apprehension	38.6	28.1	30.4
Seized Assets Management	23.6	26.2	25.2
DC Superior Court	6.8	5.9	7.5
Field Support & Training	1.3	1.1	1.1
ADP & Telecommunications	5.7	5.8	7.8
Management & Administration	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.6</u>
Subtotal, US Marshals	202.5	210.3	227.8
● <b>OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS</b>			
National Institute of Justice	12.0	11.5	11.6
Bureau of Justice Statistics	1.9	1.6	2.6
Office of Juvenile Justice & Deliq. Prevention	8.5	8.5	7.5
Bureau of Justice Assistance			
Regional Information Sharing System	12.6	13.1	0.0
Anti-drug Abuse Program Grants	490.0	497.5	496.0
Management and Administration	<u>10.7</u>	<u>11.3</u>	<u>12.4</u>
Subtotal, OJP	535.7	543.5	530.2

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
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**Department of Justice (continued)**

● **ORG. CRIME DRUG ENFORCE. TASK FORCES**

Drug Enforcement Administration	93.3	95.0	103.5
Federal Bureau of Investigation	89.9	97.2	106.9
Immigration & Naturalization Service	10.3	10.6	12.3
U.S. Marshals Service	1.1	1.1	1.2
U.S. Customs Service	25.8	28.3	30.2
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	10.0	10.3	11.4
Internal Revenue Service	34.0	37.4	41.7
U.S. Coast Guard	0.6	0.9	0.9
FinCEN	0.0	0.0	0.5
State and Local Overtime Program	0.0	5.3	5.3
U.S. Attorneys	66.7	74.1	81.6
Criminal Division	0.7	0.7	0.7
Tax Division	1.2	1.2	1.5
Executive Office	1.1	1.3	1.4
Subtotal, OCDETF	334.5	363.4	399.1

● **SUPPORT OF PRISONERS**

Care of U.S. Prisoners	124.6	142.9	182.7
Cooperative Agreement Program	10.5	10.5	5.2
Subtotal, Support of Prisoners	135.1	153.4	187.9

● **TAX DIVISION**

	1.2	1.3	1.5
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**Total, Justice**

	3,842.4	4,283.7	4,694.5
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**Department of Labor**

Employment Training Administration	64.5	69.9	69.9
Occupational Safety and Health Administration	0.5	0.6	0.0
Departmental Management	2.4	2.4	2.4
Other Activities	0.2	0.3	0.3

**Total, Labor**

	67.6	73.2	72.6
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**Office of National Drug Control Policy**

Salaries & Expenses, Operations	17.0	19.1	18.3
Salaries & Expenses, HIDTA	82.0	86.0	50.0
Gift Fund	0.3	0.6	0.7
Special Forfeiture Fund	5.0	21.0	10.0

**Total, ONDCP**

	104.3	126.7	79.1
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**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
<b>Small Business Administration</b>			
Education/Information Dissemination	0.0	0.1	0.1
Research	0.0	0.1	0.5
Personnel	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>
<b>Total, Small Business Administration</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Department of State</b>			
● BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS MATTERS			
Latin America	88.0	99.9	102.1
Asia/Africa/Europe	11.2	16.9	13.2
Regional Aviation Support	33.5	37.8	40.2
International Organizations	4.8	4.6	4.0
Interregional Programs	7.0	7.0	7.5
Program Development and Support	<u>5.7</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>
Subtotal, INM	150.0	171.5	173.0
● BUREAU OF POLITICO/MILITARY AFFAIRS			
Foreign Military Financing	106.0	117.1	137.0
Int'l Military Education & Training	<u>1.7</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>3.8</u>
Subtotal, Military Assistance	107.6	121.2	140.8
● EMER. IN THE DIPLO. & CONSULAR SERVICE			
	0.0	0.5	0.8
<b>Total, State</b>	<b>257.6</b>	<b>293.2</b>	<b>314.6</b>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>			
● U.S. COAST GUARD			
Operating Expenses	602.6	588.3	619.8
Acquisition, Const. & Improv.	112.0	78.6	55.6
Res., Develop., Test & Eval.	<u>4.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>3.7</u>
Subtotal, Coast Guard	718.6	672.1	679.1
● FEDERAL AVIATION ADMIN.			
Operations	13.8	18.1	22.5
Facilities & Equipment	<u>10.0</u>	<u>8.0</u>	<u>13.1</u>
Subtotal, FAA	23.8	26.1	35.6
● NAT. HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMIN.			
Research and Analysis	0.5	0.3	1.2
Safety Bonus Grants	2.9	4.0	4.0
402 Formula Grants	3.4	3.5	3.5
408 Alcohol Safety Incentive Grants	0.4	0.4	0.4
410 Alcohol Impaired Driving Countermeasures Grants	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Subtotal, NHTSA	7.2	8.2	9.4
<b>Total, Transportation</b>	<b>749.6</b>	<b>706.3</b>	<b>724.1</b>



**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
<b>Department of the Treasury</b>			
● <b>BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO &amp; FIREARMS</b>			
Law Enforcement	120.0	128.5	137.9
Compliance Operations	<u>3.2</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>3.4</u>
Subtotal, BATF	123.2	131.5	141.3
● <b>U.S. CUSTOMS</b>			
Salaries and Expenses	381.5	405.9	438.9
Operations & Maintenance	104.8	167.1	132.0
Air Facilities & Construction	0.0	11.5	0.0
Forfeiture Fund	<u>187.8</u>	<u>174.8</u>	<u>182.0</u>
Subtotal, U.S. Customs	674.1	759.3	752.9
● <b>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CTR.</b>			
Salaries & Expenses	13.7	13.5	14.6
Construction	<u>7.1</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>4.2</u>
Subtotal, FLETC	20.8	16.3	18.8
● <b>FINCEN</b>	12.8	14.4	18.2
● <b>INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE</b>			
Tax Fraud and Financial Investigations	75.2	83.9	91.3
Currency Transaction Report Processing	<u>18.0</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>19.7</u>
Subtotal, IRS	93.2	102.8	111.1
● <b>U.S. SECRET SERVICE</b>			
Investigations	50.5	40.4	59.1
Administration	1.2	1.7	1.6
Protective Operations	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.2</u>
Subtotal, USSS	53.6	44.7	62.9
<b>Total, Treasury</b>	<b>977.6</b>	<b>1,069.0</b>	<b>1,105.2</b>
<b>U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY</b>			
Prog. Coord, Production & Support	0.7	1.2	1.3
Overseas Missions	4.8	5.1	5.3
Other Activities	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.8</u>
<b>Total, USIA</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY AGENCY BY DECISION UNIT**

Budget Authority (\$ Millions)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
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**Department of Veterans Affairs**

● **VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION**

Medical Care	470.9	542.0	588.2
Research	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Subtotal, VHA	473.1	544.2	590.6

<b>Total, Veterans Affairs</b>	473.1	544.2	590.6
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<b>TOTAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET</b>	<b>\$10,841.4</b>	<b>\$11,953.1</b>	<b>\$12,714.3</b>
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**Weed and Seed**

DoEd, Community Revitalization	--	--	1.2
HUD, CDBG	--	--	2.2
HUD, Public Housing Modernization	--	--	1.0
U.S. Attorneys	<u>--</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>10.0</u>

<b>Total, Weed &amp; Seed</b>	--	--	14.4
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<b>DRUG CONTROL BUDGET, INCL. W &amp; S</b>	<b>\$10,841.4</b>	<b>\$11,953.1</b>	<b>\$12,728.7</b>
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# NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET SUMMARY

## EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
ACTION	27	27	28
Agency for International Development	12	12	12
Department of Agriculture			
Agricultural Research Service	15	15	15
U.S. Forest Service	81	85	82
Total, Agriculture	96	100	97
Department of Defense	2,398	5,421	5,811
Department of Education	45	46	46
Department of Health and Human Services			
Administration for Children and Families	11	11	11
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration	514	672	698
Centers for Disease Control	4	4	7
Food and Drug Administration	76	76	76
Health Care Financing Administration	0	0	0
Indian Health Service	115	115	115
Total, Health and Human Services	720	878	907
Department of Housing and Urban Development	9	9	9
Department of the Interior			
Bureau of Indian Affairs	117	127	131
Bureau of Land Management	43	50	53
Fish & Wildlife Service	0	0	0
National Park Service	98	112	116
Office of Territorial and International Affairs	1	1	1
Total, Interior	259	290	301
The Judiciary	3,230	3,513	3,907
Department of Justice			
Assets Forfeiture Fund	0	0	0
U.S. Attorneys	1,685	2,115	2,159
Bureau of Prisons	10,241	13,706	15,404
Criminal Division	186	197	197
Drug Enforcement Administration	5,478	6,110	6,204
Federal Bureau of Investigation	2,145	2,361	2,400
Immigration and Naturalization Service	1,742	1,739	1,773
Interpol	15	16	16
U.S. Marshals Service	2,230	2,294	2,354
Office of Justice Programs	128	141	141
Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Forces	3,610	4,050	4,226
Support of U.S. Prisoners	0	0	0
Tax Division	18	18	19
Total, Justice	27,478	32,747	34,893

## National Drug Control Budget Summary

### EMPLOYMENT SUMMARY

Full-Time Equivalent Positions (FTE)	1991 Actual	1992 Estimate	1993 Request
Department of Labor	12	12	7
Office of National Drug Control Policy	98	130	130
Small Business Administration	1	1	1
Department of State			
Bureau of International Narcotics Matters	108	115	115
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	48	48	52
Emer. in the Dip. and Consular Service	0	0	0
Total, State	156	163	167
Department of Transportation			
U.S. Coast Guard	4,480	4,651	4,676
Federal Aviation Administration	118	211	278
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration	9	12	12
Total, Transportation	4,607	4,874	4,966
Department of the Treasury			
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms	1,429	1,478	1,522
U.S. Customs Service	4,771	5,305	5,344
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	147	150	150
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	90	121	125
Internal Revenue Service	1,652	1,716	1,735
U.S. Secret Service	485	394	535
Total, Treasury	8,574	9,164	9,411
U.S. Information Agency	146	147	147
Department of Veterans Affairs	8,614	9,118	9,295
Total Federal Program	56,482	66,652	70,135

# **NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION**

(Budget Authority -- \$ Millions)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>INTERDICTION</b>													
Department of Defense	0.0	4.9	9.7	14.6	54.8	105.7	405.3	94.7	329.1	543.4	751.0	901.0	889.6
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.8
OTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.6
Immigration and Naturalization Service	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	17.2	17.5	52.0	48.6	62.6	66.2	74.2
U.S. Coast Guard	227.5	328.9	359.9	508.2	506.6	397.8	553.0	509.8	628.9	661.2	714.6	666.9	675.4
Federal Aviation Administration	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	3.2	9.3	16.5	16.3	24.4
U.S. Customs	122.0	124.0	193.6	183.7	245.3	239.7	367.1	317.5	427.0	488.3	481.8	563.4	552.6
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	0.0
	349.7	458.0	473.5	706.9	807.3	744.0	1,350.5	948.1	1,440.7	1,751.9	2,027.9	2,216.8	2,219.6
<b>INVESTIGATIONS</b>													
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	3.0	6.3	6.2	6.1
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	2.3	7.6	11.8	11.1	18.5	15.2
Bureau of Land Management	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	4.9	4.9	4.7	5.5
National Park Service	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	5.7	10.9	10.8	10.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	124.2	140.5	143.7	178.0	211.1	252.9	325.1	327.3	375.2	338.2	433.1	467.9	530.1
Federal Bureau of Investigation	7.7	11.3	101.5	84.5	103.6	103.2	134.6	172.6	198.4	127.5	152.3	201.0	210.6
INS	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.5	9.8	17.1	28.5	29.3	27.6	29.9	32.6
U.S. Marshals	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.3	7.4	6.8	8.8	11.2	28.7	39.1	44.2	34.8	39.1
OCDEF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	160.5	252.8	273.3	299.8
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	24.6	17.6	27.7	33.7	40.4	27.6	60.1	78.6	87.4	94.2	120.0	128.5	137.9
U.S. Customs	11.4	13.9	30.4	39.6	44.7	52.2	63.1	75.1	83.6	130.7	57.4	59.1	62.7
Federal Law Enforcement Training Ctr.	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.5	2.6	4.4	6.5	7.3	17.7	17.2	20.8	16.3	18.8
Internal Revenue Service	28.3	34.0	41.2	43.5	48.8	53.9	61.6	70.4	84.3	81.0	93.2	102.8	111.1
U.S. Secret Service	10.2	12.9	18.0	22.3	27.2	28.7	37.1	40.5	46.2	47.3	53.6	44.7	62.9
	211.3	235.9	369.1	410.1	489.0	537.8	712.2	804.8	959.7	1,090.4	1,288.2	1,398.5	1,542.5
<b>INTERNATIONAL</b>													
Agency for International Development	0.0	15.7	9.2	10.6	6.7	23.5	7.1	9.9	13.3	54.5	195.8	268.8	255.6
DoD (506(A)(2) & Excess Def. Articles)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	53.3	0.0	26.0	0.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	31.0	34.3	36.9	42.8	51.0	67.7	91.1	97.4	97.6	141.3	172.4	162.1	183.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.8
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	173.0
Interpol	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.9
U.S. Marshals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	3.5	2.5	2.7
Bureau of Politico/Military Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.6	114.5	107.6	121.2	140.8
Emer. in the Dip. & 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	0.8
U.S. Information Agency	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.8	3.4	7.3	8.0	8.4
	66.8	87.8	83.9	95.8	109.2	147.7	220.9	209.3	304.0	500.1	639.6	763.2	767.9
<b>PROSECUTION</b>													
Judiciary	26.3	30.5	33.0	41.2	52.4	68.0	100.1	133.4	146.3	152.8	179.0	226.1	281.3
U.S. Attorneys	19.5	20.9	32.7	47.7	54.8	57.3	74.2	80.7	132.0	126.8	161.6	188.7	215.9
Criminal Division	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	9.4	13.3	10.6	18.5	17.2	17.2
U.S. Marshals	23.1	25.6	27.0	30.6	40.6	45.2	56.7	79.9	95.1	118.0	154.8	173.0	186.0
OCDEF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.8	68.5	76.0	83.9
Tax Division	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5
Weed & Seed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
	70.6	78.9	95.3	122.2	152.1	175.3	236.3	305.6	388.9	455.9	593.7	682.3	795.9
<b>CORRECTIONS</b>													
Judiciary	7.0	8.2	8.8	11.0	14.0	18.2	26.8	35.7	39.2	73.4	80.5	86.4	104.2
Bureau of Prisons	74.7	97.9	118.1	121.4	182.1	219.5	339.1	465.3	772.1	1,553.8	1,011.0	1,264.8	1,419.6
INS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	34.5	45.0	41.5	38.4	40.3	47.9
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	153.4	187.9
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	0.0
	87.6	114.1	140.0	148.8	215.6	258.8	397.8	588.8	933.4	1,780.7	1,265.1	1,544.8	1,759.7

**NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET  
BY FUNCTION**

(Budget Authority -- \$ Millions)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>INTELLIGENCE</b>													
U.S. Forest Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4
Drug Enforcement Administration	20.9	23.0	21.5	23.6	25.4	25.0	36.2	34.4	32.3	39.0	43.9	54.0	62.6
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.6	0.6	5.3	4.5	5.5	5.4	7.1	9.1	10.4	9.6	23.6	24.5	26.8
INS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.4
OCDETF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.8	8.4	9.7
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	0.0
U.S. Customs	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	4.5	4.9	3.7	8.3	9.8	11.4	12.1	13.1	13.7
FinCEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	12.9	14.3
	23.1	25.6	29.2	30.9	35.4	35.6	47.2	52.8	53.4	64.9	104.1	114.6	128.9
<b>STATE AND LOCAL ASSISTANCE</b>													
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	2.3	2.3
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.6	107.4	144.0	157.8	171.3
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	0.6
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	1.5
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	1.1
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0	47.0	76.0	157.3	176.8	266.8	247.0	257.0
Bureau of Prisons (NIC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	6.2	7.1
Drug Enforcement Administration	21.6	19.2	23.9	22.6	29.2	12.5	13.2	11.4	13.8	15.6	16.1	9.4	14.2
Office of Justice Programs	4.5	4.2	6.7	7.2	12.0	12.7	214.6	71.5	126.6	348.4	413.0	425.4	402.7
OCDETF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.0	5.3	5.3
ONDCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.9	36.0	0.0
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	7.9	8.3
Customs Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	13.5	24.5	21.2	0.0	29.9	119.4	120.0	120.0
	27.6	25.0	32.5	33.4	51.2	61.7	307.5	186.5	334.1	696.5	1,015.5	1,020.4	991.4
<b>REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE</b>													
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	0.0
Food & Drug Administration	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	6.5	7.2	6.5	6.7	7.0
Drug Enforcement Administration	17.0	20.3	25.0	21.9	25.0	12.3	15.3	16.9	19.1	19.1	21.7	21.7	23.4
Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco & Firearms	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.4
	18.5	21.4	26.0	23.0	25.9	14.5	17.9	21.9	29.8	28.5	31.4	31.3	33.7
<b>OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT</b>													
Asset Forfeiture Fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	114.3	156.5	154.3	174.0	182.0
ONDCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	29.0	46.7	56.1	56.1
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	1.0	0.0
	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	73.0	85.0	115.5	185.5	201.0	231.1	238.1
<b>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT</b>													
Agricultural Research Service	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	6.4	6.7	6.7
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	0.5	0.5
Department of Defense	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	61.0	97.9	69.3
Drug Enforcement Administration	1.4	1.8	3.9	2.9	2.2	1.5	4.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Federal Bureau of Investigation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.1	5.6
INS	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0	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	17.9	16.8	21.6
OCDETF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
ONDCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	1.5	0.9
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	20.0	10.0
FinCEN	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.6	3.9
U.S. 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	3.7
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	0.5	0.3	1.2
U.S. Customs	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.9
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	0.0

# NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET BY FUNCTION

(Budget Authority -- \$ Millions)	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
<b>RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)</b>													
ADAMHA -- Prevention	30.1	24.1	26.4	32.0	35.8	40.8	65.9	73.4	81.0	127.7	150.6	157.5	166.2
SBA -- Prevention	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
ADAMHA -- Treatment	41.5	33.2	35.3	39.1	45.4	44.6	74.1	74.4	122.7	158.1	185.7	201.8	210.5
Veterans Affairs -- Treatment	0.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
	76.5	64.7	73.6	81.7	93.8	99.0	157.6	171.8	230.6	327.7	450.1	524.3	510.6
<b>DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION</b>													
ACTION	2.5	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.8	5.9	10.1	10.5	12.5	12.3	13.4
Agency for International Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.9	5.2	4.5	3.1	5.4	7.1	10.2	5.3
Department of Defense	21.2	36.2	46.4	49.8	63.0	63.4	77.8	83.8	69.7	66.8	71.5	77.3	78.5
Department of Education	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	203.0	229.8	354.5	541.7	608.9	626.8	656.9
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74.6	79.4	89.0
ADAMHA	16.1	30.0	32.5	32.1	34.1	32.6	98.4	85.2	150.7	329.7	420.1	431.6	455.0
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	28.8	31.5
Family Support Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	57.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Health Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dept. of Housing and Urban Develop.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	98.3	150.0	165.0	165.0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	2.6	2.2	3.1	3.6	3.6
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	0.4	0.4
National Park Service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7
OTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
Drug Enforcement Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.9	2.2	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	21.6	21.3	19.9
Department of Labor	43.4	25.9	35.8	36.0	37.3	33.1	41.1	37.5	38.6	46.0	67.6	73.2	72.6
ONDCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	6.1	6.1
Small Business Administration	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Federal Aviation Administration	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	5.5	4.3	9.1	7.3	9.8	11.2
Department of Veterans Affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7
Weed & Seed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
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	0.0
	86.4	101.9	124.9	128.1	146.0	145.0	444.3	464.7	725.4	1,238.0	1,482.7	1,549.8	1,617.0
<b>DRUG ABUSE TREATMENT</b>													
Department of Defense	12.4	21.4	23.3	24.1	18.5	19.6	20.9	22.1	12.4	16.6	15.0	14.6	14.7
Department of Education	6.8	7.3	9.1	11.3	12.7	15.9	20.0	24.9	22.6	61.2	74.1	88.7	94.0
Administration for Children and Families	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	31.7	32.5
ADAMHA	156.1	120.0	130.1	128.5	136.5	130.7	263.3	281.0	463.9	727.9	800.6	819.1	962.1
Health Care Financing Administration	70.0	70.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	110.0	120.0	130.0	140.0	170.0	190.5	201.5	231.5
Human Development Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Health Service	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	21.7	16.2	18.7	30.1	35.3	35.2	37.0
Judiciary	4.2	4.9	5.3	6.6	8.3	10.8	15.9	21.2	23.3	31.9	34.6	35.2	44.4
Bureau of Prisons	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.3	4.1	8.0	10.7	22.5	27.7
Office of Justice Programs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	19.6	8.1	34.4	88.9	83.1	80.1	86.0
ONDCP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.0	5.6	6.1	6.1
Department of Veterans Affairs	192.1	210.6	234.0	251.5	272.6	287.0	336.3	355.3	356.2	429.5	470.9	541.3	587.5
	446.0	438.7	486.7	517.0	554.1	580.8	821.5	863.1	1,076.8	1,573.0	1,752.0	1,876.1	2,123.6
<b>TOTAL DRUG CONTROL BUDGET</b>	<b>1,464.0</b>	<b>1,651.9</b>	<b>1,934.7</b>	<b>2,298.0</b>	<b>2,679.6</b>	<b>2,826.1</b>	<b>4,786.7</b>	<b>4,702.4</b>	<b>6,592.3</b>	<b>9,693.1</b>	<b>10,841.4</b>	<b>11,953.1</b>	<b>12,728.7</b>

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Office of National Drug Control Policy  
Executive Office of the President  
Washington, D.C. 20500